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—✠ Alexander T. Darrah, M. O. ✠—

GRAND MASTER, 1886 AND 1887.

Engraved for "VOICE OF MASONRY," Chicago.

MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
F. & A. MASONS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

OF
M. W. Alexander T. Darrah.

September 6th, 1889.

MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

◀ M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS ▶

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

OF

M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.

An Emergent Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, was convened in Masonic Hall, in the city of Bloomington, on Friday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889, at 2 o'clock p. m. Grand Officers present :

- M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master.
- R. W. John M. Pearson, Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. W. B. Grimes, Senior Grand Warden, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Chas. M. Morse, Junior Grand Warden, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Gil. W. Barnard, Grand Treasurer, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary.
- R. W. Rev. H. O. Hoffman, Grand Chaplain, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Wm. E. Ginther, Grand Orator, *pro tem.*
- W. Chas. F. Tenney, Grand Pursuivant, *pro tem.*
- W. Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal.
- W. Samuel W. Waddle, Grand Standard Bearer, *pro tem.*
- W. E. A. Kratz, Grand Sword Bearer, *pro tem.*
- W. F. E. Eubeling, Senior Grand Deacon, *pro tem.*
- W. H. E. Huston, Junior Grand Deacon, *pro tem.*
- W. J. S. Garrett, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- W. Joseph Wetzell, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- W. C. L. Hovey, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- W. S. J. LeFevre, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- Bro. J. A. Miller, Grand Tyler, *pro tem.*

The M. W. Grand Master opened the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

The M. W. Grand Master made a few appropriate remarks, and stated that this Emergent Communication had been called for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of our dear departed Brother, M. W. Alexander T. Darrah.

At 2.45 p. m., the Grand Master directed the Grand Marshal to form the Grand Lodge in procession, which was done, with DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, acting as an escort. The following Masonic bodies joined in the procession with the M. W. Grand Lodge: Bloomington Lodge, No. 43; Wade Barney Lodge, No. 512; Mozart Lodge, No. 656, and Bloomington Chapter, No. 26.

The procession proceeded to the residence of our late deceased brother, where the following pall-bearers, Doctors G. M. Smith, A. T. Barnes, W. L. Hallan, O. C. Sater, John L. White and Lee Smith, who were Masons and also members of the McLean County Medical Society, took charge of the remains and conveyed them to the First Baptist Church, where the funeral services were held.

On the casket was a plate bearing the name and age, and on the lid the Masonic plate emblematic of the order of which he was an honored member. On each side were the pillars with the inscription, "We meet on the level and we part on the square," while in the center was the all-seeing eye, the altar, bible, square and compass, and the inscription "Our Brother," and at the bottom the Mosaic pavement.

The casket was nearly hidden beneath the many beautiful floral designs, and many beautiful pieces surrounded it. At the head of the casket was an immense pillar from the Grand Lodge of Masons. It was three feet long by about one foot wide, and was composed of Maerchal Niel and tube roses, edged with geranium leaves and smilax, the entire offering being surmounted with a square and compass of the same flowers. Across the center in purple immortelles were the letters "P. G. M."

Another beautiful floral design was a large Maltese cross, composed with white and yellow roses, edged with geranium leaves and tube roses, while the entire piece was filled in with white pinks and pink asters.

Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M., furnished a design of a square and compass of tea, white and tube roses, smilax and myrtle, with a tasty sprinkling of asters.

A very beautiful scythe was furnished by Wade Barney Lodge, No. 512, composed of geranium leaves, tea roses, tube roses and lilies. This design was accompanied by a single sheaf of wheat, and was from the same lodge. Across the two offerings lay a lengthy ribbon, on which was printed the following Masonic sentiment: "M. W. Alex. T. Darrah—Faith is lost in sight, hope has entered fruition,

and charity extends through the vast and opening scenes of boundless eternity—Wade Barney Lodge, No. 512, A. F. & A. M.”

A beautiful keystone of flowers was furnished by Bloomington Chapter, the body of the design being of roses and asters, and the edges were formed of smilax, myrtle and ferns. The Chapter letters were in purple immortelles and heliotrope.

From the McLean County Medical Society, of which the deceased was a devoted member and earnest worker, was the broken wheel. The hub was of asters and lilies, and the spokes were asters, tube and white roses, and between the spokes were ferns, smilax and myrtle. The rim of the wheel was of roses and smilax, and around it in purple immortelles were the words, “McLean County Medical Society.”

The emblem from Mozart Lodge, No. 656, the German lodge, was an anchor of geranium leaves, roses and asters.

There was also in the casket a beautiful silver trowel, appropriately inscribed, and was presented the deceased at Galesburg at the time he laid the corner stone of the court house. The trowel lay on a purple square made of heliotropes. Across it lay a ribbon, on which was the following Masonic sentiment: “Having laid the corner-stone in his earthly tabernacle he has entered into His house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.”

AT THE CHURCH.

At 3:30 the procession arrived at the church, the body of which was occupied by the Masons, while friends filled the other parts of the edifice. A quartette rendered the Masonic anthem, “The Pitcher at the Fountain,” and Dr. J. L. Jackson offered prayer. The quartette then sang “Nearer my God to Thee.” A solo by Mrs. Harwood was at the special request of the family. Dr. J. W. Dinsmore, of the Second Presbyterian Church, then delivered an address, and Rev. G. M. Goode, of Normal, who was a particular friend of the deceased, and a member of his lodge, made a few remarks on his Masonic life. The quartette then rendered the closing hymn, “It is well with my soul,” when the procession was reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was laid in its last resting place with the honors of Masonry. The ceremonies were conducted by Grand Master John C. Smith. During the services the Grand Master said:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, Fellow Craftsmen and Friends:

We have assembled here in this beautiful and silent cemetery for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of one we loved while living, and whose friendship we shall ever cherish and remember while life lasts.

He whose lifeless body now lies before us was born as you and I were born; he lived as you and I now live; he has paid the last debt of nature as you and I must sooner or later do. Let us then so live that when the summons comes for us to join

our loved ones on the other shore, we be found prepared to leave this earthly abode as he was found to be.

Our deceased brother was taken from us in the full vigor of his manhood, perhaps before his work was all done. But he leaves a glorious record behind—a quarter of a century devoted to the advancement of the great principles of our Fraternity; by precept and example he taught the Craftsman his duties toward God and man. His own life was one of strict integrity and unquestioned morality. While Grand Master of Masons of this great jurisdiction his decisions and his advice were ever found on the side of an advanced and pure life. There may be some who thought him a strict constructionist of law, some who thought he might have been more lenient; but no one can say he was not sincere, and all admit that we are the better for his having been a member of our Fraternity.

To the Craftsmen of Illinois the memory of Grand Master Darrah will ever be dear, and I know it will especially be so to you of Bloomington where he was so well known.

To you, fellow Craftsmen, is entrusted the charge of this dear wife and these affectionate children of our deceased brother, and I am confident that this trust is well placed. To your keeping, Sir Knights, are they also entrusted, and it is no less your duty to see that these bereaved children and this afflicted widow are shielded and protected from all harm and that the memory of the deceased be kept as bright as your glittering blades. In my advice to the widow or children of a deceased brother, I would ever direct them to put their trust in God and take as their guide that great light in Masonry, the Holy Bible. But my dear brethren, how little faith avails if the flour barrel be empty and there be no potatoes in the cellar. I do not fear for brethren about me, for the reputation of the Craftsmen of this city in their care of the widow and orphan is too well founded to need any reminder from me.

To the family of our dear departed brother I wish to say a few words of comfort. Do not mourn the departure of your loved one as those who are not to be comforted. He has been called hence in the prime of life, and not left to linger and become enfeebled by old age. It is appointed for all men to die, and none escape. How much better then that we pass away with all our senses unimpaired, and not in old age and after a lingering illness which has taxed to the utmost the endurance of our family and friends until each are almost ready to pray for our deliverance from suffering. Did you ever think of the harvest time? That the corn is gathered in its golden husk and at its best; the wheat is gleaned when full and ready for the sickle, and fruit when ripe—none left to decay and fall to the ground. So should it be with man. So has it been with our brother, who has been called from labor on earth to eternal rest in the heavenly kingdom above. Did you ever think that while this bereaved family and you my dear brethren are mourning the death of him whose body now lies before us and saying, “He has gone,” the angels upon the other side of that mysterious river, away up yonder in the realms of eternal bliss, are exclaiming, “He is come!”

So may you and I live that when our time comes to join that "innumerable caravan" which has preceded us it may be said of us, as it can well be said of Bro. Darrah: He has gone to his reward; his works will live after him, and Freemasonry is the better for his membership.

Until that time when we all shall meet in the Grand Lodge above and in the presence of that Grand Master of all grand masters, The Grand Architect of the Universe, we can but pray that lightly rest the sod upon the bosom of our dear departed, and exclaim: Friend and Brother, hail and farewell!

After the close of the ceremonies at the cemetery the procession returned to the Masonic Hall. At 5:30 P. M. the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

J. C. Smith

Attest :

Grand Master.

S. S. Muaw,
Grand Secretary.



J. C. Smith

FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, 2, AND 3, A. L. 5889.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL. :
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1889.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1889-90.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Grand Master.....</i>	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.....</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.....</i>	Marion.
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.....</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.....</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER.....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Springfield.
R. W. REV. A. T. WOLF.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Alton.
W. GEO. L. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.....</i>	Freeport.
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.....</i>	Paxton.
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Marshal.....</i>	Mt. Carmel.
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.....</i>	Fairfield.
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.....</i>	Jerseyville.
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.....</i>	Chicago.
W. J. W. ROSE	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.....</i>	Litchfield.
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	Pittsfield.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.....</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fiftieth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. E. A. KRATZ.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. E. EVANS.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. DANIEL STEWART.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty God, the heavens declare Thy glory, and the firmament sheweth forth Thine handiworks. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. Thy continuous presence is ever within Thine own world; and nearer than we are to ourselves, art Thou near to us. Thou art our life; in Thee we live, move and have our being; and we come, our Father, to worship Thee, to hallow

Thy name; we come that we may pay our vows within this, Thy Temple; we come that we may make confession of our unworthiness, in the blessed assurance that as a father forgiveth his children, so Thou dost forgive Thy children; we come that we may enter into the most sacred relations of life, one with the other, that we may have fellowship one with the other, and commune in the great world of truth, love and righteousness; we come that our hearts may be opened to Thine own presence, that we may realize that we have communion with Thee; that we may have vision of the unseen, and know that we are now immortal, and that we are now in eternity, that we are the children of the Most High, and hence, brethren. Almighty Father, we thank Thee that we live; we thank Thee for reason and conscience, for all the holy sentiments and inspirations that fill our hearts; and we bless Thee for this day, our semi-centennial gathering. We bless Thee that the principles of our order cannot die; men may come and men may go, but truth and right and love are eternal; and that these principles have been the life of our order, animating it in the past; and we bless Thee for all the faithful workers who have toiled in their respective fields, for the good that has been done, for the lessons that have been taught, for the advice and admonitions that have been given, for all the tender helpfulness of our order; for its influence in this, our new and formative country, in making society better and stronger in every department.

And now, our Father, may Thy blessing be upon us, upon our brother, Thy servant who presides in these deliberations, upon all those who are his assistants, upon all these representatives of lodges from all parts of our State; may they be blest, may the homes of these brethren be blest, may they be under Thy holy keeping during their absence; and may we during these sessions be brought into a diviner love, one unto another, and come into a clearer realization of our great responsibilities and privileges, and go out to carry strength and joy and helpfulness in all the ways of life. Hear us for our order throughout the entire earth, and may its principles, the principles of morality, of righteousness, of love to God and man, more and more become the life of the world. Hear us, oh Father, as we pray in Thy name. Amen.

The "Columbia Male Quartette," of Chicago, sang the "Masonic Semi-Centennial Hymn," written by the Rev. Bro. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor of the City of Chicago.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

By the courtesy of the Grand Master, I am assigned the pleasant duty of saying a few words of welcome to you on this interesting occasion. My observations shall be brief, as I know how pressed you are for time to transact the varied and important business which awaits your consideration.

It has been my privilege in the past to occasionally address the members of this Grand Body upon routine matters incidental to its annual communications. While I appreciate the honor and pleasure of being permitted, as a brother Mason, to mingle with you in fraternal intercourse, I am accorded the additional honor to-day, in my

official capacity as chief magistrate of the City of Chicago, of extending to the Grand Lodge of Illinois a hearty and cordial welcome to the metropolis not only of our own jurisdiction, but the leading city in population and commercial importance in the great northwest, and to assure you of the respect and courtesy of her generous and hospitable citizens. (Applause.) Permit me also to congratulate the Craftsmen of Illinois who have come here from every portion of our great Commonwealth to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge, upon this auspicious event. Looking back through the vista of time, covering a period of half a century, it is gratifying to behold this Grand Body assembled here to-day, surrounded by a halo rendered bright by the principles and happy influences of her past career, which have been steadily developed and moulded into activity by good men and true, and that under such auspices we are enabled to celebrate the Semi Centennial of our Grand Lodge. Let us anchor in our memories what has been engendered by the record of the fifty years that have come and gone. Let the harvest gathered during the ripening period of the past, become food for thought of how best to make the years to come bright and green with golden fruit, so that when the warm sun shall rise in the year 1939, its bright rays may find lodgment upon those who shall celebrate the full centennial of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. Then most of us who are here to-day will have laid aside the working tools of life, and we trust that our successors may find in the Grand Lodge of Illinois a structure symmetrical, solid and worthy of the period.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I congratulate you, sir, upon the occupancy of this honored seat at this time, and I congratulate the Craft over whom you have presided, that your administration of the delicate and multitudinous affairs of Freemasonry in our jurisdiction have been conducted with that zeal, judgment, grace and efficiency which has won the encomiums of the forty thousand Masons in Illinois. (Great applause.) Brethren, our sun to-day is at meridian; may it continue to glow upon the venerable institution of Masonry, until it shall have performed its mission of "peace on earth, good will to man." (Applause.)

RESPONSE.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, responding to the address of welcome, said:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

The hearty manifestations of approval with which you have received the address of our most worshipful brother whom we all honor so highly, shows how superfluous it is for me to try to add to or emphasize the heartiness of the response which I am sure wells up from the heart of this Grand Lodge to the warm welcome of his words. It leaves me practically but one thing to say, and that is that within this sacred retreat of ours, within this model commonwealth of Freemasonry we first discovered, we first recognized those qualities whose recognition by his fellow citizens now gives him the right to speak to you in the name of the imperial city of Chicago. This seemed to me the only thing worthy to be mentioned in responding to a formal welcome to this city when we consider that Chicago has so long been the home of this grand body and how warmly we have always been received by Chicago Craftsmen.

But a few days since I saw a newspaper paragraph which reminded me of a critical period in the history of the Craft in this jurisdiction, when the world's bounty poured in upon them and was distributed in a way that commanded the world's admiration; and when I saw the announcement that the Johnstown relief committee had invited the Mayor of Chicago to appoint a committee to audit its accounts, I remembered with pride as every Illinois Craftsman must, that to his keen sense of obligation was due the example which brought so much credit to the Masons of Illinois—the first public recognition of the fact that whoever became the almoner of the world's bounty owed to the world an accounting.

I am sure, my brethren, that all your hearts beat with mine, and all your voices will gladly join with mine in reciprocating most cordially the fraternal sentiments uttered by our most worshipful brother, and I am sure that it will detract nothing from our appreciation to say that while to-day we may receive a grander welcome it cannot be a warmer welcome than we shared when this now queenly city was trailing her garments in the ashes of desolation. [Applause.]

INTRODUCTION OF PAST GRAND MASTER JOSEPH EICHBAUM, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

M. W. Grand Master :

We are honored on this occasion by the presence of several distinguished brethren from foreign jurisdictions, and to-morrow there will be many more. I take it as a proper and fitting time to have those introduced who are now present. The Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, the Junior Past Grand Master, is present. The representative from that Grand Lodge near the Grand East of Illinois will present the Most Worshipful Brother.

Deputy Grand Master Pearson :

M. W. Grand Master : As the representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near this Grand Lodge, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, sir, at this time, the Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

M. W. Grand Master Smith :

Most Worshipful Brother : You appear here from that grand old Keystone State of Pennsylvania, the keystone as it is and was, of the foundation of Masonry upon this continent, and my own native State. I welcome you to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Brethren, you will join me in according the grand honors of Masonry to the distinguished brother.

M. W. Brother Eichbaum :

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : This is a salutation which I little expected and one which I am unable to properly respond. The time traveled, the money spent, is nothing as compared to this cordial and fraternal welcome. While I am totally unprepared to make a proper response on this occasion, I hope to see the festivities Wednesday, and to be with you all the time and become acquainted with you, many of you, more than I am now. I know that much is pressing upon you in the day's proceedings, and therefore I will not de-

tain you with any further remark than to thank you for the kind welcome you have accorded to me.

INTRODUCTION OF GRAND MASTER NYE, OF INDIANA.

M. W. Brother Cregier :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of Illinois : One of the most gratifying facts for us to recognize is that we live in a country of community. Although divided into States, we are like Masonic jurisdictions—one grand free and enlightened nation. We come to day, sir, and have the very great pleasure of presenting Past Grand Master Nye, of the State of Indiana, just on the other side of the lake. I have'nt any doubt at all but our Most Worshipful Brother is very much surprised to get into a first-class city. [Applause.] Not at all. He comes from a State over there—it is a State which has all the sovereignty of a State—and he comes over here to mingle with us, to bring over the fraternal affection in his jurisdiction to mingle with ours ; he comes over for something else—he comes over to help Chicago secure the World's Exposition. [Applause.] Now, Most Worshipful, let me introduce to you Most Worshipful Brother Nye, of Indiana, a State of which I have the honor to be the Grand Representative near your Grand Lodge.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master :

It affords me pleasure as the Grand Master of Masons of this jurisdiction to welcome you to the bosom of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The history of Freemasonry in Indiana, our sister State, is but the history of her soldiery upon the field of battle of this Republic ; they are familiar to me, because I have been associated with them in times past I greet you, and welcome you to this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Brother Nye :

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : I thank you very highly for the manner in which you have accorded the grand honors and received me here to day, not because it is me, as an individual—because in that manner I cannot accept such tribute—but I accept the grand honors as a token of your kindly feeling towards the Masons of Indiana.

Brother Cregier, your Past Grand Master, in introducing me here, goes on to say that we are here to bring the World's Fair. We are here for no such purpose. [Applause.] We are here, determined not to permit him to annex LaPorte to Chicago. [Laughter and applause.] He has got half way down there now, and that is far enough for him to go. Brethren, will you assist us in protecting ourselves ? If he can get the World's Fair, then all right, and we will come here ; but we want to be in a State of our own, a little city of our own soil.

Brethren, I never enter a lodge of Masons without a feeling of profound respect for the order. I have been an active Mason somewhat for nearly thirty years, and there never is a time when I think of Masonry but what I think very much less of myself and more of it. The grandeur of our order, the holiness of its teachings, the

glory of its purposes, are grander than anything that can be taught by one single man; and it is a growth, a necessity, and I feel that its purposes are to teach the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Can anything be grander and more noble? I think not. Now, brethren, I thank you, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master :

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : Of all the pleasing duties that has ever fallen to my lot, one of the most pleasing is now presented to me. When but a young man, unknown to those around me, but the few engaged with me in mechanical pursuits, I sought admission into a lodge of Freemasons. I was accepted, received the first, second and third degrees from a Worshipful Brother who is present on this occasion; and, if I have risen to any distinction in Masonry, if I have ever been worthy of your confidence and support Masonically, it is largely owing to the lessons taught me by that worthy brother, of a distinguished lineage—no first or second papers presented to this government to make him a citizen hereof, but of a lineage that comes from the earliest traditional period of the country, down through the revolutionary time when his ancestors did battle for the right, to his own time, when standing beside him upon the fields of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, we passed through the terrible ordeal of the war, he as the private confidential secretary of the Great Commander—the Master of Miners Lodge, No. 273, of this State, the Past Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge, a Seneca Indian by birth and blood, a lineal descendant of the great Red Jacket, a Mason and orator, the present chief of the Six Nations of New York, that old confederation. The Worshipful Master who brought me to light in Freemasonry is here before you to-day, and I present him to you, brethren—General Eli S. Parker. [Loud applause.] To one in whose hand I first saw the gavel of Freemasonry, I now as Grand Master extend it to you.

R. W. Brother Parker :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : I thank you for the hearty reception you have accorded me upon this occasion. It is extremely gratifying, but very embarrassing. Your reception is a notable exemplification of the principles of Freemasonry, which knows no nationality or race, and has no exclusive country over which its munificent light may shine, and whose capabilities, power and capacity for the amelioration of the miseries of humanity are to-day almost limitless. I need not assure you, brethren, how tenderly, how deeply you have touched my heart by this reception, the cordiality of your reception at my presence among you; and I thank you, and I thank the Grand Master of us all, that He has spared my life and given me health and strength to meet with you upon this most interesting occasion, the most important meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois since its organization. It is a sort of golden wedding of the lodges of this State, and I hope and pray that you will all have a magnificent time. I thank you again for your reception, brethren

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

M. W. Bro. Robbins moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. Grand Master presented the following address, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

FELLOW CRAFTSMEN:

Having participated with the Grand Chaplain in the most great duty enjoined upon every true and loyal Craftsman, the offering of our prayers to the only true and living God, the creator and preserver of the universe, we are the better prepared to enter upon our duties toward our fellow man.

As I look upon this great assembly of earnest, representative Freemasons, men of character, intelligence and virtue, respected the most where best known, instead of delivering this address I would prefer to step down upon the floor of this large audience chamber and grasp every brother by the hand, welcome him with a cordial and fraternal greeting to the Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Looking back through the dim vista of more than three-quarters of a century to that altar of Freemasonry erected in Kaskaskia, the then flourishing city of the Northwest, "the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and sixty years," I see that band of brothers assembled under the authority of Pennsylvania, who formed the first lodge in the "Territory of Indiana"—for we were not yet the Territory of Illinois—Western Sun, No. 107, register Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

That dispensation was issued to "Bro. James Edgar, a Past Master, Ancient York Mason," Sept. 24, 1803, signed "Israel Israel, Esquire, Grand Master of Masons," and the lodge was organized December 12, 1803.

A charter was granted June 3, 1806, and the lodge was duly constituted September 13, 1806, by Brother Robert Robinson, a Past Master. The following brethren were duly installed:

James Edgar, W. M.
Michael Jones, S. W.
James Gilbreath, J. W.

William Arundel, Secretary.
Robert Robinson, S. D.
Dr. George Fisher, J. D.

These brethren were not only the advance guard of this great body of Freemasons—the second in the list of Grand Lodges in the United States—but they were

the pioneers of that civilization which has subdued the wilderness and peopled the Mississippi Valley, the heart of this great continent, with millions of the most progressive people the world ever saw. Each one of the brethren named stood among the first of the pioneers of their time, and associated with them, either by affiliation or initiation in the early years which followed, were many whose names adorn the pages of the history of this State and the nation. I mention but a few: Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of this State, as he was the first Grand Master of Masons of the first Grand Lodge of Illinois, organized in 1822, at Vandalia; Henry Dodge, afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin; Judge James Finney; John Hay, of St. Clair County; Judge Thomas C. Browne; Abner Field, State Treasurer in 1824, when he reported the total revenues of the State during his term as \$83,363.21, leaving balance in Treasury of \$38,556.73. In marked contrast is the report made by your Grand Master when State Treasurer in 1884, sixty years later, when he reported the revenues during his term as \$12,875,447.94, with a balance in Treasury of \$3,902,511.69. We very much question if the growth in material wealth of this State can be more tersely put than in the above statement of its Treasury.

We also find among these early Freemasons, Dr. Horatio Newhall, Dr. Addison Philleo, Capt. H. H. Gear and Charles Gear, each of whom assisted in establishing Masonry in Galena in the early twenties, and the two latter Masters of lodges; while at a later day we find Judge Sidney Breese; Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator and the first Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge; General James Shields, United States Senator from three States, the second Grand Orator; Ilon. James H. Matheny, the third Grand Orator, who is happily spared to be with us upon this grand anniversary; James A. McDougall, Grand Orator, afterwards United States Senator from California; and Ely S. Parker, the Seneca Indian, lineal descendant of the Indian orator and Freemason, Red Jacket, now, as he was then, the chief of what was once a great confederation, the Six Nations of Northern New York, and himself a Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Do you wonder at the character and standing of Freemasonry in this great Commonwealth to day? Think of the men I have named, and the many others whose labors are fresh in your memories, who did so much toward the elevation of the Craft in all that makes the true man, the good citizen and the loyal Freemason.

Standing at noontide, at the hour of High Twelve, in the first century of this Grand Lodge, it behooves you and I, my fellow Craftsmen, to see that this high standard of Freemasonry be maintained; that Freemasonry goes hand in hand with virtue, integrity and morality; that Freemasonry keeps well abreast with all that is great and good in man; that Freemasonry keeps pace with the best and nobler impulses of humanity, and in full sympathy with the patriotism and best sentiment of the honest millions of this favored and enlightened Republic. Let there be no step backward, let there be no faltering; but with that glorious motto, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," emblazoned on our banners—that principle which has caused our Fraternity to be revered for ages—ever before us, and the practice of which should be the aim of our daily life, we may hope to transmit this

high standard of Freemasonry to our successors and they to theirs for countless ages yet to come.

It gives me pleasure to report to this Grand Lodge that peace abides and prosperity continues throughout the jurisdiction; no sound of discord is heard in any of our lodges; the Craftsmen have learned that strength does not necessarily consist in numbers, and are therefore careful in the selection of their members. Guard well the outer and inner doors of your lodge. With an eye single to the interests of Freemasonry, and in accordance with the dictates of a pure conscience, deposit your vote upon all petitions; and above all things, guard well the inviolable right of secrecy in the ballot. Observe these things, my brethren, and rest assured that peace and prosperity will abide with you.

NECROLOGY.

In so large a jurisdiction it would be strange if we were not called upon to mourn the absence of brethren whose presence has cast rays of sunshine upon our pathway, whose words of wisdom have been filled with good counsel, and whose labors in behalf of humanity have been a bright example for others to follow. We have not been exempt, for "The Angel of Death has been abroad throughout our land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings."

M. W. Brother ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master of Masons, 1886-1887. Died at his home in Bloomington, Illinois, September 4, 1889, and was laid to rest September 6, 1889.

The announcement of the death of this distinguished brother was startling—his brief illness being unknown. Occasional Grand Lodge was convened, many of the Grand Officers being present, and with suitable cortege his lifeless body was borne to the beautiful cemetery of the city of his residence and there tenderly laid to rest. Family, brethren and friends gathered around the form of one they had loved so well to pay that respect due his memory which a life of usefulness and devotion to the Craft and humanity so well merited. His body was placed upon its last couch—his spirit had gone above.

"There is a hope—not frail as that
Which rests on human things—
The hope of an immortal state,
And with the King of kings."

Brother ELIJAH M. HAINES, Past Grand Junior Warden, died April 26, 1889. In the early years of this Grand Lodge Bro. Haines was an efficient member. His life was an active one professionally and publicly. A member of our State Legislature and several times Speaker of the General Assembly, he made a record that was all his own. Knowing him for thirty years, as your Grand Master did, he can say that Brother Haines was a man of honor and probity, a man whose daily life was correct and whose friendship was unswerving. He was buried by his brethren of Waukegan Lodge, No. 78, the Grand Master officiating.

Brother J. O. HUGHES, Past Grand Sword Bearer, and a Deputy Grand Lecturer, died April 27, 1889.

Brother JAMES MAYOR, Past District Deputy Grand Master, died August 3, 1889.

Many others have been called but your Grand Master has not been informed, and I leave to the appropriate committee the duty of making report of their services.

Our sister Grand Jurisdictions have been called to mourn the death of distinguished brethren, and we may search the proceedings of all in vain to find one that has escaped. Of the most distinguished, I have been notified of the following:

WISCONSIN.

M. W. Brother JEDD P. C. COTTRILL, Past Grand Master of Masons, died February 8, 1889.

VIRGINIA.

R. W. Brother GEORGE H. JORDAN, Deputy Grand Master of Masons, died February 20, 1889.

NEW YORK.

M. W. Brother JOHN L. LEWIS, Past Grand Master of Masons, died June 12, 1889. Brother Lewis was the oldest known Past Grand Master of Masons in the world.

KANSAS.

M. W. Brother WILLIAM COWGILL, Grand Master of Masons, died June 19, 1889.

“Before the blaze of Deity
The deathless legions bend,
And to the grand co-equal Three
Their choral homage lend.”

REFERRED TO GRAND MASTER.

The last of the fourteen cases referred to me two years ago have been fully adjusted during the year, leaving no matters nor any cases arising during the past two years of my own administration unadjusted. It is with pleasure that I can place the gavel of this Grand Lodge in the hands of my successor in the full consciousness that he assumes the high and responsible duties of this office with the Craft at peace and no strife or contention in any lodge in this great and growing jurisdiction.

WM. S. MOSELEY VS. NEW LIBERTY, U. D.

(Page 9, Proceedings 1888, and 52, 1887.)

After a thorough investigation of this matter by the Deputy, I found it had been satisfactorily explained and no cause of action could be found. The facts are, the case was so trivial that it never should have been presented to Grand Master.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, NO. 458.

(Page 56, Proceedings 1887, and 10, 1888.)

In this case charges were preferred against the principal offenders, as directed by Grand Master. They were found guilty, reprimand voted and administered. Being satisfied that no wrong was intended by the brethren who opened this lodge and did the work, the punishment was deemed sufficient and so the matter ended.

MOSCOW LODGE, NO. 457.

(Page 56, Proceedings 1887, and 10, 1888.)

This case was brought to trial January 5, 1888. The defendant, Brother S. H. Hood, who had so imposed upon Grand Master Darrah, was found guilty and expelled. I very much question if there was not one other brother who should have been dealt with in the same manner, but as he was acquitted I thought better to let the matter rest, believing a lesson has been taught these brethren that will not soon be forgotten. In this connection I desire to say that the strict enforcement of the rule established in order of August 1, 1888, approved by this Grand Lodge, has made it impossible to again deceive Grand Master and perpetrate such a fraud upon the Craft.

CRAWFORD LODGE, NO. 666.

(Page 103, Proceedings 1888.)

Secretary *pro tem.* made error in transmitting copy of proceedings to Grand Lodge, as upon examination of lodge records by the D. D. G. M., a certified copy of which was forwarded me, it was found that lodge had "voted unanimously to petition Grand Lodge for the restoration of Richard Laney." Being satisfied as to action of lodge, and in compliance with instructions of Grand Lodge, I decided the brother was reinstated and so declared.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

October 16—R. W. Brother Owen Scott, D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District, as my proxy, constituted Stanford Lodge, No. 785, and installed the officers. Brothers J. L. White, S. W. Waddle, H. R. Benson, T. W. Stevenson, together with a large delegation accompanied him from Bloomington and assisted in the ceremonies. "A palatable lunch was served, speeches made, and a special train pulled us (them) into

Bloomington just as the clock rang out the midnight hour." Brother Scott did justice to the "palatable lunch" while Dr. White made the speeches, though the Deputy forgets to say so!

October 18—Accompanied by R. W. Brothers Rheuna D. Lawrence, D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District, Joseph D. Evans, Junior Grand Deacon, and several brethren from Springfield, I visited Riverton, constituted Riverton Union Lodge, No. 786, and installed the officers. A pleasant time was had with the brethren.

Each of these lodges start with a live membership and a good prospect of building up strong bodies, as much excellent material is being presented from which to select.

LODGES U. D. INSTITUTED.

One of the greatest trials to Grand Master is to have to refuse so many applications for dispensations for lodges. There are and perhaps always will be numerous petitions from worthy brethren, but they are from places where it cannot be hoped to build up lodges of sufficient numbers to become a credit to Grand Lodge. Should a lodge be established in such place, when through removal, loss by death or dimit of petitioners, or having worked up the limited numbers presenting themselves for the rites of Freemasonry, interest in communications ceases. Then eagerness to accept petitions without careful examination into character of applicant follows, accompanied by dissension, strife for office and a total disregard of the high aims for which Freemasonry was instituted. We then have the speedy downfall of the lodge, or, what is worse, the continued existence of a feeble and discreditable body.

Notwithstanding my declination to grant many applications for lodges, I have found no good reason why I should have refused the following—situation, circumstances and recommendations were all favorable, and I could find no grounds for objections. This Grand Lodge requires, outside of large cities, that petition be signed by not less than eight Master Masons, shall be recommended by three nearest lodges, and if within ten miles, lodges shall have a minimum membership of sixty. While these qualifications prevent some lodges, I find in many cases that they work an injustice, and for the following reason: Years ago lodges were located at cross roads and stage or river towns, then thrifty but now gone into decay. A railroad passes over same territory three, six or nine miles distant; a live community gathers around the station and have a good, growing town. The old lodge may or may not recommend the brethren at the station, and if the membership be less than sixty—it is more frequently twenty to thirty-five—dispensation would not issue. An injustice is thus done these brethren, particularly where there is every reason to believe that in a few years their membership would be from fifty to seventy-five, while that of the lodge at the old town can never hope to have one-half that number. Nay, more than that, the old lodge like the town lingers along for years in a semi-torpid condition, and finally surrenders its charter or has the same arrested. I think there ought to be a change in that part of the law as to minimum of membership of recommending

lodge; and what is of far greater importance, a new law which would fix the number of petitioners for new lodge at not less than twenty-five Master Masons, and if it were fifty it would be much better. We could then have a live, vigorous lodge at birth, with an assurance that it would be of service to the Craft and a credit to the community in which located.

November 1—Dispensation issued for new lodge to be named Morris, and located in the city of Waterloo, Monroe County, where there has been no lodge for fifteen or more years, Brother C. M. Fike to be the first Worshipful Master, August J. Weissel, Senior Warden, and Oscar O'Neill, Junior Warden. Membership, twenty.

December 26—R. W. Brother James Douglas, D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District, as proxy for Grand Master, instituted Morris Lodge, U. D., at Waterloo, Monroe County. Brother Douglas reports that he was assisted by many brethren from Columbia, Red Bud, and St. Louis, Mo., lodges, to all of whom he returns thanks.

December 6—Dispensation issued for new lodge to be named Lerna, and located in Lerna, Coles County, Brother N. S. McDonald to be the first Worshipful Master, T. J. Diehl, Senior Warden, and J. W. Crume, Junior Warden. Membership, thirty-nine.

December 10—Accompanied by R. W. Brothers F. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District, William E. Ginther and others, I instituted Lerna Lodge at Lerna, Coles County. About all the members of Muddy Point Lodge, No. 396, a large delegation of brethren from Charleston and other lodges were present adding much to the interest of the occasion. This was the most happy ending of a local trouble, which had distracted the membership of a lodge, that it has ever been my good fortune to witness. Much sound advice was given by Brothers Eubeling, Ginther and others, which brought forth an exchange of sentiment and good feeling among all the brethren.

March 13—Dispensation issued for new lodge; lodge instituted by Grand Master, named Auburn Park, and located at Auburn Park, Cook County, Brother James A. Price the first Worshipful Master, James S. Wheeler, Jr., Senior Warden, and Chandler S. Redfield, Junior Warden. Membership, sixteen.

I was assisted in this work by R. W. Brothers W. A. Stevens, Grand Marshal; Chester S. Gurney, Grand Steward; W. K. Forsyth, D. D. G. M. First District; J. H. Dixon, D. D. G. M. Third District; Gil W. Barnard, James John, Grand Examiner, Harry McCall, Robert A. Smith, Samuel H. Smith and others. After the labors of the evening an elegant banquet was spread, which the ladies of Auburn Park graced with their presence.

April 20—Dispensation issued for new lodge to be named Pittsfield, and to be located at Pittsfield, Pike County, that old veteran, R. W. Brother William B. Grimes,

Grand Examiner, to be the first Worshipful Master, Thomas Worthington, Senior Warden, and Charles W. Patterson, Junior Warden. Membership, twelve.

April 23—Worshipful Brother John E. Morton, Deputy Grand Lecturer, as proxy for Grand Master, with the assistance of other brethren, instituted Pittsfield Lodge, at Pittsfield, Pike County.

Dispensation was issued to the same brethren for lodge at Pittsfield, July 2, 1887, by Grand Master A. T. Darrah, and due report was made to Grand Lodge, but, for constitutional reasons, charter was not granted. The constitutional requirements having been fully complied with, dispensation was again issued and the one hundred dollars again paid. I think it but simple justice that this last fee of one hundred dollars should be refunded and do so recommend. I also recommend that any property formerly belonging to Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, be donated to this new lodge.

June 24—Dispensation was issued for new lodge to be named Broadlands, to be located at Broadlands, Champaign County, Brother William N. Dicks to be the first Worshipful Master, Silas Andrews, Senior Warden, and Edward T. Telling, Junior Warden. Membership, thirteen.

July 10—R. W. Brother F. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District, as proxy for Grand Master, instituted Broadlands Lodge, at Broadlands, Champaign County. Brother Eubeling reports "a large number of brethren from surrounding lodges, a regular Methodist love feast, and a sumptuous banquet that would have been a credit to a much larger town." Pleasant as this was to the brethren present, the fact that the officers are young men, thoroughly posted in the work and determined to make their lodge a success, is of more interest to the Craft.

July 16—Dispensation issued, and at Low Twelve the first lodge was instituted in Calhoun County. Could the brethren but know the story connected with the birth of this lodge, it would be unnecessary to say more than that Calhoun Lodge, U. D., is the first lodge ever instituted in Calhoun County.

This county was the only one in Illinois in which up to July 16, 1889, the sound of the Master's gavel had never before been heard, in which a Masonic altar had never before been erected, and it was left for the Grand Master to close up this gap, institute a lodge in the only remaining county in which there was no lodge, and at the solemn hour of low twelve.

How strange that it should have been fifty years after the formation of this Grand Lodge, eighty-four years after the institution of Western Star Lodge at Kaskaskia, before this little gem of a peninsula, this "Kingdom of Calhoun," was blessed with a Masonic lodge and the last county in Illinois brought under the benign influence of Freemasonry. The natives now wonder they did not have one before Kaskaskia! To that grand, good and faithful Craftsman, W. B. Grimes, we are indebted, the brethren of Calhoun County are indebted, for this piece of missionary work, for this

Masonic blessing. Brother Winfield W. Pulliam is the first Worshipful Master, Brother John A. Linkogle the first Senior Warden, and Brother Francis M. Great-house the first Junior Warden, together with the following brethren, William Mortland, Treasurer, Thomas Bare, Secretary, C. H. Holzworth, S. D., Jesse Peacock, J. D., E. A. Pinero, Chaplain, and H. S. Cleveland, Tyler, are the first officers and members of Calhoun Lodge, U. D., located in Hardin, County of Calhoun. The membership is nine, with two petitions presented the night of institution.

I am indebted for valuable assistance in getting to Hardin, and aid in the ceremonies of the lodge, to Brothers W. B. Grimes, of Pittsfield; J. G. Marston, J. S. Daniels, J. S. Holmes and J. C. Gaskel, of Jerseyville; John Powell, of King Solomon Lodge, No. 197; Silas Johnsey, Morris Fisher and William H. Springer, of Fieldon Lodge, No. 592.

September 12—Dispensation issued for new lodge to be named and to be located at Victoria, County of Knox, Brother Samuel G. Jarvis to be the first Worshipful Master, Robert B. Smead, Senior Warden, and J. W. Norton, Junior Warden. Membership, nineteen.

September 16—R. W. Brother William R. Hoyle, Jr., D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District, as proxy for Grand Master, instituted Victoria Lodge, at Victoria, Knox County.

I would recommend that charters be granted each of these lodges except at Victoria, Knox County, in which case I recommend that dispensation be continued for one year, or until September 1st, 1890.

DISPENSATIONS—FEES RECEIVED.

LODGES U. D.

Morris	\$100 00
Lerna.....	100 00
Pittsfield	100 00
Auburn Park.....	100 00
Broadlands.....	100 00
Calhoun.....	100 00
Victoria	100 00
Total	<u>\$700 00</u>

DISPENSATIONS FOR ADVANCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

Garden City Lodge, No. 141.....	\$10 00	Matteson Lodge, No. 175.....	\$10 00
Cleveland Lodge, No. 211.....	10 00	Covenant Lodge, No. 526....	5 00
Palatine Lodge, No. 314.....	10 00	Erie Lodge, No. 667.....	5 00
Livingston Lodge, No. 371.....	5 00	Siloam Lodge, No. 780.....	20 00
		Total.....	<u>\$75 00</u>

Dispensations for elections, installations, vacations and other purposes, have been issued as follows :

<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>	<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>
Hancock	20.....	\$ 2 00	Hesperia.....	411.....	\$ 2 00
Oriental	33.....	2 00	Loami	450.....	2 00
Fraternal	58.....	2 00	Maroa	454.....	2 00
Fraternal	58.....	2 00	Rantoul.....	470.....	2 00
Lacon.....	61.....	2 00	Momence	481.....	2 00
Robert Burns.....	113.....	2 00	Tennessee.....	496.....	2 00
Rising Sun.....	115.....	2 00	Home.....	508.....	2 00
Antioch.....	125.....	2 00	Sigel	541.....	2 00
Vienna.....	150.....	2 00	Fieldon	592.....	2 00
Kewanee.....	159.....	2 00	National.....	596.....	2 00
Kewanee.....	159.....	2 00	Forrest.....	614.....	2 00
Milford.....	168.....	2 00	Hopedale	622.....	2 00
Evergreen.....	170.....	2 00	Locust	623.....	2 00
Germania.	182.....	2 00	Comet	641.....	2 00
Cyrus.....	188.....	2 00	D. C. Cregier.....	643.....	2 00
Herrick	193.....	2 00	Hinsdale	649.....	2 00
Flora	204.....	2 00	Grand Chain.....	660.....	2 00
George Washington..	222.....	2 00	South Park.....	662.....	2 00
Pana.....	226.....	2 00	Waldeck	674.....	2 00
Farmers.....	232.....	2 00	Waldeck	674.....	2 00
Farmers.....	222.....	2 00	Pre-emption.....	755.....	2 00
Galva.....	243.....	2 00	Van Meter.....	762.....	2 00
Blaney.....	271.....	2 00	La Grange.....	770.....	2 00
Accordia	277.....	2 00	Mansfield	773.....	2 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306.....	2 00	Calhoun, U. D.....		2 00
Ashlar.....	308.....	2 00	Broadlands, U. D.....		2 00
Douglas.....	361.....	2 00	Auburn Park, U. D.....		2 00
El Dara	380.....	2 00			
Blair.....	303.....	2 00			
Thos. J. Turner.....	409.....	2 00	Total.....		\$116 00
Paid Grand Secretary total.....					\$891 00

DIVINE RIGHTS AND PREROGATIVES.

If there is a kingdom the size of a county in Rhode Island over which reigns a prince more imbecile than another, that ruler's weaknesses and tyranny are excused as sanctioned and authorized under the unwritten law of the "Divine rights of Kings." So of the decisions of a vacillating and arbitrary Grand Master; his every act for which there is no law or "landmark," he claims legal and justified as a "prerogative of Grand Master." We don't believe in either. We believe in the doctrine of America: "That all men are created free and equal;" that rulers become such

by the will of the people, and are to govern under constitutional and statute law. We thought we had so expressed ourselves in our former address to Grand Lodge. We know that we were so understood by our own Grand Lodge, but it does seem that our remarks, our attempt at wit, was no more understood by some distinguished writers on Masonic correspondence than was Mark Twain's to the Russian.

Mark had been telling of his perplexity at a cross-roads where there were so many finger-boards, under all of which there was an additional one bearing the following inscription: "Those who can't read will inquire at the blacksmith shop."

One of the audience meeting with Mr. Twain a few days later said to him: "Mr. Twain, I was very stupid the other evening. I could not see the point of your joke as to signboard at cross-roads. I lay awake all night thinking of it, when it suddenly came to me. I have been laughing about it ever since, and thinking what a good joke it would be upon the fellow if the blacksmith wasn't in!"

We commend the above to the distinguished writers who have charged us with believing in the "Divine rights of Kings" and the "Prerogatives of Grand Masters."

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

December 22d, 1888—Dennison Lodge, No. 736, located at McKeen, Clark County, having become reduced in membership, and finding it impossible to hold meetings, on my recommendation resolution was offered to surrender charter. All the members were notified, and requested to be present to vote upon the proposition. The vote was unanimous. The property was taken in charge by D. D. G. M. Bro. William Wallace Bruce, 24th District, and forwarded the Grand Secretary.

January 17th, 1889—Luce Lodge, No. 439, located at Quincy, Adams County, for the same reason as set forth above, and on my recommendation, voted to surrender charter, and the Secretary, Bro. O. M. Neilson, forwarded all the books, papers, jewels and charter to the Grand Secretary.

February 9th, 1889—Grand View Lodge, No. 198, located at Dudley, Edgar County, on my recommendation, and because of inability to hold meetings, voted to surrender charter, and Bro. Ebe Thompson, W. M., forwarded books, papers, charter, etc., to Grand Secretary.

January 23d, 1889—Social Lodge, No. 70, located at Hennepin, Putnam County, for same reasons surrendered charter, and forwarded same, together with books and papers, to Grand Secretary.

I would recommend that these lodge names and numbers be dropped from the roll.

CHARTERS SUSPENDED.

Keeney Lodge, No. 223.—November 28th, A. W. Elliott, W. M. of Keeney

Lodge, No. 223, complained to R. W. Bro. Frank G. Welton, D. D. G. M., 11th District, of Bro. W. F. Boughton, a Past Master of his lodge, for having represented him in this Grand Lodge on a forged proxy. Bro. Welton referred the matter to Grand Master.

December 19th, Bro. W. F. Boughton preferred a series of charges, sending direct to Grand Master, against Bro. A. W. Elliott, W. M. of Keeney Lodge, No. 223, and joining with him in these charges were the Senior Warden and Secretary, one specification being, "ignorant of parliamentary usages, ignorant of the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry, etc." If the whole affair had not been so serious, this specification would have been amusing, as the Deputy, in a previous investigation, had found that this same Bro. W. F. Boughton had presided in a lodge, where, without a quorum, he had raised a candidate to the degree of Master Mason. Suffice it to say, that under my orders, and after due notice to the lodge, and an opportunity to be heard, R. W. Bro. Welton made full investigation of both subjects and found as follows :

Officers and members mixed up in irregular and unmasonic practices; taking notes for degree fees and dues, and receiving petitions of candidates rejected without regard to time required by by-laws. Finding there was bad blood all around, and that it would be impossible to restore peace and harmony in the lodge, I determined to suspend the charter, and on January 12th, 1889, Bro. Welton took charge of same.

It was also proven that Bro. W. F. Boughton had no authority to act as proxy for W. M., and represent him in Grand Lodge. The records of Grand Lodge showed that he did, and received \$24 as mileage and per diem. I ordered the same refunded, and it has been returned to Grand Secretary. The brethren entitled to dimits have received same from Grand Secretary, though I should have stopped one or two had I known of their application in time. In view of all the facts I would recommend that the matter drop where it now is, and that the name of this lodge, Keeney, and the number, 223, be stricken from the rolls.

Youngstown Lodge, No. 387.—Complaint being made to me that Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, was not meeting regularly, and Grand Secretary having informed me that lodge was in arrears for Grand Lodge dues, I ordered a visit and investigation by R. W. Bro. William R. Hoyle, D. D. G. M., 13th District. Bro. Hoyle reported having visited Youngstown Lodge; was unable to get a quorum, though they had been notified of his intended visit, and that lodge had held no communication since June. November 17th a meeting was held and subject of surrender of charter discussed, but voted down. January 22d—No more meeting. Annual passed by and no election of officers for two years. April 7th I received an original letter, of which the following is a copy :

YOUNGSTOWN, ILL., Feb. 24th, 1889.

Dear Sir and W. Bro. : The members of Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, A. F. and A. Masons, are desirous of raising a needed fund to lift a mortgage from their

hall, which will soon be lost if the mortgage is not lifted, have adopted this plan : Each person receiving this paper is asked to make two copies of it, numbering them at the top, one higher than that received, and send them to two Masons, at the same time returning this paper with *ten cents* to H. V. Simmons, Secretary of Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, A. F. & A. Masons, Youngstown, Ill. The two Masons written to are requested to do exactly the same for the brethren of Youngstown Lodge with as little delay as possible. Those who receive No. 15 are asked to close the matter by sending it with *ten cents* to H. V. Simmons without sending copies. Any one declining to write the two copies and give *ten cents* is requested to return the paper received to H. V. Simmons, as this is the only way it can be known that the chain is broken. Will you kindly assist the brethren with your mite ?

Fraternally yours,

Having no use for a *ten cent* lodge with *tin jewels*, I should have arrested charter, but there were other and constitutional grounds for so doing, as appears above.

Bro. Hoyle again visited lodge, and although notified to meet him there was no quorum. Acting under my orders, he took possession of charter, books and papers, sending same to Grand Secretary. *Two dollars and fifteen cents* having been received in response to above circular, I ordered same refunded. The lodge was two years in arrears for Grand Lodge dues ; met irregularly, and had not elected officers for two years. I recommend that the name, Youngstown, and number, 387, be stricken from the roll.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

April 8th, St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, and Archimedes Lodge, No. 377, having unanimously voted to consolidate and become one lodge, to be known as St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, located at Belleville, St. Clair County, I issued my proxy to W. Bro. George Loelkes, who, on the 8th day of April, and with the aid of many of the brethren, consolidated the above named lodges, under name and number St. Clair, No. 24, and installed the officers.

September 26th, Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, and Logan Lodge, No. 480, having unanimously voted to consolidate, were consolidated by Grand Master under name and number Logan, No. 210, and installed the officers.

In this connection I would call attention to the difficulty encountered in consolidation of lodges by reason of the law requiring that the vote be unanimous in each lodge, while in the matter of a surrender of charter it may be done if there are not more than six votes in the negative. I submit that the same vote for consolidation of lodges as now required to surrender charter would enable many weak lodges to unite which are now prevented by the factious opposition of one or two members in but one of the two lodges.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

Greenland Lodge, No. 665, complained of invasion of jurisdiction by *Flora Lodge, No. 204*, which had received petition, elected and conferred degree of E. A. upon a candidate living within jurisdiction of *Greenland Lodge*. Upon my order *Flora Lodge* made suitable apology and paid over the fee collected. The brother will now petition *Greenland Lodge* for remainder of the degrees.

Lake View Lodge, No. 774, complained of *Herder Lodge, No. 669*, for invasion of jurisdiction, in having taken a candidate residing within jurisdiction of *Lake View Lodge*. The fees were ordered turned over, and the matter was thus amicably adjusted.

Oxford Lodge, No. 367, complained of invasion by *Rio Lodge, No. 685*, the same having received petition from a resident of jurisdiction of *Oxford Lodge*, and elected and conferred degrees upon same. Ordered that the fees be paid over to *Oxford Lodge*, and more care taken hereafter to ascertain the residence of candidates.

Catlin Lodge, No. 285, complained of invasion of jurisdiction by *Russell Lodge, No. 154*, in having taken two candidates whose residence was in the jurisdiction of *Catlin Lodge*. This was said to be so close a question that it was ordered a survey be made, and if the brothers were found to live nearest *Catlin Lodge*, then *Russell Lodge* should pay over all fees collected.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.

The City of Chicago and several of the adjoining towns having voted to consolidate, I decided that all the lodges in the enlarged City of Chicago, would, on and after date of annexation of suburban towns, have concurrent jurisdiction; and that a residence acquired in the jurisdiction of one lodge would become a residence under all the lodges in the enlarged municipality.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF FUND.

Immediately after the great disaster in Pennsylvania, an appeal was made to the Craft on behalf of the sufferers in and about Johnstown by the bursting of the dam in the Conemaugh Valley. The response was generous, and such as becomes the Free Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction. Your particular attention is called to the following report of our Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother Wiley M. Egan, for the detailed statement of contributions by lodges.

HON. JOHN C. SMITH, M. W. Grand Master, Chicago, Ill. :

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother : I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the "Conemaugh Valley Relief Fund." The following is a copy of the letter accompanying my first remittance :

⁴⁴ CHICAGO, June 18, 1889.

MICHAEL NISBET, ESQ., Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A. M.,
Philadelphia, Pa. :

C. Smith, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, dated June 6th, 1889, the Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and individual members of the several organizations in the State of Illinois, are contributing towards the relief of the Fraternity who are suffering from the effects of the Conemaugh Valley disaster; and by direction of our Grand Master I remit you to-day Continental National Bank draft No. 31,163, on Mechanics National Bank, of New York, for \$2,000.00, as an installment, for distribution by your Grand Lodge, and I would thank you for an acknowledgment of the receipt of same, and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer,
Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Illinois."

THE CONEMAUGH VALLEY RELIEF FUND,

In account with W. M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

1889.

DR.

June 18.	To N. Y. draft sent to Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	\$ 2,000 00
July 10.	N. Y. draft sent to Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00
Sept. 10.	" " " " " ""	246 80
Sept. 10.	Clerk hire.....	97 12
Sept. 10.	Stationery, postage, express, etc.....	11 99

CR.

August 31. Total contributions to date, as per the following statement,		4,855 91
	\$4,855 91	\$4,855 91

Statement showing amount contributed by each lodge :

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
June 6,	Hesperia, 411.....	\$100 00	June 8,	Dearborn, 310.....	\$100 00
6,	Arcana, 717.....	25 00	8,	Landmark, 422.....	25 00
6,	Chicago, 437.....	50 00	8,	A. W. Spafford, personal.....	10 00
6,	Thos. H. Howland, member of Kil-		8,	Geneva, 139.....	10 00
	winning Lodge.....	5 00	8,	Garden City, 141.....	50 00
7,	Keweenaw Chapter, 47.....	25 00	8,	Home, 508.....	25 00
7,	Edward Addy, personal.....	5 00	10,	Sparland, 441.....	10 00
7,	Englewood, 690.....	50 00	10,	Bethel Commandery, 36.....	50 00
7,	Geo. W. Brown, member of Land-		10,	L. L. Munn Chapter, 96.....	25 00
	mark Lodge, 422.....	5 00	10,	Lincoln Park, 611.....	25 00
7,	R. K. Coulter, member of Acacia		10,	Ames, 142.....	10 00
	Lodge, 67.....	5 00	10,	Cahmet, 716.....	50 00
7,	Belvidere, 60.....	10 00	10,	Wm. Julius, member of Palace	
7,	Lee Kincaid, personal.....	15 00		Lodge, 765.....	1 00
7,	J. H. Powers, personal.....	5 00	10,	Schiller, 335.....	25 00
8,	Tonica, 364.....	5 00	10,	Ark & Anchor, 354.....	10 00
8,	Levi Lusk, 270.....	10 00	10,	Miners, 273.....	25 00
8,	Lockport, 538.....	25 00	10,	Farmington, 192.....	10 00
8,	St. Marks, 63.....	5 00	10,	Triluminar, 767.....	25 00
8,	Excelsior, 97.....	10 00	10,	Star in the East, 166.....	25 00
8,	Mystic Tie, 187.....	5 00	10,	Robt. Burns, 113.....	10 00
8,	W. F. Hoig, member of Covenant		10,	Lewistown, 104.....	3 00
	Lodge, 526.....	5 00	10,	Oneca, 337.....	10 00
8,	Cambridge, 49.....	10 00	10,	Edwardsville, 99.....	10 00
8,	D. C. Cregier, 643.....	25 00	10,	J. D. Moody, 510.....	5 00
8,	Creston, 320.....	10 00	10,	Pana, 226.....	5 00
8,	Lewis H. Miner, by Mrs. O. H.		10,	Taylor, 98.....	5 00
	Miner, personal.....	100 00	10,	Scott, 79.....	5 00

CONEMAUGH VALLEY RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
Jun 10,	Waverly, 118.....	\$ 25 00	Jun 12,	Freedom, 194.....	\$ 5 00
10,	Members of Makanda Lodge, 434..	5 00	12,	Carman, 732.....	5 00
10,	Orangeville, 687.....	5 00	12,	Vitruvius, 81.....	10 00
10,	Hope, 162.....	5 00	12,	South Park, 662.....	12 25
10,	Sycamore, 134.....	10 00	12,	Lacon, 61.....	5 00
10,	Lessing, 557.....	25 00	12,	Peoria, 15.....	25 00
10,	Mt. Vernon, 31.....	25 00	12,	La Grange, 770.....	10 00
11,	Stewart, 92.....	10 00	12,	Pleasant Hills, 565.....	5 00
11,	Rockton, 74.....	5 00	12,	Temperance, 16.....	10 00
11,	Marseilles, 417.....	5 00	12,	Tyrian, 333.....	5 00
11,	Winchester, 105.....	10 00	12,	Cobden, 466.....	25 00
11,	Greenfield, 129.....	10 00	12,	Jerseyville, 394.....	10 00
11,	New Boston, 59.....	5 00	12,	Gordon, 473.....	10 00
11,	Annawan, 433.....	11 00	12,	Edward Dobbins, 164.....	5 00
11,	Citizens of Atkinsons, Ill.....	23 91	12,	Macen, 8.....	50 00
11,	Sharon, 550.....	10 00	12,	Ionic, 312.....	50 00
11,	Seneca, 532.....	10 00	12,	Herrins Prairie, 693.....	5 00
11,	Astoria, 100.....	47 00	12,	Ashmore, 390.....	5 00
11,	White Hall, 80.....	20 00	12,	Marcellus, 114.....	5 00
11,	Macomb, 17.....	136 00	12,	New Hartford, 453.....	5 00
11,	Raritan, 727.....	5 00	13,	Lake Side, 43.....	25 00
11,	Kavanaugh, 36.....	10 00	13,	T. J. Pickett, 307.....	10 00
11,	Eureka, 69.....	10 00	13,	Sublette, 349.....	5 00
11,	Valley, 547.....	5 00	13,	Centennial, 747.....	2 00
11,	Peotone, 636.....	5 00	13,	Nunda, 169.....	25 00
11,	Blue Mound, 682.....	5 00	13,	Plymouth, 286.....	5 00
11,	J. R. Gorin, 537.....	25 00	13,	Milledgeville, 345.....	10 00
11,	Lyndon, 570.....	5 00	13,	Bloomington, 43.....	10 00
11,	Ogden, 754.....	10 00	13,	Mozart, 656.....	5 00
11,	Wm. B. Warren, 209.....	25 00	13,	Chenoa, 292.....	10 00
11,	Gardner, 573.....	5 00	13,	Rankin, 725.....	10 00
11,	Stratton, 408.....	10 00	13,	Mt. Carmel, 239.....	10 00
11,	Chatham, 523.....	5 55	13,	Burnt Prairie, 668.....	2 00
11,	Verona, 757.....	5 00	13,	Greenland, 665.....	5 00
11,	Scott Land, 743.....	5 00	13,	Fraternal, 58.....	10 00
11,	Covenant, 526.....	50 00	13,	Bromwell, 451.....	14 95
11,	Meridian, 505.....	10 00	13,	Casey, 442.....	5 00
11,	Cooper, 489.....	5 00	13,	Paxton, 416.....	10 00
11,	J. Dawson, 556.....	10 00	13,	Murphysboro, 498.....	5 00
11,	DeWitt, 84.....	10 00	13,	Sumner, 334.....	10 00
11,	Jonesboro, 111.....	10 00	13,	St. Clair, 24.....	20 00
11,	Black Hawk, 238.....	3 60	13,	Tamaroa, 207.....	2 00
11,	Hardin, 44.....	5 00	13,	Griggsville, 45.....	20 00
11,	May, 718.....	10 00	13,	Lebanon, 110.....	15 00
11,	Trenton, 109.....	5 00	13,	Members of Washington Lodge, 222	34 00
11,	Good Hope, 617.....	5 00	13,	Gill, 382.....	5 00
11,	Perry, 95.....	20 00	13,	Marion, 355.....	5 00
11,	Towanda, 542.....	5 00	13,	Trio, 57.....	25 00
11,	Bethalto, 406.....	10 00	13,	Red Bud, 427.....	10 00
11,	Lounsbery, 751.....	10 00	13,	Windsor, 322.....	10 00
12,	Cleveland, 211.....	50 00	13,	Keystone, 639.....	25 00
12,	Washburn, 421.....	10 00	13,	Harlem, 540.....	50 00
12,	Ipava, 213.....	10 00	13,	New Burnside, 772.....	5 00
12,	Siloam, 780.....	10 00	13,	Evans, 524.....	10 00
12,	Atwood, 651.....	10 00	13,	Manchester, 239.....	5 00
12,	Knoxville, 66.....	25 00	13,	Orion, 358.....	5 00
12,	McLean, 469.....	5 00	13,	Buda, 399.....	5 00
12,	Oakland, 219.....	61 00	13,	Illinois City, 679.....	5 00
12,	Western Star, 240.....	15 00	13,	Genoa, 288.....	10 00
12,	Odell, 401.....	20 00	14,	Saunemin, 738.....	5 00
12,	Mahomet, 220.....	5 45	14,	Aurora, 254.....	5 00
12,	Grant, 740.....	5 00	14,	Lee Centre, 146.....	2 00
12,	Forrest, 614.....	25 00	14,	Philo, 436.....	2 00
12,	Denver, 464.....	5 00	14,	Rio, 685.....	6 00
12,	LaPrairie, 267.....	10 00	14,	Central, 71.....	5 00
12,	Benton, 64.....	5 00	14,	Galatia, 684.....	5 00
12,	Farmers City, 710.....	5 00	14,	Harbor, 731.....	25 00
12,	Newtown, 714.....	5 00	14,	Rantoul, 470.....	5 00

CONEMAUGH VALLEY RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
Jun 14,	Van Meter, 762.....	\$ 10 00	Jun 18,	Prophetstown, 293.....	\$ 5 00
14,	Huntsville, 465.....	5 00	18,	Scottville, 426.....	10 00
14,	Tremont, 462.....	5 00	18,	Shekinah, 241.....	2 50
14,	Nokomis, 456.....	5 00	18,	Wayne, 172.....	2 00
14,	Pleasant Plains, 400.....	5 00	18,	Warren, 14.....	10 00
14,	Marshall, 133.....	5 00	18,	Kinmundy, 398.....	5 00
14,	Marshall Chapter, No. 70.....	5 00	18,	Apollo, 642.....	10 00
14,	Princeville, 360.....	10 00	18,	Liberty, 380.....	3 00
14,	New Columbia, 336.....	5 00	18,	Amity, 472.....	5 00
14,	A. W. Rawson, 145.....	10 00	18,	Waubansia, 160.....	10 00
14,	Mason, 217.....	5 00	19,	Sullivan, 764.....	3 00
14,	Fulton City, 189.....	15 00	19,	Mystic Star, 758.....	10 00
14,	Cyrus, 188.....	5 00	19,	Richmond, 143.....	5 00
14,	Mason City, 403.....	5 00	19,	Occidental, 40.....	5 00
14,	Clark, 603.....	5 00	19,	Havana, 88.....	10 00
14,	New Haven, 230.....	10 00	19,	Somonauk, 646.....	10 00
14,	Monitor, 522.....	25 00	19,	Yates City, 448.....	10 00
14,	Richard Cole, 697.....	25 00	19,	Altona, 330.....	5 00
15,	Bureau, 112.....	25 00	19,	La Fayette Chapter, No. 2.....	25 00
15,	Fairview, 350.....	5 00	19,	National, 596.....	10 00
15,	Payson, 379.....	10 00	19,	Shirley, 582.....	10 00
15,	Pawnee, 675.....	5 00	19,	Greenville, 245.....	10 00
15,	Members of Ridge Farm, 632.....	7 00	19,	Hermitage, 356.....	5 00
15,	Palace, 765.....	10 00	19,	Brooklyn, 282.....	12 50
15,	Mizpah, 768.....	25 00	19,	Girard, 171.....	5 00
15,	Lena, 174.....	7 00	19,	Patoka, 613.....	5 00
15,	Donnelson, 255.....	5 00	19,	Harvard, 309.....	10 00
15,	Jackson, 53.....	3 00	20,	Shipman, 212.....	10 00
15,	Bloomfield, 148.....	5 00	20,	Members of Abraham Jonas, 316.....	25 75
15,	Greenup, 125.....	5 00	20,	Unity, 48.....	12 50
15,	Rushville, 9.....	10 00	20,	Clifton, 688.....	14 00
15,	Noble, 362.....	5 00	20,	Johnsonville, 713.....	10 00
15,	Frankfort, 567.....	5 00	20,	Kingston, 266.....	10 00
15,	Jefferson, 368.....	10 00	20,	Members of Chester, 288.....	12 10
15,	Warsaw, 257.....	20 00	20,	Kinderhook, 353.....	5 00
15,	La Harpe, 195.....	40 00	20,	Wm. C. Hobbs, 306.....	10 00
15,	Euclid, 65.....	10 00	20,	Logan, 480.....	10 00
15,	Grand Crossing, 776.....	5 00	20,	Pleiades, 478.....	25 00
15,	Union Park, 610.....	25 00	21,	Lake View, 774.....	5 00
17,	Riverton Union, 786.....	7 90	21,	Gibson, 733.....	10 00
17,	St. Pauls, 500.....	5 00	21,	Hancock, 20.....	32 50
17,	Wade Barney, 512.....	10 00	21,	Meridian, 183.....	20 00
17,	Stanton, 177.....	5 00	21,	Adams, 529.....	8 50
17,	Anna, 520.....	2 00	21,	Members of N. D. Morse, 346.....	5 00
17,	Tarbolton, 351.....	10 00	21,	A. O. Fay, 676.....	10 00
17,	Weldon, 746.....	19 00	22,	Pacific, 400.....	10 00
17,	La Fayette, 657.....	1 00	22,	Circle, 707.....	5 00
17,	Pre-emption, 755.....	5 00	22,	Tolono, 391.....	5 00
17,	Exeter, 424.....	10 00	22,	Lincoln, 210.....	10 00
17,	Humboldt, 555.....	25 00	22,	Providence, 711.....	5 00
17,	Mendon, 449.....	50 00	22,	Heyworth, 251.....	10 00
17,	Summerfield, 342.....	5 00	22,	Winnebago, 745.....	2 00
17,	Waltham, 384.....	10 00	22,	Matteson, 175.....	25 00
17,	Highland, 583.....	10 00	22,	King Solomon, 197.....	20 00
17,	Bement, 365.....	3 35	22,	Abingdon, 185.....	5 00
17,	Lima, 135.....	5 00	22,	Blandinsville, 233.....	10 00
17,	Plum River, 554.....	5 00	22,	Carmi, 272.....	10 10
17,	Alta, 748.....	5 00	24,	Momence, 481.....	11 00
17,	Amon, 261.....	10 00	24,	Wright's Grove, 779.....	25 00
17,	Rochester, 635.....	5 00	24,	St. Johns, 13.....	5 00
18,	Lincoln Park Chapter, 177.....	25 00	24,	Members of Centraha Lodge, 201.....	15 00
18,	Elgin, 117.....	28 00	24,	East St. Louis, 504.....	10 00
18,	Winslow, 564.....	2 00	24,	Elizabeth, 276.....	5 00
18,	Golconda, 131.....	5 50	24,	Omaha, 723.....	5 00
18,	New Salem, 218.....	5 50	24,	Dongola, 581.....	5 00
18,	Vienna, 150.....	10 00	24,	Shiloh, 397.....	5 00
18,	Lavelly, 203.....	6 00	24,	Eddyville, 672.....	5 00
18,	S. D. Monroe 447.....	5 00	25,	Yorktown, 655.....	10 00

CONEMAUGH VALLEY RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
Jun 25,	Eric, 667.....	\$ 2 00	July 8,	Doric, 319.....	\$ 5 00
25,	Rutland Chapter, 112.....	20 00	8,	Homer, 199.....	21 00
25,	Rutland Lodge, 477.....	10 00	9,	Washington Chapter, 43.....	25 00
25,	Aledo, 252.....	10 00	10,	Della, 525.....	1 00
25,	Harmony, 3.....	5 00	10,	Murrayville, 432.....	5 00
26,	Braidwood, 740.....	5 00	11,	Andrew Jackson, 487.....	5 00
26,	Lanark, 423.....	5 00	11,	Atlanta, 165.....	5 00
26,	Newman, 369.....	10 00	11,	Full Moon, 341.....	5 00
26,	Members of Phoenix Lodge, 663.....	25 50	11,	Blazing Star, 458.....	2 50
26,	Illiopolis, 521.....	5 00	12,	Springfield, 4.....	2 00
26,	Palatine, 314.....	5 00	12,	Gurney, 778.....	2 00
26,	Blair, 395.....	25 00	12,	Iola, 691.....	5 00
27,	Mound, 122.....	10 00	12,	Palmyra, 463.....	5 00
27,	Horeb, 363.....	5 00	13,	Andalusia, 516.....	5 00
28,	Crete, 763.....	2 00	15,	Bunker Hill, 151.....	5 00
28,	St. Elmo, 769.....	2 25	15,	Fillmore, 670.....	2 00
28,	Normal, 673.....	8 00	16,	Cerro Gordo, 600.....	5 00
28,	Polk, 137.....	10 00	17,	Mt. Nebo, 76.....	5 00
29,	Astoria, 100.....	6 15	17,	Mayo, 664.....	1 00
29,	Mt. Joliet, 42.....	25 00	17,	Kaskaskia, 86.....	2 00
29,	Cheney's Grove, 468.....	5 00	18,	Douglas, 361.....	5 00
29,	Streator, 607.....	25 00	19,	Farmers, 332.....	5 00
29,	Lexington, 482.....	10 00	19,	Omega, 775.....	13 25
29,	Constantia, 783.....	25 00	23,	Pontiac, 294.....	5 00
July 1,	Sibley, 761.....	5 00	25,	South Macon, 467.....	5 00
2,	Vesper, 584.....	5 00	26,	Fisher, 585.....	5 00
2,	Livingston, 371.....	10 00	29,	Meteor, 283.....	5 00
3,	Mt. Pulaski, 87.....	10 00	Aug. 10,	Manito, 476.....	5 00
3,	Bridgeport, 386.....	2 00	10,	Barry, 34.....	5 00
6,	Athelstan Commandery, 45.....	25 00	13,	New Hope, 620.....	1 00
6,	J. Robbins, Chairman of Quincy Masons.....	167 45	Total contributions.....\$4,855 91		

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, September 10th, 1889

MASONIC HALLS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

January 30—Masonic Hall building at Mt. Sterling was destroyed by fire. All the property and charter of Hardin Lodge, No. 44, and Mt. Sterliug Chapter, No. 137, R. A. M., were total loss. A duplicate charter was issued Hardin Lodge, No. 44.

March 28—Hall of Ashton Lodge, No. 531, destroyed by fire. Charter and furniture also burned. A duplicate charter was immediately issued.

May 17—Hall of El Dara Lodge, No. 388, together with all its furniture, was destroyed by fire. Charter, jewels, records and papers were fortunately saved.

GRAND LECTURERS.

The following brethren, well known to be proficient in the work of the State as prescribed by this Grand Lodge, and skilled in the art of imparting the same, were

commissioned by me as Grand Lecturers and duly organized as a Board of Grand Examiners: Right Worshipful Brothers

Milo D. Chamberlin, Freeport,	William B. Grimes, Pittsfield,
Albert B. Ashley, Kewanee,	James John, Chicago,
Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.	

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

On the recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I commissioned as Deputy Grand Lecturers Worshipful Brethren

James Douglas, Chester,	J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington,
H. E. Huston, Monticello.	W. O. Butler, LaHarpe,
J. E. Evans, Monticello,	George S. Fuhr, Blandinsville,
G. A. Staddler, Monticello,	Samuel Rawson, Troy,
W. H. Stevens, Steeleville,	John E. Morton, Perry,
John W. Rose, Litchfield,	William E. Ginther, Charleston,
F. S. Belden, Chicago,	W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown,
I. M. McCollister, Whitehall,	James R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie,
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell,	N. A. Keeler, Rockford,
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago,	J. O. Hughes, Gibson,
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.	Thomas H. Humphrey, Eldorado,
H. S. Albin, Chicago,	John Varner, Bushnell,
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon,	D. E. Bruffitt, Monticello,
James M. Willard, Harristown,	Charles L. Hovey, Decatur,
Wilson E. Handy, Tolono,	David B. Robinson, Centralia,
Josiah M. James, Decatur,	Thomas Ockerby, Chicago,
Frank Barker, Rochelle,	Adelbert J. Newell, Chillicothe,
John R. Hodson, Chicago,	J. W. Swatek, Chicago,
William I. Holcomb, Centralia.	

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

I also appointed and commissioned as District Deputy Grand Masters R. W. Brethren

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. W. K. Forsyth, Chicago. | 16. F. S. Hatch, Kankakee. |
| 2. D. J. Avery, Chicago. | 17. F. E. Eubeling, Urbana. |
| 3. Joseph H. Dixon, Chicago. | 18. Charles F. Tenney, Bement. |
| 4. W. S. Hewins, Elgin. | 19. R. D. Lawrence, Springfield. |
| 5. Jacob Krohn, Freeport. | 20. Thomas J. Bronson, Jacksonville. |
| 6. E. T. E. Becker, Mt. Carroll. | 21. W. O. Butler, LaHarpe. |
| 7. John D. Crabtree, Dixon. | 22. I. M. McCollister, Whitehall. |
| 8. E. Sanford, Morris. | 23. W. T. Vandever, Taylorville. |
| 9. W. L. Milligan, Ottawa. | 24. W. W. Bruce, Casey. |
| 10. Marshall U. Trimble, Princeton. | 25. George W. Smith, Flora. |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. Frank G. Welton, Cambridge. | 26. Samuel Rawson, Troy. |
| 12. Geo. W. Hamilton, Prairie City. | 27. James Douglas, Chester. |
| 13. Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr., Galesburg. | 28. C. M. Forman, Nashville. |
| 14. C. F. Hitchcock, Peoria. | 29. W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown. |
| 15. Owen Scott, Bloomington. | 30. James A. Rose, Golconda. |

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

The annual report of this excellent charity is before me, from which I learn that the officers and committees are the following well known brethren, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of this institution will be economically and honestly administered :

OFFICERS.

George M. Moulton, President.	
John J. Badenoch, Vice-President.	Wiley M. Egan, Treasurer.
Geo. W. Warvelle, Counsel.	Chester S. Gurney, Secretary.
No. 878 Monroe Street, Chicago.	

TRUSTEES.

Term expiring March, 1890.	Term expiring March, 1891.	Term expiring March, 1892.
John J. Badenoch,	Geo. M. Moulton,	John C. Smith,
Gorham B. Coffin,	Thos. E. Miller,	Norman T. Gassette,
Edward Kirk, Jr.,	John H. Witbeck,	A. B. Ashley,
John E. Norton,	Geo. W. Warvelle,	Wm. L. Milligan.

COMMITTEE OF VISITATION.

Until March, 1890.	Until March, 1891.	Until March, 1892.
Loyal L. Munn,	John Woodman,	Walter A. Stevens,
Jas. G. Elwood,	Daniel Shelby,	Harry Channon.

MEDICAL BOARD.

E. C. Sweet, M. D., Home Physician.		
T. D. Palmer, M. D.	S. S. Bishop, M. D.	J. Rhodes Wilkins, M. D.
John G. Stebbins, Superintendent of Home.		
Mrs. J. G. Stebbins, Matron of Home.		

STANDING COMMITTEES.

<i>Finance.</i>		
Thos. E. Miller,	John H. Witbeck,	John C. Smith.
<i>Grievance.</i>		
John E. Norton,	Norman T. Gassette,	A. B. Ashley.
<i>Printing.</i>		
Gorham B. Coffin,	John E. Norton,	Edward Kirk, Jr.

Supplies.

John J. Badenoch, Gorham B. Coffin, Thos. E. Miller.

Buildings and Grounds.

John H. Witbeck, John C. Smith, W. L. Milligan.

Reception and Discharge.

Geo. W. Warvelle, John J. Badenoch, Norman T. Gassette.

The paying membership of this Association represents one hundred and twenty-one lodges. I sincerely trust that each member of this Grand Lodge will become interested in this beneficent work, and see that his lodge is represented by one or more memberships, that we may make this institution a credit to our Fraternity.

There are of life memberships—

Individual Brethren.....	171
Grand Commandery of Knights Templar.....	4
Other Commanderies of Knights Templar.....	5
Chapters of Royal Arch Masons.....	25
Lodges of A. F. & A. M.....	57
Order of Eastern Star.....	3
Total.....	265

The financial exhibit is as follows—

Total receipts from all sources have been.....	\$5,820 87
Total expenditures for all purposes.....	4,863 41
Balance of receipts unexpended.....	\$ 947 46
Treasurer's balance January 31, 1888.....	1,598 64
Superintendent's balance January 31, 1888.....	25 84
Net balance of cash on hand January 31, 1889.....	\$2,571 94
Of which amount the Treasurer holds.....	2,571 33
And the Superintendent holds.....	61
Total cash on hand January 31, 1889.....	\$2,571 94

To this sum the Grand Lodge, at last annual communication and Charity Ball of 1888, contributed one-half; hence you see the necessity of your individual and earnest co operation. For this generous sum the Trustees give credit as follows:

We wish to announce to our membership, that the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, at its last Annual Communication, in this city, appropriated to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home the sum of \$1,059.77; this sum being the unexpended balance remaining of the fund which was raised by the Masons of Illinois for the benefit

of the sufferers at Mt. Vernon, from the cyclone with which they had been visited at that point.

The Charity Ball held in February, 1888, was the means of netting to this Association the handsome sum of \$1,766.57, which was paid over to our Treasurer, and duly appears in our Secretary's report.

You know not, my brethren, in the rapid changes of this life and the vicissitudes of fortune, how soon some of your own loved ones may need the fostering care of this institution, and you should therefore do all in your power to strengthen its means of support.

MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF.

This Board has done splendid service through its agent, R. W. Bro. Gilbert W. Barnard, during the past year in relieving the wants of many worthy applicants and finding employment for many others. The funds at its disposal have been limited, but given to the worthy it has prevented much distress, and loaned to others it has been returned to be used again. Like the widow's cruse of oil, the fund though small has never been exhausted. Aside from the distress relieved and suffering prevented, a great work has been done in discovering impostors and driving from our midst a multitude of tramps.

In cities like Chicago, Quincy, Peoria and Cairo there ought to be regularly organized Boards of Relief, composed of the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges, and when a majority of the lodges located in such cities vote to organize such Board this Grand Lodge should invest them with power to assess all the lodges in such cities a per capita of not to exceed 25 cents per member, and Grand Lodge should see that it was paid. No one unfamiliar with this subject can realize the great number of claims for charity presented in these cities, nor can they know the time given by those whose places of business are centrally located to listening to the tales of impostors; and while many lodges are willing to unite for the common good in this much needed charity, it is unjust that others should be permitted to avoid the burdens. Individual charity is excellent in theory, but without organization and a proper scrutiny into antecedents of applicants, it is worse than useless and does much harm.

REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED.

During the past year I have recommended the following brethren to represent other Grand Lodges near Grand Lodge of Illinois:

- R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Dixon to represent Grand Lodge Arkansas.
- R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard to represent Grand Lodge Louisiana.
- M. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah to represent Grand Lodge Maryland.
- R. W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker to represent Grand Lodge Minnesota.

R. W. Bro. Malachi Maynard to represent Grand Lodge New Brunswick.

R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens to represent Grand Lodge New York.

R. W. Bro. Edward C. Pace to represent Grand Lodge North Carolina.

W. Bro. M. B. Iott to represent Grand Lodge Maryland, M. W. Bro. Darrah having died.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook to represent Grand Lodge Texas.

W. Bro. Philip Maas to represent Grand Lodge Idaho.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Grand Lodge having approved of recommendation of Grand Master as to tenure of office of representatives of this Grand Lodge in other Grand Lodges and suggested five years, commissions for that time have been issued upon recommendation and with the approval of Grand Masters to whose Grand Lodge they have been accredited, to the following:

Alabama—M. W. Brother John Gideon Harris.

Arizona—R. W. Brother Charles Atwood Fisk.

Arkansas—M. W. Brother Logan H. Root.

British Columbia—R. W. Brother Edward C. Neufelder.

California—R. W. Brother Alex. G. Abell.

Canada—R. W. Brother David McLellan.

Colorado—M. W. Brother Henry M. Teller.

Connecticut—M. W. Brother John A. Mix.

Dakota—M. W. Brother George H. Hand.

Delaware—R. W. Brother Samuel W. Kilvington.

District of Columbia—R. W. Brother John H. Olcott.

Florida—M. W. Brother DeWitt C. Dawkins.

Georgia—R. W. Brother James Whitehead.

Idaho—R. W. Brother Thomas C. Maupin.

Indiana—M. W. Brother Daniel McDonald.

Indian Territory—M. W. Brother J. S. Murrow.

Iowa—M. W. Brother Joseph Chapman.

Ireland—R. W. Brother William Fleming Black.

Kansas—M. W. Brother Matthew M. Miller.

Kentucky—R. W. Brother Edward B. Jones.

Louisiana—R. W. Brother Frank P. Stubble.

Manitoba—R. W. Brother John Leslie.

Maine—R. W. Brother Joseph A. Locke.

Maryland—M. W. Brother John S. Berry.

Michigan—M. W. Brother Henry Chamberlain.

Minnesota—R. W. Brother A. T. C. Pierson.

Mississippi—M. W. Brother Frederic Speed.

Missouri—R. W. Brother Martin Collins.

Montana—R. W. Brother Howard B. Wiley.

Nebraska—M. W. Brother Harry P. Deuel.

New Brunswick—R. W. Brother J. Henry Leonard.

New Hampshire—R. W. Brother George E. Thompson.
New Mexico—R. W. Brother Henry L. Waldo.
New Jersey—M. W. Brother Robert M. Moore.
New York—R. W. Brother Wm. J. Mc Donald.
Nevada—R. W. Brother Charles E. Mack.
North Carolina—R. W. Brother Hezekiah A. Gudger.
Nova Scotia—R. W. Brother Theodore A. Cassman.
Ohio—R. W. Brother W. S. Phares.
Oregon—M. W. Brother W. T. Wright.
Pennsylvania—R. W. Brother William F. Slingluff.
Prince Edward Island—R. W. Brother W. Henry Aitkin.
Prussia, National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes—R. W. Brother Adolph Bohme.
Quebec—R. W. Brother Alexander Chisolm.
Rhode Island—M. W. Brother Newton D. Arnold.
Scotland—R. W. Brother Col. Patrick Stirling.
South Australia—R. W. Brother John Trail Mc Laren.
South Carolina—R. W. Brother John F. Ficken.
Tennessee—M. W. Brother A. V. Warr.
Texas—R. W. Brother B. R. Abernethy.
Utah—M. W. Brother James Lowe.
Vermont—R. W. Brother Delos M. Bacon.
Virginia—M. W. Brother Beverley R. Welford, Jr.
Washington—M. W. Brother Levi Ankeney.
West Virginia—R. W. Brother George E. Showers.
Wisconsin—R. W. Brother J. W. Laflin.
Wyoming—R. W. Brother William Daley.

MASONIC HALLS DEDICATED.

January 15—As proxy of Grand Master, R. W. Bro. F. E. Eubeling dedicated the new Masonic Temple of Urbana Lodge, No. 157. The dedication was largely attended by the brethren and their families. Oration by R. W. Bro. J. O. Cunningham, followed by a banquet.

February 11—Accompanied by Grand Secretary, Bro. Loyal L. Munn, I visited Magnolia Lodge, No. 103, and dedicated their new Masonic Hall and building. The ceremonies were followed by address by Grand Master and Grand Secretary; after which a bountiful banquet was elegantly spread by the ladies of Magnolia.

From Brother S. B. Mitchell, who has so long and efficiently presided in the East, I learn that our visit did the brethren much good, and made a good impression on the community. We were handsomely entertained by Bro. A. B. Gurnea and wife, distant relatives of our dear departed Brother P. G. M. T. T. Gurney.

March 16—As proxy of Grand Master, W. Bro. N. E. Roberts dedicated the hall of Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 460, at Jeffersonville, Wayne County, of which event he reports much interest.

CORNER STONES LAID.

One year ago our public ceremonials were largely the dedication of Halls. This year they were the laying of corner stones of Public Buildings.

April 16—On invitation of Board of Supervisors of Lawrence County, laid the corner stone of their new Court House, in process of erection, at Lawrenceville. An occasional Grand Lodge was opened, procession formed of Edward Dobbins Lodge No. 164, lodges from Vincennes, Indiana, Olney, Sumner and other places in Illinois, and a short march taken to the building, the Board of Supervisors joining. I was ably assisted by R. W. Brothers Eugene L. Stoker, Charles H. Martin, G. H. B. Tolle, and Robert S. Gordon, Grand Standard Bearer, the ceremonies ending with address by Grand Master, and others. In the evening attended communication of Edward Dobbins Lodge, No. 164, addressed the brethren, and witnessed conferring of third degree by Grand Examiner, Bro. E. L. Stoker.

June 6—By request of School Board of Carrollton, laid corner-stone of High School in that city. Occasional Grand Lodge was opened, and with the assistance of R. W. Brothers John M. Pearson, Deputy Grand Master, I. M. McCollister, W. Bro. Louis N. Hensler and others proceeded to the building. A procession was formed under command of Bro. Colonel J. B. Nulton, of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, with lodges from White Hall, Jerseyville, Carlinville and others, all under escort of Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, Sir H. H. Montgomery, Grand Sword Bearer, commanding. Addresses were made by Grand Master and others. The oration was delivered by Hon. Richard Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

July 2—Laid corner-stone of new Masonic Temple for the Craft and all the Masonic bodies in the beautiful city of Evanston. Occasional Grand Lodge opened, when, assisted by R. W. Brothers John O'Neill, Grand Senior Deacon, Gilbert W. Barnard, Joseph H. Dixon, William K. Forsyth, W. Brothers Walter A. Marsh, Henry McCall, Bros. Robert A. Smith, Robert R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, and others, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of this new Temple.

The lines were formed by Evans Lodge, No. 524, A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 675, Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777, and a large body of visiting brethren, when under the escort of Evanston Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar, commanded by Em. Sir Elbert J. Jaycox, and preceded by the Elgin Military Band, a short line of march was taken up and at High Twelve, as in the preceding cases reported, the corner-stone of this Masonic Temple was laid. Brief address was made by Grand Master, and a scholarly oration delivered by Hon. Brother Edward S. Taylor, of Evanston.

July 22—At High Twelve, by invitation of Board of Trustees, laid corner-stone of "Alida Young Temple," in the city of Sycamore. Occasional Grand Lodge was opened, when, assisted by W. Bro. Fred A. Jones, Bro. Rev. Benjamin F. Fleetwood, Bro. Rev. Joseph Crummer, Alonzo Ellwood and others, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of Temple, of which one entire floor is to be used by the Masonic bodies—lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

Sycamore Lodge, No. 134, was then formed in line, many lodges from neighboring cities and visiting brethren joining, all under the escort of Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, Em. Sir J. Frank Foster, commanding.

Sycamore Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., Ellwood Encampment, No. 173, and Canton Truman, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, joined the procession, when, headed by the Sycamore City Band and under the command of R. Em. Sir General Daniel Dustin, the procession moved to the building. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the brethren, together with the large audience, passed over into the shady grove of the court house park where Grand Master delivered an address.

August 10—Invited by the Trustees, Grand Master laid corner-stone of Universalist Church, corner Sixty-fifth street and Stewart avenue, Englewood. Occasional Grand Lodge was opened and with the assistance of R. W. Brothers John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon, Daniel J. Avery, Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal, William K. Forsyth, Gil. W. Barnard, James John, Henry McCall, W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle, Grand Steward, Bros. Chester S. Gurney, Grand Steward, Allan R. Tomlin and others, proceeded to the new building and laid corner stone. Procession was formed of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, and a large number of visiting brethren, all under the escort of Englewood Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar, Em. Sir Frank E. Hills, commanding.

Addresses were delivered by Grand Master, and Bro. Rev. Dr. Cantwell, after which the brethren marched to the beautiful residence and grounds of Bro. J. A. Stoddard, where they partook of a splendid collation.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

Official visits were made to the following lodges, in many of which I saw the several degrees conferred, and in all of which I addressed the brethren on their duties as Freemasons:

- October 8—Blair Lodge, No. 393, Chicago.
- October 16—Evans Lodge, No. 524, Evanston.
- November 8—Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, Chicago.
- November 21—Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Chicago.
- November 28—D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, Chicago.
- December 4—Harlem Lodge, No. 540, Oak Park.
- December 5—Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Chicago.
- December 19—Keystone Lodge, No. 639, Chicago.
- December 20—Monitor Lodge, No. 522, Elgin.
- January 23—Fairfield Lodge, No. 206, Fairfield.
- January 30—Bodley Lodge, No. 1, Quincy.
- February 6—Shekinalh Lodge, No. 241, Carbondale.
- February 20—Macon Lodge, No. 8, Decatur.
- March 6—Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, Freeport.
- April 4—Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, Chicago.
- April 5—Covenant Lodge, No. 526, Chicago.
- April 11—Miners Lodge, No. 373, Galeua.

April 16—Edward Dobbins Lodge, No. 164, Lawrenceville.

April 22—Harmony Lodge, No. 3, Jacksonville.

June 19—Cairo Lodge, No. 237, Cairo.

June 24—German festival at Chicago.

July 5—Covenant Lodge, No. 526, Chicago.

July 26—Masonic meeting at Peoria.

GRAND OFFICERS APPOINTED AND INSTALLED.

I have appointed and installed two Grand Stewards since communication of Grand Lodge—W. Brother George W. Warvelle, Chicago; W. Brother Henry R. Phinney, Alton.

November 8—Visited Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, and in the presence of the brethren installed Rev. Bro. George C. Lorimer as Grand Chaplain. This installation was under very pleasing circumstances, as a son of the Rev. Brother was on that occasion brought to light in Freemasonry.

July 5—Visited Covenant Lodge, No. 526. This visit was very pleasant and a surprise to all the brethren, but more so to the Worshipful Master, Brother George W. Warvelle, whom I there appointed and installed Grand Steward.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The schools this year have been five, the number adopted by my predecessors, and I think sufficient. It gives the maximum benefit of instruction at five prominent places in the State and for the minimum cost. I attended each one of them two or more days.

Dividing the Board has worked well; it has reduced the expense of schools, and what is of more good to the Craft is the fact that the Deputy Grand Lecturers, Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren are now given a chance to assist in the work and are thus enabled to perfect themselves in the standard ritual.

I have nothing to add to my remarks and recommendations of last year. This Board does much in securing uniformity of work, adds character and dignity to the same, and is worth all it now costs—\$677.05. I am at the same time firmly of the opinion that the social feature ought to be more frequently cultivated; that lodges should meet promptly at the hour fixed in by-laws, transact their business, get through their work and close. The crowding of too much ritual into one evening, and the late hours of work in some lodges, is very distasteful to many—ought to be to all—and causes many to lose interest in the meetings, some to leave lodge-room as soon as work commences, and others to remain away except on special occasions.

JUNIOR STANDARD TEAM.

This is not a team, nor even a committee, authorized by Grand Lodge; but it is the association of a number of excellent ritualists in charge of Grand Lecturer, R. W.

Brother James John, which has met the approval of Grand Master. A good work has been done by this "Team," a work that is not on their floor plan; but I assure you they are as proficient in its science as in the ritual, particularly the Grand Lecturer. It is this: The "Junior Standard Team" is known to be in readiness to go to any lodge for the purpose of conferring the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and without the "hope of fee or reward." Let it be known that the Junior Standard Team is to confer a degree in Garden City Lodge, and there is an increased attendance of the members of the lodge and a greater increase of members of other lodges. In addition to this there is a spread, a banquet, a luncheon, and thus the "Standard Team" is unwittingly adding much toward building up a good, healthy sentiment in favor of this good old Masonic custom.

DECISIONS.

1. Can a non-affiliated Master Mason, living in Illinois, petition a lodge in another State for membership on dimit?

Answer. Yes. A non-affiliated Master Mason residing in Illinois may petition for membership in a lodge in another State, and it remains for that lodge to say if, under the laws of that State, it may receive and act upon said petition.

2. A Brother Entered Apprentice moves into jurisdiction of our lodge. Waiver of jurisdiction is asked of lodge in which he was initiated and is granted. The brother petitions for the remaining degrees and is rejected. When may his petition be again presented?

Answer. As an Entered Apprentice the brother, if a member of your lodge, and his advancement should be objected to, would be entitled upon application to trial upon the alleged objections. I think he is entitled to have his petition considered at any stated communication to which it may be presented, and do so decide.

3. About fourteen years ago a person petitioned for the degrees of Freemasonry; petition referred, reported upon in due time and candidate elected. For some reason candidate did not appear until present date, when he does so and asks that the degrees be conferred upon him.

Query: What is the duty of the lodge?

Answer. Require the candidate to sign and present a new petition, refer same to committee, and let it take same course as though he had never before petitioned.

Any candidate failing to appear for initiation within one year after his election, except for good cause of which the lodge shall be the judge, must again petition the lodge and be subject to laws governing presentation of first petition. The lodge, for good reasons, may credit candidate with the fees paid with first petition.

DISCIPLINE.

Ashton Lodge, No. 531, in violation of order of Grand Master, August 1, 1888,

having issued circular asking for donations to help refit their hall, I required them to recall circular, refund any moneys received and apologize for their conduct. This was promptly done. The apology was handsome and ample, and they were cheerfully granted permission to ask relief if they so desired.

COMPLAINT.

Brother David M. Ford was suspended by Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, for non-payment of dues; the amount, \$11.25, is subsequently paid, and the brother asks reinstatement to good standing in the Fraternity or to membership in the lodge. The request is refused. A grave wrong is done this brother; no one will prefer charges against him; the Worshipful Master or Wardens know of no reason why charges should be preferred, and yet the brother stands suspended, though not indebted to lodge in one cent. I submit, if reinstatement to good standing in the Fraternity from suspension for non-payment of dues, when amount has been paid, ought not to be compulsory? Lodge may properly be permitted to say if he shall be reinstated to membership in same; but payment of all arrears should restore the brother to his former rights and privileges in Masonry.

This inflicting same penalty for non payment of dues that may be voted one who has been guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, is of questionable propriety. Grand Master submits if it were not better to take this class of offense from out of the list of suspensions and make it *exclusion* from all lodge privileges, where the brother is indebted for one or more years. I would then restore to membership in the Fraternity on payment of all arrears, leaving lodge to restore to membership in same as under present law. The lodge can always protect itself and the Fraternity from restoration of an unworthy brother by preferring charges, as they ought to do whenever a member has been guilty of unmasonic conduct.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

The reports of these valuable officers I fear have not received the attention that is their due. It has been my aim to bring these officers in closer contact with the officers and brethren of the lodges, and for that reason I have referred a great many cases in their respective districts to them. I have found them willing and ever ready to follow my instructions and visit the lodges to which I have sent them.

In all cases where the fault was with the brethren, I have required that the lodge visited pay the necessary expenses of the Deputy, and in no case has Grand Lodge been called upon to do so. Where so many of the Deputies have proved their efficiency it would be invidious to select, and I therefore mention none by name.

I recall the report of one Deputy who speaks of the failure on part of Secretaries to collect dues and thus allow brothers to get largely in arrears. Worshipful Masters ought to know that it is one of their duties to see that every officer performs that required of him by his official obligation, and that no administration can be a success where there is financial failure.

Another point to which this efficient officer calls special attention—it is to the want of energy and enthusiasm on the part of officers of the lodge, and particularly the Worshipful Master. The brother well says: “Show me an enthusiastic Master, supported by good sense, and I vouch for a live, active lodge; without it, the lodge is dead.”

CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

In June last I received an official communication from the Chicago Auditorium Association, through its President, Hon. Ferd. W. Peck, making the request of Grand Lodge that it complete that great building by placing the cape-stone or memorial tablet upon its high tower. Grand Master accepted, and named to-morrow, October 2, as the day, and High Twelve as the hour. Every Craftsman will readily recognize the appropriateness of this request, and how fitting the occasion—the fiftieth anniversary, the noonday and High Twelve in the existence of this Grand Lodge.

Not only is it the pride of our Fraternity, that from time immemorial it has been called upon to lay corner-stones, place cape-stones, and dedicate many of the public buildings of every nation, but that its skilled Craftsmen have been employed in the construction of the most renowned buildings and monuments of all ages. A brother, John Morow, erected Melrose Abbey in 1136; Bro. Sir Christopher Wren St. Paul's Cathedral in 1675, and Bro. General George Washington laid the corner-stone of the Nation's Capitol at the seat of government in 1793.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Committee appointed at last annual communication of Grand Lodge have performed the duty assigned them, and made ample preparation befitting this occasion. It is hoped that every member of this Grand Lodge will participate in all the ceremonies, as few can hope to be present at the next. The following circular of information has been issued to the Craft:

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }
CHICAGO, Sept. 7th, 1880. }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois has been invited to place the cape-stone on the tower of the Auditorium in the city of Chicago, and thus complete the building. The Grand Master has accepted the invitation, and named the hour of High Twelve on the second day of October. This being the second day of the Annual Communication and the day set apart for the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the Grand Lodge, it is proposed a parade of the Craftsmen precede the ceremonies at the Auditorium. R. Em. Sir Norman T. Gassette, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois, has kindly consented to furnish a suitable escort of Knights Templar for Grand Lodge and the constituent lodges that may participate. The ceremony of placing the cape-stone being completed, Grand Lodge will be escorted back to Central Music Hall, where the parade will be dismissed.

At five o'clock p. m. the members of the Fraternity and their families will assemble at Armory of Second Regiment, I. N. G., on Lake front, where the Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. George C. Lori-

mer, D. D., will deliver the oration. Immediately following the oration the audience will be dismissed, and those having tickets will proceed to the adjoining building, Armory of Battery "D," where the grand banquet will be spread.

It is to be hoped that every lodge in the State will be represented at all these ceremonies, and as the lodges in Chicago will be out in full force, it is recommended, and fraternally requested, that lodges which can come in a body from other parts of the State, and particularly those from adjoining counties, that they do so. The celebration of the placing of the cape-stone is the time of rejoicing on the completion of a building when tools are laid aside, aprons taken off, and the hours of labor are succeeded by the hours of rest and refreshment. It is peculiarly fitting that the Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons should be called upon to complete that grand monument of the Imperial City of Chicago, the Auditorium, and on this its fiftieth anniversary.

As the history of the past is reviewed, we find in every great event that our brother Craftsmen bore conspicuous and honorable part. The names which add lustre to the history of our State were Craftsmen. The deeds of martial daring of many whose praises we speak and whose memories live in our hearts, the most distinguished men in public and private life, in science and religion, in mechanics and in the arts, did not deem it derogatory to their character to become Freemasons. In all things tending to the elevation of our race we know of no more active agent than Ancient Craft Masonry. Let there be a hearty response to this invitation.

As on all such occasions in Freemasonry, a suitable bronze medal commemorative of this event is being struck, which will be sold with the ticket to the banquet. The ticket to the banquet will include the medal, and can be had of the Chairman of the Committee on Banquet, R. W. Bro. William K. Forsyth, No. 63 Clark Street, Chicago. Price of ticket to banquet, with medal (and no one will be admitted without both), will be for the brethren, three dollars, and for ladies, two dollars. The medal will be sold for one dollar to brethren who cannot attend the banquet. All orders should be sent to Bro. Forsyth, for banquet tickets and medals, as early as possible, that a sufficient number of medals may be struck, as the die will be broken immediately upon congregation of Grand Lodge, after which none can be had. This will make them especially valuable.

All lodges intending to participate in the parade should early as possible notify the Chairman of the Parade Committee, W. Bro. E. W. Adkinson, No. 930 Opera House, Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF ARKANSAS.

Invitation to fiftieth anniversary of Grand Lodge of Arkansas, November 28, 1888, was duly received and acknowledged. I regret that public duties prevented my attendance on that interesting occasion.

GRAND LODGE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Centennial anniversary of this Grand Lodge was celebrated July 10, 1889. Invitation was duly received, and at the time I did hope to be present, but my Masonic engagements, and particularly in Calhoun County, made it impossible to leave home. Due acknowledgment was made and regrets at absence presented.

HIRAM LODGE, NO. 1, CONNECTICUT.

Official information from M. W. Brother John H. Swartwout, Grand Master of

Masons of Connecticut, has been received by me of the happy ending of the troubles in this lodge and the restoration of its charter to some three hundred of its old members. It is my pleasing duty to report this fact to Grand Lodge of Illinois.

OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Several official and important documents have reached me from Grand Lodges upon our own continent and other parts of the world, asking recognition of this Grand Lodge. I submit them for your careful consideration, in the full assurance that they will receive courteous and fraternal consideration. Briefly stated, they are as follows :

Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota—Organized June 13, 1889. James W. Cloes, M. W. Grand Master, Jamestown; David S. Dodds, R. W. Grand Secretary, Latoka.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba—Josie F. Pelton, Grand Secretary, Havana, Island of Cuba.

United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria—Honorable Sir W. F. Clarke, Bart., M. L. C., &c., &c., M. W. Grand Master; T. H. Lempriere, P. D. G. M., Grand Secretary; Rev. D. Meadowcroft, Grand Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Freemasons' Hall, Melbourne.

Great Lodge of Italy.

La Logia "Benemerito De Las Americas"—El Maestro, Francisco A. Martos; El Secretario, Joaquin A. Sanz, Vera Cruz.

Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain—Organized February 24, 1889.

The importance of giving due consideration to these appeals for recognition cannot be too strongly stated. We should first ascertain that they are Grand Lodges, owing no allegiance to any higher body; that they are the governing bodies of symbolic lodges, teaching only the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and having ascertained that fact we should be prompt in giving them recognition.

I hold this recognition by Grand Lodges to be of vital importance to these new and struggling Grand Lodges, particularly in Latin countries, as much so, Masonically, as the recognition of a little, weak nation struggling against tyranny by the older nations of the earth. I also believe it to be a boon not to be granted to every applicant; but in seeking for the worthy, we should not take a pessimistic view of our neighbor, charging every little error in organization against him, that we may have an excuse for refusing his request.

Can we, as Freemasons of this great Republic, where the best genealogy man can trace is the work of his own hands, the product of his own brain, or his deeds of valor in the service of his country and for humanity are the surest passports to our confidence and respect, demand of these brethren of other countries that they furnish

us a pedigree such as required for our horses or cattle? Is it for us to say that because a Grand Lodge, owing allegiance to no other body, composed of the representatives of constituent lodges teaching and practicing only the three symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, is illegitimate because forsooth some of the lodges joining in the formation of that Grand Lodge owe their origin to some Grand Orient? As well say that a child conceived and born in wedlock, because one or even both of its parents were not, is illegitimate. We believe in no such doctrine; and it ill becomes the Freemasons of Illinois or of the United States to subscribe to such a doctrine.

Success makes the revolutionist a patriot. The repudiation of Grand Orients yea, of Supreme Councils by the brethren of the three symbolic degrees, and their formation into Grand Lodges makes them as good Ancient Craft Masons as any that are made under sanction of any Grand Lodge in these United States. Let us take a broad, liberal Masonic and American view of this matter, and extend recognition to all Grand Lodges, by whatsoever name they be called, that are found practicing the degrees of symbolic Masonry only.

I commend to you the following paragraph from my address of last year, which has renewed force at this time when this great city of Chicago is with giant stride taking its place upon this continent as second only to that of New York's commercial metropolis:

"Illinois has become the great central gateway for an exchange of the commerce of the entire country, and in its commercial emporium, the matchless and imperial city of Chicago, are to be found representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth. With resident members of the Fraternity from every quarter of the globe among us, and thousands of our members visiting foreign lands, this question of recognition is pressing hard for consideration, and is entitled to a calm and unprejudiced investigation."

GRAND SECRETARY AND GRAND LODGE RECORDS.

Through the untiring industry of Grand Secretary copies of proceedings of this Grand Lodge have been collected from organization to date, except for the following years: 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1844.

When it is remembered that on Brother Munn's first election there were no copies prior to 1870 of proceedings of this Grand Lodge in office of Grand Secretary, his efforts in this direction will be understood, and when the value to Grand Lodge of these records is considered will the labors of Grand Secretary be appreciated.

There is but one complete original set of proceedings of this Grand Lodge to be found anywhere, and that is in the library of the Grand Lodge of New York. To R. W. Brothers Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, and Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian of the Grand Lodge of New York, is the Grand Lodge of Illinois indebted for the loan of the missing copies of proceedings to your Grand Master, who but recently brought the same from the city of New York.

Bro. Munn is now having type written copies of missing proceedings made so as to have full set in office of Grand Secretary. Should this Grand Lodge at any future time desire to print its early proceedings, correct copy can now be had from our own archives from the first convention and first Grand Communication up to and inclusive of its fiftieth.

In commending the Grand Secretary for his faithful devotion to the interests of this Grand Lodge, Grand Master desires personally to thank him for the promptness, uniform courtesy and energy with which he has performed every duty assigned him, and to assure Right Worshipful Brother Loyal L. Munn that the relations existing between himself and Grand Master will be a pleasant memory in the years to come and long after each shall have laid aside the cares and responsibilities of official life.

GRAND LODGE ALBUM.

During the past year I have tried to obtain photograph likenesses of all the officers, past officers, members of committees and representatives of this Grand Lodge, and with marked success. Over one hundred and sixty have been secured, placed in albums, and when all are obtained that can be the books will be given in custody of the Grand Secretary.

The whole will not cost to exceed seventy-five dollars, will be of interest to those who are to succeed us, and prove a valuable souvenir of this, the fiftieth annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

CLANDESTINE BODIES.

I am in receipt of official circulars sent me from Grand Lodges and Grand Masters relative to an alleged rite of Freemasonry called Cerneauism.

The papers are from Grand Lodge Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge District of Columbia, Grand Lodge Nebraska, and Grand Lodge South Dakota.

The substance of these papers is that each of the Grand Lodges named, and many others, have declared these Cerneau bodies irregular and clandestine, thereby forbidding any Master Mason from joining same or lodges renting or occupying halls with these spurious bodies.

Grand Master does not care to enter into a discussion of this subject, as there are none of these alleged bodies in this State, but as in duty bound he takes fraternal notice of all such important documents as are sent him, and so informs Grand Lodge.

I cannot, however, overlook the fact that Committee on Correspondence is discussing this Cerneauism in such a manner that it may be questioned if views of committee are not being quoted, if not accepted, as views of Grand Lodge. It is therefore proper that Grand Master should, on your behalf and in your name, put on rec-

ord the fact that this subject is unknown to this membership, and has in no way been officially presented to you.

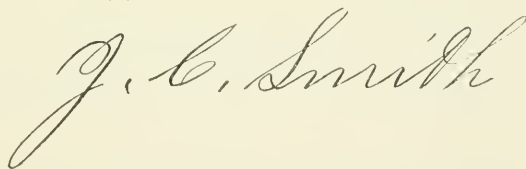
We desire to say that the Committee on Correspondence does not voice the sentiment of this Grand Lodge upon all subjects, and particularly as to this Scottish Rite matter. Speaking from a personal knowledge of the facts, we know his premises are false and have no foundation in fact. If it be said that these reports on correspondence "express nobody's views but the author's," and are not "intended in any way to commit the Grand Lodge," then they fail to serve the purpose for which intended and ought to be abolished. Grand Lodges ought not to incur the cost of printing the idiosyncrasies and dogmatic views of any committee the reports from which are not in consonance with sentiment of Grand Lodge and not subject to review and action of same.

CONCLUSION.

To the circular orders issued during the past year I call fraternal attention, as much that is of interest will be found therein.

In retiring from the office of Grand Master I assure you that it is with a deep sense of gratitude for the honors you have conferred upon me. As I look over the long line of distinguished brethren who have preceded me, I can but hope that I may in some measure be deemed worthy of having been associated with them, and that I have performed the duties assigned me at least reasonably well. I shall be happy when I can turn over the gavel, the emblem of authority, to my successor, and yet, I assure you, it will be with some regret. My intimate connection with so many of you has taught me to love you, has bound our hearts together with ties stronger than an ordinary friendship and with such strong bonds that only death can sever.

Fraternally yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and occupies the lower right portion of the page.

Grand Master.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
CHICAGO, December 13, 1888. }

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges, A. F. & A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Brethren: In accordance with Sec. 3, Art. 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, I have appointed the following named brethren Grand Lecturers, and do hereby constitute them a Board of Examiners for the purpose referred to in Article XV. of the Constitution:

Worshipful Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport; A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; James John, Chicago; Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia; W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

To secure the maximum benefit of these Schools of Instruction at the minimum cost to Grand Lodge, the Board of Grand Examiners will be divided as before, and the usual number of schools, FIVE, will be held as follows:

FAIRFIELD, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 22, 23, 24.
QUINCY, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 29, 30, 31.
CARBONDALE, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 5, 6, 7.
DECATUR, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February, 19, 20, 21.
FREEPORT, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 5, 6, 7.

Grand Examiners R. W. Brothers M. D. Chamberlin, A. B. Ashley and James John will conduct the schools at Decatur and Freeport, and R. W. Brothers E. L. Stoker and W. B. Grimes those at Fairfield and Carbondale, and the full Board at school in Quincy.

At each of these schools there will be an exemplification of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry as taught in Illinois.

The Grand Lodge having generously provided these schools for the benefit of the Craft, it is earnestly requested that as many of the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of our constituent lodges attend as can make it convenient to do so.

The M. W. Grand Master expects to be present one or more days at each of the schools, and the reception of that officer will be made a feature of the schools.

The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, and there will be three sessions daily. I trust that the brethren who attend will be prepared to study the Work that we may have the best possible result.

The brothers in each place designated have promised to see that ample accommodations are provided so as to make all comfortable and insure success.

It is further ordered that this circular be read in open lodge at the first regular meeting after it is received.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
CHICAGO February 8, 1889 }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: The frequent inquiries, if a person who has lost an arm, hand, leg or foot can be made a Mason, and the persistent requests for dispensation to initiate such persons, calls for an order upon this subject.

Once for all: it cannot lawfully be done, neither can the Grand Master grant a dispensation for that purpose. I cannot do better than to repeat from my address to Grand Lodge of last year, which was unanimously approved by that Grand Body:

"It is surprising how many, otherwise well qualified brethren ask, 'If a man who has lost an arm or a leg (and I now add, hand or foot) is physically disqualified from becoming a Mason?' If there be an unquestioned Landmark in Masonry, that is, one which prohibits the making of any man a Mason whose 'maim or defect in his body renders him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him,' and surely no one will claim that the loss of a leg or arm (hand or foot) though replaced with one of wood (or any other material) permits of such person 'conforming *literally* to what the several degrees require of him?'"

The frequent inquiries as to this Landmark, and other well established laws, is evidence of the fact that it is much easier to ask questions of Grand Master than to look up the law, though it would seem that pride in a reasonable knowledge of the laws of the Craft, would prompt *all* officers to read and study the same.

Your attention is called to the decisions of my illustrious predecessors and my own of last year for much information that cannot but be for the benefit and good government of the Craft.

This order, as well as all communications from the Grand East, of whatsoever nature, *must* be read in lodge at the first meeting after it is received, copied in full upon the records and placed in regular file for future reference.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,

Attest:

Grand Master.

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }
CHICAGO, April 15th, 1889.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois :

BRETHREN: It has come to the knowledge of the Grand Master, that it is the practice in many lodges in this State to issue summonses to members to attend stated and special communications of the lodge, whereby a summons becomes of no more effect than a printed circular. I am further informed that no notice is taken in such lodges of a failure to obey these summonses, thus bringing into disrepute a paper that must in all cases be strictly obeyed, or good cause shown why it could not be.

It is hereby ordered, that this practice be immediately discontinued (except as provided for in Grand Lodge By-Laws), or the charter of any lodge failing to do so will be arrested.

That you may know in what light the Grand Lodge views this matter of a summons, I call your attention to one of the duties of the Worshipful Master of each and every lodge. Sec. V., Art. VII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws :

"To cause summonses to issue *only* when the welfare of Masonry, the interests of his lodge, or the rights of a brother demand ; and to take *special care* that disobedience of a duty served summons be promptly followed by discipline, unless the offender render excuse for the offense satisfactory to the lodge.

In this same connection I desire to call attention to the frequent neglect to respond promptly to letters from the Grand East and comply with requests contained therein. It may be well to remind the brethren of the fact that a request from the Grand Master is of the same force and effect, and ought to meet with the same prompt attention as the summons from a lodge.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,

Attest:

Grand Master.

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
CHICAGO, April 23d, 1889 }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: April 30th being the Centennial of the inauguration of the First President of the United States, Brother General GEORGE WASHINGTON, and many requests having been presented on behalf of Lodges for permission to appear in public and join with the citizens in celebrating this eventful occasion, a General Dispensation is hereby granted for that purpose.

When we review our progress as a Nation, in moral and religious culture as well as material wealth, we may well return thanks to God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the many blessings He has vouchsafed us as a people.

Remembering that a General Warren, a La Fayette, a Franklin, and many other of the Revolutionary Patriots, were led or directed by the immortal Washington, each a member of this Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free Masons, it becomes our duty as members of the Royal Craft, as well as citizens of this Great Republic, to devoutly thank our Heavenly Father for the manifestation of His pleasure in so directing events through the distinguished soldiers and statesmen of that period, as to result in the civil and religious freedom of this Nation. To thank Him that a Washington,

"The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,"

An honored member of this Fraternity, was selected as the leader of that band of immortal heroes who won everlasting freedom for all the people.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
CHICAGO, May 15th, 1889. }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN; The importance of a thorough knowledge on the part of officers and members of the laws and regulations adopted for the government of the Craft, and that the same may be observed with fidelity, a more frequent reading of the Book of Constitutions and By-Laws of Grand Lodge is recommended, that all may become familiar therewith and none plead ignorance thereof. To accomplish this desired object, attention is called to the law and the necessity of becoming familiar therewith. This guessing at law or assuming it to be what you have met with in some debating society or club, must stop and the laws of Ancient Craft Masonry prevail.

I. Particular attention is directed to Art. XXXI., Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, the observance of which is being too frequently neglected. This by-law must be strictly complied with hereafter, as a failure to do so in the past has worked great injury in many lodges:

"In any city or town where there is more than one lodge, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situate in such city or town, of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation and residence of the petitioner."

II. Attention is also called to the practice of two or more brethren uniting in the presentation of charges against a member accused of un-Masonic conduct. One name is sufficient. (Article V., Section X., Part Third Grand Lodge By-Laws recognizes but one.) To permit two or more brethren to sign charges and specifications against a brother, and then exclude these signers from the lodge during the ballot upon the same, would in many cases of complaint defeat the ends of justice and let the guilty member escape. There can be no other reason for more than one signing

a paper of this character than that of a division of responsibility. The Worshipful Master should not permit it; either strike all names but one from the paper, or withdraw the paper and direct the Junior Warden in his official capacity to perform that duty.

III. This, as well as all written or printed papers, letters or orders from the Grand East must be read in open lodge at the first stated communication after it is received by the Worshipful Master or Secretary, entered in full upon minute book, and properly filed in the archives of lodge.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
CHICAGO, June 1st, 1889. }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

The discussion among brethren of a lodge of result of ballot when an applicant for the degrees of Freemasonry or membership has been rejected, must be stopped and will not be allowed under any circumstance. The too frequent occurrence of this weakness of human nature is un-Masonic and unlawful, thereby meriting the severest condemnation.

Complaints have reached the Grand East and cases have come to knowledge of Grand Master, where more trouble and dissension have been wrought in the lodge from this cause than could have taken place though the ballot had been the result of unworthy motives. To a proper understanding of the rights of every member of a lodge, your attention is called to Art. XIV., Sec. IV., Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, the first paragraph of which reads as follows;

"The right of every member of a lodge to the secret ballot for the degrees or for membership, *is inherent and absolute*, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such rights *shall not be questioned by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.*"

While the above is a true exposition of the rights of a member, and the same will be maintained, there is a further provision in this law, and that provision is for the protection of the lodge against one who from unworthy motive shall interrupt the legitimate labors and disturb the peace and harmony of the lodge. To this your special attention is directed, with the assurance that the lodge will be supported in its efforts to purge itself of such unworthy member or members:

"If any member shall be proved to have been actuated by unworthy motives in the exercise of this right, or shall wilfully use the ballot to interrupt the legitimate labors, or mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, or shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time of or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment."

The membership in this Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois, the second in numbers in the United States, will take due notice of this law and be governed accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1889. }

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: Remembering with heartfelt gratitude the generous bounty of our Pennsylvania brethren when Chicago lay in ashes, the Freemasons of Illinois are now called upon to aid the afflicted Craftsmen in the Conemaugh valley of that state.

As the destruction of the Imperial City of Chicago was a National calamity, and the greatest

disaster by fire that has ever befallen the Anglo-Saxon race, so is the flood in the beautiful and fair Conemaugh valley of Pennsylvania the greatest of its kind that has ever befallen our people.

Your Grand Master has just returned from Pittsburg, where he was at the time of this terrible flood, and knows personally of the great loss of property, and the greater loss of life, he can therefore the more intelligently appeal to you on behalf of the *fratres* of Johnstown and vicinity.

You are requested to contribute according to your means of the generous bounty an All Wise Providence has vouchsafed you, that our brethren may be afforded some relief from their sufferings by hunger or inclemency of weather.

Make your contributions in money and send same by draft, express or money order to Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, No. 11 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest :

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }
CHICAGO, July 20th, 1889.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois :

BRETHREN : The several Municipalities heretofore known as the Village of Hyde Park, Town of Lake, city of Lake View, Village of Jefferson, and a portion of the Town of Cicero, having become annexed to and incorporated into the City of Chicago, notice is hereby given to all the constituent lodges of the obedience of this Grand Lodge in the aforementioned municipalities, and in the City of Chicago, that from and after July 15th, 1889, concurrent territorial jurisdiction exists between all the lodges in said City of Chicago as now enlarged.

The question having been asked " if an applicant who has resided for six months or more, in what was formerly the Village of Hyde Park, can now petition Dearborn Lodge for the degrees, or must he wait until he has resided in the City of Chicago for six months ? "

My decision is, that a legal Masonic residence in any part of the present boundaries of the City of Chicago, (all other qualifications being complied with,) gives the candidate the privilege of petitioning any lodge in the City of Chicago, no matter if it be South Park Lodge, Dearborn Lodge, or Lake View Lodge.

A residence acquired in the jurisdiction of any lodge, upon consolidation or annexation of territory, becomes a residence under all the lodges in the enlarged municipality, and gives to each lodge the right to receive petitions from any person so qualified.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest :

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }
CHICAGO, Sept. 7th, 1889.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois :

BRETHREN :

" God's finger touched him, and he slept. "

Died, on the fourth day of September, 1889, at his home in the city of Bloomington, Illinois, M. W. Brother ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, 1886, 1887. He was laid at rest September 6, 1889.

The labors of our deceased Brother in behalf of Ancient Craft Masonry are too well known to the brethren to need any special mention at this time or in this Memorial.

For many years President of the Board of Grand Examiners, and Grand Lecturer, he devoted himself to the instruction of the brethren in the Standard Work. By precept and example he encouraged the young Craftsmen to ever walk upright before God and man.

As Grand Master he was faithful to his trust, diligent in his work and conscientious in all his acts. In the community where he resided he was respected, and by the brethren of the Fraternity he was loved.

His bereaved wife has lost a loved companion, his orphan children an affectionate father, and Freemasonry an earnest advocate.

In token of our love and affection for the memory of our distinguished brother, this memorial will be read at the first communication of the lodge after its reception, and copied in full upon the records. The altar and working tools of each lodge will be draped in a suitable manner for the space of sixty days.

"The finest day of life is that on which one quits it."

In affectionate remembrance, dear brethren,

Faternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

In account with GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

1888.		DR.		
Oct.	1,	To balance to credit Charity Fund.....	\$	633 98
	1,	To balance to credit General Fund.....	44,450	04
Total credit balance, as per last report.....				\$45,084 02
Nov.	27,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y...	287	00
Dec.	31,	" " " " " ...	14	00
1889.				
Jan.	2,	To int. on Government bonds, 3 mos.....	50	00
	5,	To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance....	33	55
Feb.	1,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y...	141	50
	28,	" " " " " ...	30	00
March	30,	" " " " " ...	22	50
April	29,	" " " " " ...	110	00
May	31,	" " " " " ...	288	42
June	29,	" " " " " ...	108	50
July	24,	To int. on Government bonds, 6 mos.....	100	00
Aug.	2,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y...	21,237	74
Sept.	3,	" " " " " ...	8,565	58

Sept. 27,	To int. on Government bonds, due Oct. 1, 1889..	50 00
27,	am't rec'd of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y, Gen. Fund	1,395 76
27,	“ “ “ Char. Fund	206 47
Total amount received since last report.....		\$32,641 02
		<hr/>
		\$77,725 04

1888.

CR.

By mileage and per diem ord. pd. per vouchers...	\$2,534 20
By mileage and per diem orders pd Grand Lodge representatives, as per vouchers.....	14,276 99
Total mileage and per diem paid.....	\$16,811 19

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE	OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	
1888.				
Aug.	15,	1261	C. M. Forman.....	\$7 20
Sept.	8,	1264	W. S. Milligan.....	3 20
	29,	1271	Journal Printing Co.....	868 19
Oct.	4,	1276	D. D. Dunkle.....	23 90
	4,	1277	L. J. Fake.....	36 60
	4,	1278	C. N. Clark.....	19 70
	4,	1279	S. V. Coulter	26 20
	4,	1280	P. M. Nichols.....	6 00
	4,	1281	G. M. Dwight.....	15 00
	4,	1282	Jonathan Tift.....	7 90
	4,	1283	George W. Rayburn	25 10
	4,	1284	E. N. Weese.....	11 10
	4,	1285	T. P. Mautz.....	25 50
	4,	1286	W. L. Bruster.....	25 00
	4,	1287	S. T. Hillis.....	26 60
	4,	1288	G. C. Drennan.....	26 30
	4,	1289	H. H. Hutchison.	33 10
	4,	1290	J. W. Wyne.....	24 40
	4,	1291	Joseph Robbins	300 00
	4,	1292	R. R. Stevens.....	100 00
	4,	1293	L. A. Munn.....	25 00
	4,	1294	Z. T. Griffin.....	25 00
	4,	1295	Henry Bender.....	10 00
	4,	1296	John C. Smith.....	400 00
	4,	1297	R. R. Stevens.....	223 25
	4,	1298	M. Thomas.....	24 60
	31,	1299	John C. Smith.....	125 00

	31,	1300	L. L. Munn.....	208	33
Nov.	7,	1301	John C. Smith.....	18	40
	16,	1302	Journal Printing Co.....	1,531	01
	16,	1303	Journal Printing Co.....	21	25
	20,	1304	Knight & Leonard Co.....	94	50
	26,	1305	John F. Smith.....	392	40
	26,	1306	American Express Co.....	7	95
	26,	1307	Western File & Index Co.....	4	50
	30,	1308	L. L. Munn.....	208	34
	30,	1309	John C. Smith.....	125	00
Dec.	8,	1310	R. R. Stevens.....	5	00
	8,	1311	John C. Smith.....	24	00
	31,	1312	L. L. Munn.....	208	33
	31,	1313	John C. Smith.....	125	00
1889.					
Jan.	31,	1314	L. L. Munn.....	208	33
	31,	1315	John C. Smith.....	125	00
Feb.	1,	1316	Knight & Leonard Co.....	9	25
	1,	1317	John C. Smith.....	32	50
	14,	1318	John C. Smith.....	57	00
	14,	1319	Knight & Leonard Co.....	35	00
	14,	1320	E. T. Schultz.....	7	00
	20,	1321	J. A. Rider.....	6	00
	20,	1322	W. B. Grimes.....	45	40
	20,	1323	E. L. Stoker.....	30	30
	20,	1324	M. D. Chamberlin.....	49	40
	20,	1325	A. B. Ashley.....	38	20
	20,	1326	James John.....	51	30
	20,	1327	E. L. Stoker.....	45	00
	20,	1328	W. B. Grimes.....	33	00
	20,	1329	E. L. Stoker.....	30	70
	20,	1330	W. B. Grimes.....	47	65
	28,	1331	L. L. Munn.....	208	33
	28,	1332	John C. Smith.....	125	00
March	8,	1333	John M. Pearson.....	20	34
	8,	1334	Journal Printing Co.....	79	95
	8,	1335	John C. Smith.....	81	25
	8,	1336	John C. Smith.....	7	50
	8,	1337	John C. Smith.....	7	00
	14,	1338	M. D. Chamberlin.....	68	40
	15,	1339	A. B. Ashley.....	78	10
	14,	1340	James John.....	79	10
	30,	1341	L. L. Munn.....	208	34
	30,	1342	John C. Smith.....	125	00

April	6,	1343	John C. Smith	23	50
	6,	1344	John C. Smith	15	30
	30,	1345	John C. Smith	125	00
	30,	1346	L. L. Munn	208	33
May	6,	1347	John C. Smith	17	75
	17,	1348	American Express Co.	15	40
	17,	1349	John F. Smith	111	80
	31,	1350	John C. Smith	125	00
June	31,	1351	L. L. Munn	208	34
	7,	1352	John C. Smith	34	25
	11,	1353	E. C. Pace	49	00
	11,	1354	Gil. W. Barnard	27	10
	11,	1355	S. W. Waddle	29	00
	11,	1356	Brown & Dollmeyer	46	50
	11,	1357	Wm. Koenig	5	15
	11,	1358	Otto Wagner	25	60
	11,	1359	Journal Printing Co.	166	50
	11,	1360	L. L. Munn	3	60
	11,	1361	American Express Co.	9	05
	11,	1362	John F. Smith	16	80
	28,	1363	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.	5	00
	29,	1364	L. L. Munn	208	33
July	29,	1365	John C. Smith	125	00
	6,	1366	John C. Smith	28	25
	26,	1367	John F. Smith	73	00
	26,	1368	John C. Smith	5	00
	26,	1369	W. M. Egan	5	00
	26,	1370	Gil. W. Barnard	5	00
	26,	1371	John O'Neill	5	00
	26,	1372	L. L. Munn	21	40
	31,	1373	John C. Smith	125	00
	31,	1374	L. L. Munn	208	34
Aug.	17,	1375	John C. Smith	51	45
	20,	1376	Journal Printing Co.	302	25
	31,	1377	John C. Smith	125	00
	31,	1378	L. L. Munn	208	33
Sept.	7,	1379	John C. Smith	159	50
	7,	1380	John C. Smith	14	75
	27,	1381	Wagner Bros	70	80
	27,	1382	Brown & Dollmeyer	17	63
	27,	1382½	John F. Smith	112	00
	27,	1383	L. L. Munn	25	85
	27,	1384	L. L. Munn	5	57
	27,	1385	American Express Co.	15	82
	27,	1386	Journal Printing Co.	212	44

27,	1387	L. L. Munn	208	34
27,	1388	John C. Smith	125	00
27,	1389	W. M. Egan.....	400	00
Jan.	5,	Paid prem. on A. A. Glenn's life ins.	158	30
				<hr/>
Total miscellaneous orders paid			11,647	31
Sept.	28,	By balance to credit Charity Fund	\$840	45
	28,	By bal. to cr. Gen. Fd, cash...\$43,426	09	
	28,	“ “ “ bonds.. 5,000	00	48,426 09
				<hr/>
	28,	Total credit balance.....	49,266	54
				<hr/>
				\$77,725 04

Faternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1889.

Grand Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report of the business of his office for the year, together with the cash-book and ledger, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

In accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as Grand Secretary.

At the close of the Grand Lodge charters were issued to Stanford Lodge, No. 785, located at Stanford, in McLean County, and to Riverton Union Lodge, No. 786, located at Riverton, in Sangamon County.

Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printer, and on the 10th day of October, six days after the close of the Grand Lodge, I commenced mailing the printed proceedings to the Grand Officers, sister Grand Lodges and constituent lodges, and within a few days I forwarded the printed proceedings to all those entitled to them, sending out 2,818 copies.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

The charter of Dennison Lodge, No. 736, located at McKeen, in Clark County, was surrendered, and the charter, seal and ledger were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. W. W. Bruce, D. D. G. M. 24th District, January 30th, 1889.

The charter of Luce Lodge, No. 439, located at Quincy, in Adams County, was surrendered, and the charter, books and jewels were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by Bro. O. M. Nielson, of Quincy, January 28th, 1889.

The charter of Grandview Lodge, No. 198, located at Dudley, in Edgar County, was surrendered, and the charter and books of said lodge were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by W. Bro. Ebe Thompson August 29, 1889.

The charter of Social Lodge, No. 70, located at Hennepin, in Putnam County, was surrendered, and the charter, books and jewels were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by Bro. J. W. Turner in March, 1889.

CHARTERS ARRESTED.

The charter of Keeney Lodge, No. 223, located at Edgington, in Rock Island County, was arrested, and the books, jewels and seal were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by Bro. W. C. Humphrey May 15, 1889, and the charter was forwarded to the Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. F. G. Welton, D. D. G. M., on May 21, 1889.

The charter of Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, located at Youngstown, in Warren County, was arrested, and the charter and books were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr., D. D. G. M. of the 13th District, May 28th, 1889.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

March 11th, 1889, a charter was issued to John E. Thomas as W. M., Alfred Mayer as S. W., and Chas. H. Starkel as J. W., for a lodge to be known as St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, located at Belleville, in St. Clair County, it being a consolidation of St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, with Archimedes Lodge, No. 377, both formerly located at Belleville, in St. Clair County.

September 24th, 1889, a charter was issued to J. W. Spellman, as W. M., S. M. Guttery as S. W., and T. H. Stokes as J. W., for a lodge to be known as Logan Lodge, No. 210, located at Lincoln, in Logan County, it being a consolidation of Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, with Logan Lodge, No. 480, both formerly located at Lincoln, in Logan County.

MASONIC HALLS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

January 30th, 1889, the Masonic hall occupied by Hardin Lodge, No. 44, located at Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, was destroyed by fire, and all the property and charter of said lodge were a total loss.

February 9th, 1889, the hall occupied by Caledonia Lodge, No. 47, located at Olmstead, in Pulaski County, was destroyed by fire. Their property was a total loss, but their charter was saved.

March 28th, 1889, the hall occupied by Ashton Lodge, No. 531, located at Ashton, in Lee County, was destroyed by fire. Their furniture, records and charter were all lost.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

A duplicate charter was issued to Hardin Lodge, No. 44, located at Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, on the 5th day of February, 1889, the original having been destroyed by fire.

A duplicate charter was issued to Ashton Lodge, No. 531, located at Ashton, in Lee County, on the 11th day of April, 1889, the original having been destroyed by fire.

REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year commissions have been received for the following representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

R. W. Brother John M. Palmer, of Springfield, to represent the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. W. Brother Malachi Maynard, of Apple River, to represent the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. W. Brother John O'Neill, of Chicago, to represent the Grand Lodge of Delaware near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. W. Brother John C. Bagby, of Rushville, to represent the Grand Lodge of Wyoming near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near other Grand Lodges for the term of five years from January 1st, 1889:

Alabama—M. W. Brother John Gideon Harris.

Arizona—R. W. Brother Charles Atwood Fisk.

Arkansas—M. W. Brother Logan H. Root.

British Columbia—R. W. Brother Edward C. Neufelder.

California—R. W. Brother Alex. G. Abell.

Canada—R. W. Brother David McLellan.

Colorado—M. W. Brother Henry M. Teller.

Connecticut—M. W. Brother John A. Mix.

Dakota—M. W. Brother George H. Hand.

Delaware—R. W. Brother Samuel W. Kilvington.

District of Columbia—R. W. Brother John H. Olcott.

Florida—M. W. Brother DeWitt C. Dawkins.

Georgia—R. W. Brother James Whitehead.

Idaho—R. W. Brother Thomas C. Maupin.

Indiana—M. W. Brother Daniel McDonald.

Indian Territory—M. W. Brother J. S. Murrow.

- Iowa—M. W. Brother Joseph Chapman.
Ireland—R. W. Brother William Fleming Black.
Kansas—M. W. Brother Matthew M. Miller.
Kentucky—R. W. Brother Edward B. Jones.
Louisiana—R. W. Brother Frank P. Stubble.
Manitoba—R. W. Brother John Leslie.
Maine—R. W. Brother Joseph A. Locke.
Maryland—M. W. Brother John S. Berry.
Michigan—M. W. Brother Henry Chamberlain.
Minnesota—R. W. Brother A. T. C. Pierson.
Mississippi—M. W. Brother Frederic Speed.
Missouri—R. W. Brother Martin Collins.
Montana—R. W. Brother Howard B. Wiley.
Nebraska—M. W. Brother Harry P. Deuel.
New Brunswick—R. W. Brother J. Henry Leonard.
New Hampshire—R. W. Brother George E. Thompson.
New Mexico—R. W. Brother Henry L. Waldo.
New Jersey—M. W. Brother Robert M. Moore.
New York—R. W. Brother Wm. J. Mc Donald.
Nevada—R. W. Brother Charles E. Mack.
North Carolina—R. W. Brother Hezekiah A. Gudger.
Nova Scotia—R. W. Brother Theodore A. Cassman.
Ohio—R. W. Brother W. S. Phares.
Oregon—M. W. Brother W. T. Wright.
Pennsylvania—R. W. Brother William F. Slingluff.
Prince Edward Island—R. W. Brother W. Henry Aitkin.
Prussia, National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes—R. W. Brother Adolph Bohme.
Quebec—R. W. Brother Alexander Chisolm.
Rhode Island—M. W. Brother Newton D. Arnold.
Scotland—R. W. Brother Col. Patrick Stirling.
South Australia—R. W. Brother John Trail Mc Laren.
South Carolina—R. W. Brother John F. Ficken.
Tennessee—M. W. Brother A. V. Warr.
Texas—R. W. Brother B. R. Abernethy.
Utah—M. W. Brother James Lowe.
Vermont—R. W. Brother Delos M. Bacon.
Virginia—M. W. Brother Beverley R. Welford, Jr.
Washington—M. W. Brother Levi Ankeney.
West Virginia—R. W. Brother George E. Showers.
Wisconsin—R. W. Brother J. W. Laflin.
Wyoming—R. W. Brother William Daley.
- The following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before the 15th day of August, as the Grand Lodge By-Laws require, to-wit: Nos. 200, 221, 511, 562, 578, 589, 616, 622, 653, 663, 729 and 752.

The following lodges have failed to make their annual returns for 1889, to-wit :
Nos. 221 and 587.

From the tabulated statement prepared from returns of the lodges for 1889 we obtain the following facts :

Rejections.....	444
Initiations.....	2,290
Passed.....	2,113

INCREASE.

Raised	2,105
Reinstated.....	302
Admitted.....	745
Added for error.....	75

Total.....	3,227
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DECREASE.

Suspended.....	707
Expelled	26
Dimitted.....	1,235
Died	519
Deducted for error.....	35

Total.....	2,522
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Membership in 1888.....	40,774
Net increase for the year.....	705
Membership in 1889.....	41,479
Resident members.....	37,887
Non-resident membership.....	3,592

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last annual communication for the following amounts, to-wit :

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last communication.....	\$17,211 50
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To L. A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To Z. T. Griffen, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To Henry Bender, janitor.....	10 00
To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall.....	400 00
To R. R. Stevens, expense at Grand Lodge.....	223 25

To Journal Printing Co., printing proceedings	1,531 01
To John F. Smith, Postmaster at Freeport, postage and stamps and government envelopes,.....	706 00
To L. L. Munn, for telegraphing.....	5 57
To American Express Co., for express charges.....	48 22
To John C. Smith, postage, stationery and incidental expenses as Grand Master,.....	341 65
To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land.....	20 34
To printing and stationery for Grand Secretary's office.....	690 32
To W. R. Hoyle, Jr., expenses on business, as per order of Grand Master	5 00
To Finance Committee, visiting Grand Secretary's office.....	105 10
To E. T. Schultz, for History Masonry in Maryland.....	7 00
To Printing Report on Correspondence.....	1,111 32
To R. R. French, organist at opening of Grand Lodge.....	5 00
To Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers, attending Schools of Instruction	677 05
To Knight & Leonard, for charters for consolidated lodges.....	35 00
To J. A. Reder, for insurance.....	6 00
To Repairs to furniture Grand Secretary's office.....	5 15
To Sundry expenses Grand Secretary's office.....	125 85
To Semi-Centennial Committee.....	41 40
To Printing Grand Lodge By-Laws.....	255 00
To Expense Gr. officers attending funeral late M. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah	159 50
To John C. Smith, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500 00
To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00
To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
Total.....	\$28,576 23

During the year, through the courtesy of the Secretaries of the various Grand bodies, I have been able to gather certain information bearing upon the progress of Symbolic Masonry in the United States. I had intended to compare the growth of Masonry with us, with the condition past and present of the Grand bodies of Europe as well as with the more similar organizations of the other Grand jurisdictions upon our own continent.

The little time I could spare for such a work from the growing labors of my own office, and the difficulty in obtaining information from such jurisdictions, led me to confine my present attention to the growth of Masonry in our own country. In gathering such information as I could upon this question, I made use of the occasion to inquire into certain historical facts regarding the formation of our different Grand Lodges, which in a necessarily meager form I shall present in outline, together with the special statements as to growth which prompted this inquiry.

My purpose has been to ascertain the number of Grand Lodges, lodges and members respectively at the dates 1760, 1800, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1889.

It has seemed that a table showing briefly the facts in reference to each Grand jurisdiction would prove of interest and value. While numbers do not always prove strength, and while a small number of live lodges have a greater value than a number indefinitely larger of dormant bodies; still with so large a field the significance of numbers is more likely to be underrated than overrated. In certain localities special circumstances extraneous to the merits of an institution may foster its growth unduly, but throughout any great field increase in members justifies the generalization that with such growth there has been an increase of strength and usefulness in the institution.

The table which follows will show that since 1880 there has been a fair growth in all the States of the Union except in Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Nevada, Rhode Island and Tennessee, and in all the Territories. The loss of membership or the decrease in the number of lodges in these few jurisdictions has been owing I believe in two cases to the rigid enforcement of new regulations more stringent than former ones. This general growth, which has in the main borne a natural relation to the increase of population, has been increased in the following jurisdictions to a growth of 100 per cent. or more, viz.: Colorado, Dakota, Indian Territory, Nebraska and New Mexico.

The latest returns show that in the United States there are 48 Grand Lodges, 10,088 constituent lodges, and a total membership of 609,463.

The returns of 1880 showed that in our own jurisdiction at that date there were 691 constituent lodges with a membership of 36,374. The returns of the current year show the existence of 681 lodges, with a membership of 41,479. It will thus be seen that the last decade has seen an increase of about 14 per cent. in membership, with a decrease in the number of lodges. This decrease has been owing largely to consolidation of neighboring lodges whose existence as individual lodges was precarious. Of course the decrease has occurred while new lodges of apparent strength have been formed and as old lodges of insufficient vitality have been withdrawn. In this increase of the past ten years Chicago does not seem to have had its share unduly. The Chicago of 1880 had 37 lodges and 5,306 members. To-day the newly enlarged Chicago has 49 lodges with a membership of 7,288. This shows an increase of but 1,982 members, while other parts of the State furnish a growth of 3,123. This showing is satisfactory, as it indicates that the growth of Masonry with us has been conservative and general throughout the jurisdiction.

The decade between 1870 and 1880 presents no especial feature. There seems, however, in many of the large jurisdictions to have been a sort of settling down to a more solid basis—a movement perhaps in sympathy with the political and financial movements of these years. Between 1860 and 1870 the Masonic world seems to have known a period of remarkable growth. The reaction which set in after the anti-Masonic agitation of earlier days could hardly have spent its force, for in those troublous years one would hardly have expected the institution to have shown so large an increase as the table shows, no less in Southern States than at the North.

During the decades next marked in our schedule, those of 1850-1860 and 1840-1850, Masonry was beginning its second growth, for the excitement growing out of the Morgan affair and the consequent anti-Masonic agitation of the Thirties found the constituent lodges throughout the United States in depleted numbers in the year 1840. From that date until the year 1860 the growth of Masonry was very rapid, and with the decay of prejudice and the increased attention paid to other subjects of agitation the Institution flourished and waxed strong with a strength which increases still.

The table will show that in 1800 there were 11 Grand Lodges, 347 constituent lodges, and a membership estimated at 16,000 or 17,000.

As to the year 1760 such information as we can possibly offer can bear no relation to the problem of the growth of Masonry and is of purely historic interest. The question presents itself as to whether any Grand Lodges exist in our country which can make a valid claim to an existence to or beyond that date. What we shall offer in reference to this inquiry will be presented merely for such interest as may be connected therewith. No attempt will be made to settle any controversy that might very justly be started with reference thereto. The most that we shall do, the most that our meager information and our spare moments will allow to be done, will be to speak of the claims of the Grand Bodies which themselves claim to have existed at or prior to the year 1760.

Massachusetts claims to have possessed a Grand Jurisdiction continuously from the year 1733. This is the oldest claim of a definite character made by any Grand Lodge in the United States. From a communication of the Grand Secretary, Sereno D. Nickerson, Esq., we make the following quotation, in which is set forth the claim of Massachusetts:

"The first Provincial Grand Lodge ('Moderns') was organized on the 30th of July, 1733, by Henry Price and ten other brethren in the town of Boston, under a warrant issued by the Grand Master of England, Lord Viscount Montague. There were no lodges existing here at that time, so far as is now known.

"In 1760 there were 22 lodges, as nearly as can be ascertained, existing under the authority of this 'St John's Grand Lodge.'

"On the 27th of December, 1769, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" was organized by three lodges existing under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and known as the 'Ancients.' On the 8th of March, 1777, this body was reorganized as an Independent Grand Lodge, having four lodges under its jurisdiction.

"On the 5th of March, 1792, these two Grand Lodges were united under the title of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The new Grand Lodge had 22 lodges under its authority."

The Massachusetts claim is that they had the first Provincial Grand Lodge and that one of their Grand bodies was the first to re-organize as an Independent Grand Lodge. The validity of their claim must depend, first upon the regularity of such a Grand body constituted in the manner described, and again upon the evidence of the facts set forth. Naturally we only care to set forth the claim which Massachusetts

has somewhat lately perhaps ventured. To substantiate the position of Massachusetts, the records of New Hampshire show that one of the three lodges which eventually formed in that State a separate Grand Lodge was chartered in 1736 by the St. John's Grand Lodge of Boston.

From the Grand Secretary of South Carolina we quote :

"The Provincial Grand Lodge of South Carolina was established December 27th, 1737, under a deputation issued in 1736 by the Grand Master of England to John Hammerton, Esq., of S. C.

The Second Grand Lodge in S. C., was the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, established March 24th, 1787. This was some ten years after the original Grand Lodge had declared its independence to the mother Grand Lodge of England.

"On the 30th of May, 1817, these two bodies united into the present Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of S. C.

The Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania writes that all the early minutes of their Grand Lodge were destroyed by fire, and hence no official information of date of organization exists. He writes, however, that "Bro. Benjamin Franklin in his newspaper of that date speaks of an election of Grand Lodge officers in 1732."

Such evidence is of course worth what one is willing to grant to it, but it is certainly possible despite the non-existence of official evidence that Pennsylvania had the earliest Grand Lodge.

Although there is in certain quarters a considerable skepticism regarding these Grand Bodies which claim an organization before 1760, there would still seem to be evidence strong enough at least to explain the patriotic claims of certain Grand Lodges interested in boasting of their early formation.

In the table there will be found mention of the Mother Grand Lodges, so far as information can be obtained, of the various Grand Bodies.

It is to be hoped that the table subjoined will be accepted as a present contribution. Further use of material in our possession and research for more with reference to matters of historic interest, must wait for lightening labors or the slow fruition of occasional work.

GRAND LODGES.														
1800.		1840.		1850.		1860.		1870.		1880.		1889.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	Lodges	Masons.	
Alabama.....		30	975	119	4,560	250	8,454	233	10,985	201	7,774	191	7,590	
Arizona.....													417	
Arkansas.....		7	*200	*50	*1,000	*150	*1,500	267	9,324	344	10,000	402	12,000	
California.....				3	129	130	5,055	175	9,588	213	12,313	235	15,145	
Colorado.....								10	854	20	1,857	61	4,344	
Connecticut.....	44	30		20		64	5,854	88	11,957	112	14,660	110	14,731	
Dakota.....										16	574	105	4,594	
Delaware.....				9	245	12	533	18	967	21	1,590	21	1,046	
District of Columbia.....				8	311	11	849	19	2,420	19	2,752	21	3,590	
Florida.....		10	181	23	457	49	1,439	59	*1,544	86	2,379	187	3,261	
Georgia.....		20	*400	142	*4,500	239	*8,000	250	*9,000	270	11,000	284	12,000	
Idaho.....								8	288	10	386	19	723	
Illinois.....		6	157	68	1,797	320	12,052	606	33,996	601	36,374	681	41,479	
Indian Territory.....										13	355	26	850	
Indiana.....		20	586	112	3,151	263	9,727	421	22,333	513	24,066	465	23,339	
Iowa.....				22	500	150	4,700	260	12,490	303	18,200	440	21,966	
Kansas.....										173	8,562	321	16,661	
Kentucky.....	5	*175		176	5,000	227	7,411	93	3,701	481	15,737	448	14,570	
Louisiana.....		24	*700	62	1,764	106	4,654	137	7,210	147	5,966	103	4,051	
Maine.....		6	100	41	1,459	98	4,310	154	7,218	182	19,303	189	20,340	
Maryland.....		13	*300	14	316	21	851	76	5,161	71	4,735	81	5,203	
Massachusetts.....		*3,500	*12	64	3,250	116	4,188	184	20,142	226	25,322	230	29,730	
Michigan.....				40	1,404	122	5,816	270	20,346	313	25,767	361	30,005	
Minnesota.....						30	778	77	2,832	136	8,641	166	11,020	
Mississippi.....										274	11,591	298	9,411	
Missouri.....		17	347	91	2,275	205	7,262	368	18,493	404	22,085	537	27,000	
Montana.....						6	176	14	581	25	762	30	1,541	
Nebraska.....										77	3,469	182	8,643	
Nevada.....								14	973	21	1,421	20	8,280	
New Hampshire.....								71	6,959	76	7,758	70	8,380	
New Jersey.....		10	*601	26	900	45	2,377	109	8,343	149	11,968	103	13,048	
New Mexico.....		16				54	2,773							
New York.....										4	161	16	647	
North Carolina.....	91	*5,000	79	*5,000	172	42,000	432	30,205	649	75,262	715	70,732	718	74,065
Ohio.....	31	*900	45	*1,500	132	*5,900	220	*9,200	221	*29,000	221	*7,000	225	7,100
Oregon.....			105	*2,000	171	6,148	295	14,150	394	24,087	475	28,387	492	33,500
Pennsylvania.....						28	783	37	1,441	66	2,663	81	3,050	
Rhode Island.....										376	34,978	387	39,785	
South Carolina.....	5	804	12	*950	12	*1,150	16	1,483	145	3,215	35	3,850	35	3,850
									16	5,946	167	4,980	167	4,980

Tennessee.....	.....	45	*1,800	123	*5,050	216	11,100	336	18,936	410	16,170	400	15,080
Texas.....	.....	14	291	58	1,651	222	8,545	253	11,592	416	17,177	517	21,450
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	392	7	458
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	17	500	53	2,737	86	7,534	99	7,534	100	8,544
Virginia.....	19	*1,000	.....	102	3,340	171	6,555	203	9,329	229	9,901	231	10,247
Washington Territory.....	60	1,700	.....	.....	.....	7	158	13	400	31	1,089	55	2,379
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,849	81	3,483	86	3,874
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,200	120	3,666	164	8,944	188	11,433	209	13,151
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	346	11	569
Total.....	347	14,090	637	21,072	1,835	66,142	193,753	7,194	445,898	9,308	536,867	10,088	609,463

Responses to a circular which I forwarded to all the Grand Secretaries of the United States, in reference to the matters of the table, were received by me except from the Grand Secretaries of Pennsylvania and Mississippi. We received a letter of interest from the Grand Secretary of the former State, but had to rely on the printed returns of the latter State for such information as the table offers.

All figures marked with an asterisk (*) are estimated by the Grand Secretary of the particular jurisdiction, in absence of official figures. It will be noticed that in many cases the facts desired have not been estimated, for in many jurisdictions the returns for the earlier periods are so meager as not to even allow of approximate estimates.

GRAND LODGES	DATE OF ORGANIZATION	No. of Lodges at organization.....	No. of Masons at organization.....	Parentage of the Lodges that assisted at Organization.
Alabama	June 11, 1821.....	8	150	1 lodge Georgia, the other 7 thinks from Georgia and Tennessee.....
Arizona	March 25, 1882.....	5	274	4 lodges California and 1 New Mexico.....
Arkansas	November 21, 1838...	*100		1 lodge Tennessee, 2 Louisiana and 1 Alabama
California	April 19, 1850.....	3	129	1 lodge District of Columbia, 1 Missouri and 1 Connecticut.....
Colorado	August 2, 1861.....	3	*55	1 lodge Kansas and 2 Nebraska.....
Connecticut.....	July 8, 1789.....	12		All Iowa.....
Dakota	July 21, 1875.....	5	183	2 lodges Pennsylvania, 1 Maryland and 1 unknown.....
Delaware	June 6, 1806.....	4	97	4 lodges Maryland and 1 Virginia.....
District of Columbia	February 19, 1811....	5		1 lodge Alabama and 2 Georgia.....
Florida	July 6, 1830.....	3	25	1 lodge England and 1 unknown.....
Georgia.....	December 6, 1786.....	2	*100	All Oregon.....
Idaho	December 17, 1867....	5	200	2 lodges Kentucky and 4 Missouri.....
Illinois	April 16, 1840.....	6	157	All Arkansas.....
Indian Territory....	October 8, 1874.....	3	65	Kentucky and Ohio.....
Indiana	January 12, 1818.....	5	195	All by Grand Lodge of Missouri.....
Iowa	January 8, 1844.....	4	100	All organized by Grand Lodge of Missouri....
Kansas	December 27, 1855....	3	83	All by Grand Lodge of Virginia.....
Kentucky.....	October 8, 1800.....	5	*175	1 lodge South Carolina and 4 Pennsylvania....
Louisiana	June 20, 1812.....	5	179	All organized by G'd Lodge of Massachusetts
Maine	June 1, 1820.....	24	*500	All Pennsylvania.....
Maryland.....	April 17, 1787.....	5	*150	Grand Lodge of England—they claim date of July 30, 1733, with no lodges.....
Massachusetts.....	July 30, 1723.....			All New York.....
Michigan	May 22, 1844.....	5	119	Not given.....
Minnesota	February 23, 1853....	3	*120	No information from Grand Secretary.....
Mississippi .....	.....			All Tennessee.....
Missouri.....	April 23, 1821.....	3	97	1 by Kansas and 2 Colorado.....
Montana	January 24, 1866....	3	99	1 lodge Illinois, 1 Missouri and 1 Iowa.....
Nebraska	September 23, 1857...	3	70	All California.....
Nevada	January 17, 1865....	6	410	All Massachusetts.....
New Hampshire.....	July 8, 1789.....	3	*110	All Missouri.....
New Jersey.....	December 18, 1786....			All from England but 1, and that from Ireland
New Mexico.....	August 7, 1887.....	4	165	Grand Lodge England.....
New York.....	December 5, 1782....	9		Grand Secretary cannot give parentage.....
North Carolina.....	December 9, 1787....	8	*200	1 lodge Missouri and 2 California.....
Ohio	January 7, 1808.....	6		Grand Secretary cannot furnish information called for.....
Oregon	September 13, 1851...	3	136	St. John's P. G. L. of Boston.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....			Grand Lodge England.....
Rhode Island.....	June 27, 1791.....	2	235	All North Carolina.....
South Carolina.....	May 30, 1817.....	50		All Grand Lodge Louisiana.....
Tennessee.....	December 27, 1813...	8	*200	1 lodge Montana, 1 Kansas and 1 Colorado....
Texas	December 20, 1837....	3	75	2 lodges Massachusetts, 2 Connecticut and 1 Quebec.....
Utah	January 17, 1872....	3	145	England and Scotland.....
Vermont.....	October 14, 1794....	5	*250	All Oregon.....
Virginia.....	October 13, 1778.....	7	*280	All Virginia.....
Washington Ter....	December 8 1858....	4	101	2 lodges Missouri and 1 Illinois.....
West Virginia.....	May 11, 1865.....	23	765	All from Colorado.....
Wisconsin.....	December 18, 1843...	3	125	
Wyoming.....	December 15, 1874....	4	*230	

I now submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year; also the cash book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

L. L. MUNN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley.....	1	\$68 25	Waukegan.....	78	\$56 75
Equality.....	2	16 50	Scott.....	79	29 25
Harmony.....	3	63 00	Whitehall.....	80	80 25
Springfield.....	4	104 25	Vitruvius.....	81	39 00
Friendship.....	7	69 75	DeWitt.....	84	96 00
Macon.....	8	159 00	Mitchell.....	85	31 50
Rushville.....	9	54 00	Kaskaskia.....	86	30 75
St. Johns.....	13	47 25	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	53 25
Warren.....	14	35 25	Havana.....	88	67 50
Peoria.....	15	132 00	Fellowship.....	89	42 75
Temperance.....	16	41 25	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	123 00
Macomb.....	17	93 75	Metropolis.....	91	52 50
Clinton.....	19	69 75	Stewart.....	92	39 75
Hancock.....	20	62 25	Toulon.....	93	28 50
Cass.....	23	48 00	Perry.....	95	41 25
St. Clair.....	24	91 50	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	18 00
Franklin.....	25	36 00	Excelsior.....	97	71 25
Hiram.....	26	23 25	Taylor.....	98	36 00
Piasa.....	27	64 50	Edwardsville.....	99	59 25
Pekin.....	29	22 50	Astoria.....	100	46 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	59 25	Rockford.....	102	165 75
Oriental.....	33	190 50	Magnolia.....	103	21 75
Barry.....	34	72 00	Lewistown.....	104	33 75
Charleston.....	35	47 25	Winchester.....	105	42 00
Kavanaugh.....	36	27 00	Lancaster.....	106	25 50
Monmouth.....	37	54 00	Versailles.....	108	37 50
Olive Branch.....	38	184 50	Trenton.....	109	24 75
Herman.....	39	58 50	Lebanon.....	110	31 50
Occidental.....	40	58 25	Jonesboro.....	111	31 50
Mt. Joliet.....	42	96 75	Bureau.....	112	81 00
Bloomington.....	43	98 25	Robert Burns.....	113	48 75
Hardin.....	44	60 00	Marcelline.....	114	27 75
Griggsville.....	45	38 25	Rising Sun.....	115	16 50
Temple.....	46	126 00	Vermont.....	116	37 50
Caledonia.....	47	20 25	Elgin.....	117	100 50
Unity.....	48	26 25	Waverly.....	118	42 00
Cambridge.....	49	39 00	Henry.....	119	30 75
Carrollton.....	50	63 75	Mound.....	122	56 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	60 00	Oquawka.....	123	31 50
Benevolent.....	52	26 25	Cedar.....	124	67 50
Jackson.....	53	78 00	Greenup.....	125	21 00
Washington.....	55	48 00	Empire.....	126	57 75
Trio.....	57	105 75	Antioch.....	127	33 75
Fraternal.....	58	64 50	Raleigh.....	128	16 50
New Boston.....	59	48 75	Greenfield.....	129	42 75
Belvidere.....	60	68 25	Marion.....	130	51 00
Lacon.....	61	48 00	Golconda.....	131	37 50
St. Marks.....	63	50 25	Mackinaw.....	132	33 75
Benton.....	64	56 25	Marshall.....	133	48 00
Euclid.....	65	39 00	Sycamore.....	134	87 00
Knoxville.....	66	42 00	Lima.....	135	29 25
Acacia.....	67	55 50	Hutsonville.....	136	16 50
Naples.....	68	14 25	Polk.....	137	43 50
Eureka.....	69	31 50	Marengo.....	138	46 50
Central.....	71	29 25	Geneva.....	139	34 50
Chester.....	72	34 50	Olney.....	140	63 00
Rockton.....	74	33 00	Garden City.....	141	243 75
Roscoe.....	75	35 25	Ames.....	142	37 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	52 50	Richmond.....	143	48 75
Prairie.....	77	107 25	DeKalb.....	144	84 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
A. W. Rawson.....	145	\$42 75	Mahomet.....	220	\$30 75
Lee Centre.....	146	25 50	Geo. Washington.....	222	30 75
Clayton.....	147	53 25	Pana.....	226	57 00
Bloomfield.....	148	39 75	Columbus.....	227	24 75
Efingham.....	149	44 25	Lovington.....	228	36 00
Vienna.....	150	48 75	Manchester.....	229	24 00
Bunker Hill.....	151	51 00	New Haven.....	230	29 25
Fidelity.....	152	23 25	Wyandot.....	231	29 25
Clay.....	153	31 50	Farmers.....	232	20 25
Russell.....	154	22 50	Blandinsville.....	233	56 25
Alpha.....	155	94 50	DuQuoin.....	234	33 75
Delavan.....	156	54 75	Dallas City.....	235	36 00
Urbana.....	157	88 50	Charter Oak.....	236	78 00
McHenry.....	158	23 25	Cairo.....	237	77 25
Kewanee.....	159	79 50	Black Hawk.....	238	38 25
Waubansia.....	160	99 75	Mt. Carmel.....	239	56 25
Virde.....	161	44 25	Western Star.....	240	81 75
Hope.....	162	40 50	Shekinah.....	241	70 50
Westfield.....	163	24 75	Galva.....	243	58 50
Edward Dobbins.....	164	32 25	Horicon.....	244	55 50
Atlanta.....	165	26 25	Greenville.....	245	43 50
Star in the East.....	166	114 75	El Paso.....	246	50 25
Milford.....	168	45 75	Rob Morris.....	247	24 00
Nunda.....	169	29 25	Golden Gate.....	248	41 25
Evergreen.....	170	75 00	Hibbard.....	249	35 25
Girard.....	171	45 75	Robinson.....	250	23 25
Wayne.....	172	28 50	Heyworth.....	251	43 50
Cherry Valley.....	173	38 25	Aledo.....	252	59 25
Lena.....	174	42 00	Avon Harmony.....	253	24 75
Matteson.....	175	101 25	Aurora.....	254	116 25
Mendota.....	176	55 50	Donnelson.....	255	21 00
Staunton.....	177	32 25	Warsaw.....	257	24 75
Illinois Central.....	178	72 75	Mattoon.....	260	83 25
Wabash.....	179	33 00	Amon.....	261	45 00
Moweaqua.....	180	19 50	Channahon.....	262	31 50
Germania.....	182	147 00	Illinois.....	263	54 75
Meridian.....	183	33 75	Franklin Grove.....	264	31 50
Abingdon.....	185	38 25	Vermilion.....	265	36 00
Mystic Tie.....	187	27 75	Kingston.....	266	39 75
Cyrus.....	188	45 75	La Prairie.....	267	26 25
Fulton City.....	189	45 75	Paris.....	268	100 50
Dundee.....	190	45 75	Wheaton.....	269	30 00
Farmington.....	192	39 00	Levi Lusk.....	270	26 25
Herrick.....	193	15 75	Blaney.....	271	100 50
Freedom.....	194	41 25	Carmi.....	272	51 75
LaHarpe.....	195	107 25	Miners.....	273	57 00
Louisville.....	196	38 25	Byron.....	274	37 50
King Solomon's.....	197	48 00	Milton.....	275	55 50
Homer.....	199	44 25	Elizabeth.....	276	24 00
Centralia.....	201	83 25	Accordia.....	277	52 50
Lavelly.....	203	25 50	Jo Daviess.....	278	75 00
Flora.....	204	40 50	Neoga.....	279	45 00
Corinthian.....	205	36 00	Kansas.....	280	31 50
Fairfield.....	206	56 25	Brooklyn.....	282	27 00
Tamaroa.....	207	25 50	Meteor.....	283	63 75
Wilmington.....	208	65 25	Catlin.....	285	33 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	176 25	Plymouth.....	286	26 25
Lincoln.....	210	56 25	De Soto.....	287	36 00
Cleveland.....	211	289 50	Genoa.....	288	21 00
Shipman.....	212	21 00	Wataga.....	291	10 50
Ipava.....	213	42 75	Chenoa.....	292	46 50
Gillespie.....	214	20 25	Prophetstown.....	293	47 25
Newton.....	216	42 75	Pontiac.....	294	52 50
Mason.....	217	39 00	Dills.....	295	14 25
New Salem.....	218	31 50	Quincy.....	296	77 25
Oakland.....	219	48 75	Benjamin.....	297	40 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Wauconda	298	\$21 75	Payson.....	379	\$37 50
Mechanicsburg	299	12 00	Liberty.....	380	26 25
Hinckley	301	15 00	M. R. Thompson.....	381	57 00
Durand.....	302	32 25	Gill.....	382	18 75
Raven.....	303	33 00	LaMoille.....	383	21 00
Onarga.....	305	30 75	Waltham.....	384	33 75
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	40 50	Mississippi.....	385	46 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	53 50	Bridgeport	386	36 00
Ashlar	308	161 25	El Dara	388	23 25
Harvard.....	309	78 75	Kankakee	389	91 50
Dearborn.....	310	189 75	Ashmore.....	390	22 50
Kilwinning.....	311	207 00	Tolono.....	391	21 75
Ionic	312	97 50	Oconee.....	392	10 50
York	313	20 00	Blair.....	393	137 25
Palatine.....	314	44 25	Jerseyville.....	394	54 00
Erwin.....	315	27 00	Muddy Point.....	396	45 00
Abraham Jonas.....	316	14 25	Shiloh	397	16 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	48 75	Kinmundy.....	398	36 75
Doric	319	79 50	Buda	399	40 50
Creston	320	37 50	Pacific	400	33 75
Dunlap	321	56 25	Odell.....	401	21 00
Windsor.....	322	45 00	Kishwaukee	402	45 00
Orient.....	323	21 00	Mason City.....	403	56 25
Harrisburg	325	42 75	Batavia	404	40 50
Industry.....	327	36 00	Ramsey.....	405	18 75
Altona.....	330	36 00	Bethalto.....	406	27 75
Mt. Erie.....	331	18 00	Stratton.....	408	45 75
Tuscola.....	332	55 50	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	100 50
Tyrian.....	333	86 25	Mithra.....	410	90 00
Summer	334	66 00	Hesperia.....	411	253 50
Schiller	335	70 50	Bollen.....	412	18 75
New Columbia.....	336	41 25	Evening Star.....	414	23 25
Oneida	337	42 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	29 25
Saline	339	21 00	Paxton	416	37 50
Kedron.....	340	25 50	Marseilles.....	417	40 40
Full Moon.....	341	38 25	Freeburg.....	418	30 75
Summerfield.....	342	15 00	Reynoldsburg.....	419	21 75
Wenona.....	344	38 25	Oregon.....	420	41 25
Milledgeville.....	345	31 50	Washburn.....	421	12 75
N. D. Morse.....	346	18 00	Landmark.....	422	163 50
Sidney	347	18 00	Lanark.....	423	44 25
Russellville.....	348	19 50	Exeter.....	424	24 75
Sublette	349	13 50	Scottville.....	426	33 00
Fairview	350	44 25	Red Bud.....	427	20 25
Tarbolton	351	57 00	Sunbeam.....	428	35 25
Groveland.....	352	23 25	Chebanse.....	429	34 50
Kinderhook	353	27 00	Kendrick	430	24 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	47 25	Summit.....	431	15 75
Marine	355	26 25	Murrayville.....	432	25 50
Hermitage.....	356	53 25	Annawan.....	433	23 25
Orion.....	358	18 75	Makanda.....	434	39 75
Blackberry	359	33 75	Philo.....	436	48 75
Princeville.....	360	20 25	Chicago.....	437	184 50
Douglas.....	361	30 75	Camargo.....	440	36 00
Noble	362	34 50	Sparland	441	22 50
Horeb.....	363	37 50	Casey	442	33 75
Tonica.....	364	33 00	Hampshire.....	443	36 00
Bement.....	365	54 75	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	22 50
Arcola	366	78 75	Chesterfield	445	29 25
Oxford	367	33 00	Watseka.....	446	60 00
Jefferson	368	23 25	S. D. Monroe.....	447	17 25
Newman.....	369	60 00	Yates City.....	448	25 50
Livingston.....	371	35 25	Mendon.....	449	37 50
Chambersburg.....	373	27 75	Loami.....	450	17 25
Shabbona.....	374	18 75	Bromwell.....	451	37 50
Aroma.....	378	13 50	New Hartford.....	453	28 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Maroa.....	454	\$72 00	Covenant.....	526	\$372 75
Irving.....	455	29 25	Rossville.....	527	46 50
Nokomis.....	456	30 75	Minooka.....	528	24 00
Moscow.....	457	18 00	Adams.....	529	30 75
Blazing Star.....	458	27 75	Maquon.....	530	25 50
Jeffersonville.....	460	29 25	Ashton.....	531	15 75
Plainview.....	461	22 50	Seneca.....	532	29 25
Tremont.....	462	15 75	Altamont.....	533	12 00
Palmyra.....	463	33 75	Cuba.....	534	38 25
Denver.....	464	20 25	Sherman.....	535	31 50
Huntsville.....	465	30 75	Plainfield.....	536	45 75
Cobden.....	466	36 75	J. R. Gorin.....	537	45 00
South Macon.....	467	34 50	Lockport.....	538	63 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	35 25	Chatsworth.....	539	29 25
McLean.....	469	45 00	Harlem.....	540	121 50
Rantoul.....	470	33 75	Sigel.....	541	21 75
Kendall.....	471	31 50	Towanda.....	542	25 50
Amity.....	472	45 75	Cordova.....	543	23 25
Gordon.....	473	10 50	Virginia.....	544	24 00
Columbia.....	474	46 50	Valley.....	547	35 25
Walshville.....	475	18 00	Apple River.....	548	36 00
Manito.....	476	15 75	Sharon.....	550	29 25
Rutland.....	477	13 50	Long Point.....	552	12 75
Pleiadés.....	478	184 50	Plum River.....	554	54 00
Wyoming.....	479	45 00	Humboldt.....	555	44 25
Logan.....	480	47 25	Dawson.....	556	40 50
Momence.....	481	31 50	Lessing.....	557	63 00
Lexington.....	482	34 50	Leland.....	558	11 25
Edgewood.....	484	22 50	Thomson.....	559	31 50
Xenia.....	485	17 25	Madison.....	560	16 50
Bowen.....	486	28 50	Villa Ridge.....	562	18 75
Andrew Jackson.....	487	28 50	Winslow.....	564	24 75
Clay City.....	488	30 00	Pleasant Hill.....	565	27 00
Cooper.....	489	18 00	Albany.....	566	36 00
Shannon.....	490	21 75	Frankfort.....	567	38 25
Martin.....	491	24 75	Time.....	569	24 75
Libertyville.....	492	40 50	Jacksonville.....	570	75 75
Tower Hill.....	493	9 75	Bardolph.....	572	24 00
Bath.....	494	14 25	Gardner.....	573	30 00
Stone Fort.....	495	45 00	Pera.....	574	21 75
Tennessee.....	496	18 00	Capron.....	575	46 50
Alma.....	497	31 50	O'Fallon.....	576	21 00
Murphysboro.....	498	55 50	Viola.....	577	25 50
St. Paul.....	500	39 00	Elbridge.....	579	20 25
Stark.....	501	23 25	Hazel Dell.....	580	21 75
Woodhull.....	502	20 25	Dongola.....	581	24 00
Odin.....	503	25 50	Shirley.....	582	27 00
East St. Louis.....	504	64 50	Highland.....	583	27 75
Meridian Sun.....	505	27 00	Vesper.....	584	102 00
O. H. Miner.....	506	43 50	Fisher.....	585	23 25
Home.....	508	204 00	Princeton.....	587	60 75
Parkersburg.....	509	25 50	Troy.....	588	21 75
J. D. Moody.....	510	13 50	Elwood.....	589	24 75
Clintonville.....	511	12 00	Fairmount.....	590	41 25
Wade-Barney.....	512	78 75	Gilman.....	591	15 75
Bradford.....	514	26 25	Fieldon.....	592	19 50
Andalusia.....	516	9 75	Miles Hart.....	595	20 25
Litchfield.....	517	40 50	National.....	596	87 00
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	23 25	Cerro Gordo.....	600	40 50
Roseville.....	519	21 75	Laclede.....	601	32 75
Anna.....	520	30 75	Watson.....	602	21 75
Illioipolis.....	521	35 25	Clark.....	603	30 75
Monitor.....	522	128 25	Hebron.....	604	28 50
Chatham.....	523	27 00	Streator.....	607	102 75
Evans.....	524	171 75	Piper.....	608	30 00
Delia.....	525	14 25	Sheldon.....	609	24 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Union Park.....	610	\$118 50	Raymond.....	692	\$42 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	168 75	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	36 75
Rock River.....	612	99 00	Shiloh Hill.....	695	25 50
Patoka.....	613	36 00	Belle River.....	696	23 25
Forrest.....	614	41 25	Richard Cole.....	697	105 00
Wadley.....	616	17 25	Hutton.....	698	41 25
Good Hope.....	617	38 25	Pleasant Plains.....	700	21 00
Basco.....	618	21 75	Temple Hill.....	701	26 25
Berwick.....	619	15 00	Alexandria.....	702	32 25
New Hope.....	620	15 00	Braidwood.....	704	91 50
Hopedale.....	622	27 00	Ewing.....	705	14 25
Locust.....	623	14 25	Joppa.....	706	15 75
Union.....	627	27 75	Circle.....	707	65 25
Tuscan.....	630	29 25	Star.....	709	54 75
Norton.....	631	42 00	Farmer City.....	710	42 75
Ridge Farm.....	632	38 25	Providence.....	711	46 50
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	62 25	Collinsville.....	712	35 25
Buckley.....	634	22 50	Johnsonville.....	713	40 50
Rochester.....	635	20 25	Newtown.....	714	39 00
Peotone.....	636	24 75	Elvaston.....	715	16 50
Keystone.....	639	98 25	Calumet.....	716	51 00
Comet.....	641	37 50	Arcana.....	717	111 75
Apollo.....	642	132 00	May.....	718	20 25
D. C. Cregier.....	643	147 75	Chapel Hill.....	719	46 50
Oblong City.....	644	15 75	Ronie.....	721	21 75
San Jose.....	645	16 50	Walnut.....	722	36 75
Somonauk.....	646	29 25	Omaha.....	723	20 25
Blueville.....	647	34 50	Chandlerville.....	724	17 25
Camden.....	648	41 25	Rankin.....	725	19 50
Hinsdale.....	649	34 50	Golden Rule.....	726	126 00
Irvington.....	650	8 25	Raritan.....	727	19 50
Atwood.....	651	33 75	Waterman.....	728	21 00
Greenview.....	653	34 50	Lake Creek.....	729	15 00
Yorktown.....	655	19 50	Eldorado.....	730	28 50
Mozart.....	656	41 25	Harbor.....	731	105 75
Lafayette.....	657	16 50	Carman.....	732	30 00
Rock Island.....	658	39 75	Gibson.....	733	45 00
Lambert.....	659	61 50	Morning Star.....	734	129 75
Grand Chain.....	660	34 50	Sheridan.....	735	23 25
South Park.....	662	40 50	Arrowsmith.....	737	16 50
Phoenix.....	663	25 50	Saunemin.....	738	33 75
Mayo.....	664	18 00	Lakeside.....	739	90 75
Greenland.....	665	19 50	Grant Park.....	740	17 25
Crawford.....	666	11 25	New Holland.....	741	16 50
Erie.....	667	32 25	Danvers.....	742	20 25
Burnt Prairie.....	668	13 50	Scott Land.....	743	15 00
Herder.....	669	81 75	Goode.....	744	29 25
Fillmore.....	670	56 25	Winnebago.....	745	16 50
Eddyville.....	672	27 75	Weldon.....	746	44 25
Normal.....	673	35 25	Centennial.....	747	22 50
Waldeck.....	674	68 25	Alta.....	748	21 75
Pawnee.....	675	30 75	Akin.....	749	28 50
A. O. Fay.....	676	36 00	Lyndon.....	750	20 25
Enfield.....	677	37 50	Lounsbury.....	751	33 00
Illinois City.....	679	11 25	Allendale.....	752	21 00
Clement.....	680	27 00	Ogden.....	754	39 75
Morrisonville.....	681	27 00	Pre-emption.....	755	33 00
Blue Mound.....	682	42 00	Hardinsville.....	756	11 25
Burnside.....	683	23 25	Verona.....	757	31 50
Galatia.....	684	23 25	Mystic Star.....	758	91 50
Rio.....	685	51 75	Hickory Hill.....	759	22 50
Garfield.....	686	223 50	Sibley.....	761	25 50
Orangeville.....	687	31 50	Van Meter.....	762	21 00
Clifton.....	688	19 50	Crete.....	763	27 00
Englewood.....	690	195 75	Sullivan.....	764	36 00
Iola.....	691	14 25	Palace.....	765	96 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1889—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Littleton.....	766	\$26 25	Ravenswood.....	777	\$42 00
Triluminar.....	767	37 50	Gurney.....	778	24 00
Mizpah.....	768	117 00	Wright's Grove.....	779	44 25
St. Elmo.....	769	27 75	Siloam.....	780	61 50
La Grange.....	770	41 25	Colchester.....	781	39 75
Bay City.....	771	12 00	Potomac.....	782	30 75
New Burnside.....	772	33 00	Constantia.....	783	34 50
Mansfield.....	773	24 00	Beacon Light.....	784	20 25
Lake View.....	774	75 00	Stanford.....	785	13 50
Omega.....	775	32 25	Riverton Union.....	786	14 25
Grand Crossing.....	776	32 25			

DUES FOR 1888.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Rushville.....	9	\$ 6 75	Cheney's Grove.....	468	3 00
Macomb.....	17	94 50	Clinton.....	511	3 00
Monmouth.....	37	51 00	Prairie City.....	578	19 50
Mahomet.....	220	30 75	Rome.....	721	22 50
Mt. Erie.....	331	19 50	Walnut.....	722	1 50
Buda.....	399	75	Omaha.....	723	21 00
Oregon.....	420	38 25	Dennison.....	736	12 75
Luce.....	439	46 50	Alta.....	748	75

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 13, 1889, Calhoun Lodge.....	\$ 6.00
“ 13, 1889, Broadlands Lodge.....	4.50
“ 17, 1889, Pittsfield Lodge.....	9.75
“ 18, 1889, Auburn Park Lodge.....	12.00
“ 19, 1889, Lerna Lodge.....	4.50
“ 25, 1889, Morris Lodge.....	5 25

DISPENSATION FEES.

Morris Lodge U. D.....	\$100 00
Lerna Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Auburn Park Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Pittsfield Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Broadlands Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Calhoun Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Lodge at Victoria, U. D.....	100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1888.....	\$ 372 00
Dues collected for 1889.....	30,850 75
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	42 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.....	700 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	191 00
Proceedings sold.....	1 50
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	4 75
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	15 00
W. F. Boughton, refunded mileage and per diem of 1888.....	24 00
	\$32,201 00

CHARITY FUND.

Dues from defunct lodges.....	\$ 55 25
Supplies and cash from defunct lodges.....	103 22
Certifying diplomas.....	48 00
	206 47
Total.....	\$32,407 47

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, D. M. Browning, John R. Thomas, Wm. H. Scott.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, E. L. Cronkrite, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

Thomas M. Crossman, H. M. Gillmore, George W. Cyrus, M. Maynard,
G. H. B. Tolle.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, D. B. Grattan, John L. McCullough, H. N. Greenebaum, W. P.
Ennis.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, H. C. Cleaveland, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John.

ON CREDENTIALS.

H. C. Clarke, D. B. Breed, Chas. H. Morrell.

ON PETITIONS.

James I. McClintock, J. C. Garver, Chas. H. Brennan.

ON OBITUARIES.

J. R. Gorin, L. R. Jerome, Simon Willard.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, Frank W. Havill, John R. Hodson.

ON RAILROADS.

Wm. Jenkins.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES.

E. J. Ingersoll, Asa W. Blakesley.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade, at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted, with thanks.

CALLED OFF.

At 1.00 P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 3.00 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 1st, A. L. 5889, }
3.00 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in the forenoon.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. William E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted, excepting that portion relating to amendments to Grand Lodge By Laws :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your committee to whom was referred the M. W. Grand Master's address, have given it due consideration and beg leave to report: That it shows exercise of great wisdom, prudence and skill in the administration of your affairs, as is manifest chiefly by the fact that all cases of strife and contention, both inherited by the present regimen and generated since, have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned; so that now, at the end of its semi centennial year, this Grand Lodge is ready to inaugurate a new epoch in perfect peace and contentment within her borders. In congratulating you upon this gratifying state of affairs, and commending the M. W. Grand Master to your gratitude, your committee cannot overlook the fact that the

important result referred to, and the healthy increase and general prosperity of the Craft of this great jurisdiction as evinced by this address, has not been obtained without incessant care and a prodigious amount of labor and travel by the M. W. Grand Master, and not always without discomfort and exposure.

Your committee recommends reference of the subjects of the address as follows :

To the Committee on Obituaries, all under the head of "Necrology."

To the Committee on Lodges U. D., all that relates to such lodges, and their dispensations and institution.

To the Committee on Finance, all pertaining to fees received for dispensations and advancement of candidates.

To the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, all under the heads of "Concurrent Jurisdiction," "Decisions," and of "Complaint."

To the Committee on Correspondence, all under the head of "Other Grand Lodges."

Your committee endorse the action of the M. W. Grand Master in the consolidation of St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, and Archimedes, No. 377, located at Belleville; and Lincoln and Logan Lodges, Nos. 210 and 480, respectively, located at Lincoln; in his adjustment of all difficulties in the last of the fourteen cases referred to him, and in the invasion of jurisdiction of Greenland Lodge, No. 665, by Flora Lodge, No. 204; of Lake View Lodge, No. 774, by Herder, No. 669; of Oxford Lodge, No. 367, by Rio, No. 685; and of Catlin Lodge, No. 285, by Russell, No. 154; also in his appointment and economical management of the Schools of Instruction, and in fostering the beneficent work of the so-called "Junior Standard Team" at Chicago; again, in his issue of duplicate charters to Hardin Lodge, No. 44, and to Ashton Lodge, No. 531, whose property had been destroyed by fire; also in his discipline of Ashland Lodge, No. 531; and in suspending the charters of Keeney Lodge, No. 223, and Youngstown, No. 387; and in effecting the surrender of charters of Dennison Lodge, No. 736, Luce Lodge, No. 439, Grand View Lodge, No. 198, and Social Lodge, No. 70; and recommend that all of it be approved, and the names and numbers of the lodges, whose functions have been suspended and charters surrendered, be dropped from the register.

Your committee concur in the praise of the "Masonic Board of Relief" in the city of Chicago, and in the suggestion of organization of like boards in other cities; and it is earnestly hoped that local and subordinate lodges concerned profit by these timely words of the M. W. Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master's prompt call upon the Craft for relief of the sufferers in and about Johnstown, Pa., after the terrible disaster in the Conemaugh Valley, is heartily commended; as is also the generous response to the call, and your committee recommend that both be approved.

In heartily endorsing the acceptance by the M. W. Grand Master of the official request to lay the cape-stone of the Chicago Auditorium, and recommending its approval, your committee is actuated by the hope that his climbing heavenward to perform that pleasing duty, is not the only way nor the last time of his ascension in that direction.

You committee joins the M. W. Grand Master in his complimentary remarks concerning the "untiring industry" of R. W. Brother Munn, the Grand Secretary, and for his effective efforts of collecting and producing nearly all of the hitherto missing and valuable copies of the Grand Lodge proceedings of certain by-gone years; and it is modestly hoped that your committee will not be accused of electioneering in commending him to you as capital and loyal a good fellow as he is a good Grand Secretary.

The difficulty encountered by the M. W. Grand Master in effecting consolidations of two or more lodges, by reason of the requirement of a unanimous vote in each, when a lodge may surrender its charter if there are not more than six votes in the negative, is a serious one, and ought to be remedied. Your committee therefore heartily concur with the M. W. Grand Master, and offer the following amendment to Section 1, Article XXVIII, Part Second of Grand Lodge By-Laws, viz: strike out all after the word "effected," in the seventh line, and insert, "if not more than six of all the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon vote in the negative."

It has ever been held, and rightly too, by this Grand Lodge, that it can recognize nothing but the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. Of other so-called Masonic bodies this Grand Lodge officially knows nothing, and such bodies are not proper matters of discussion for this Grand Body; and the Grand Master states facts when he says Cerneauism and all other isms outside of the Symbolic degrees are unknown to this membership, and cannot be officially presented to this Grand Lodge, or any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
JOHN R. HODSON,
Committee.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the Grand Lodge second the amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as presented by the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which being seconded by over twenty representatives, lies over until the next annual communication.

No. 1—Amend Section 1, Article XXVIII., Part Second of Grand Lodge By-Laws, viz.: Strike out all after the word "effected" in the seventh line, and insert

“if not more than six of all the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon vote in the negative.”—*Committee on Grand Master's Address.*

Section I, Article XXVIII., Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

SECTION I. Any two or more lodges may consolidate their membership into one lodge; *Provided*, That the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected if not more than six of all the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon vote in the negative.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

Bro. George W. Warvelle extended to the brethren of Illinois and to the representatives of the Grand Lodge, a cordial and urgent invitation to visit the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, which invitation was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Excuses were presented for the following lodges for their failure to pay their dues in the prescribed time, and in each case it was voted that under the circumstances stated, it was the sense of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge dues had been paid in time, namely : Nos. 562, 663 and 729.

INTRODUCTION OF M. W. BRO. JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

M. W. Brother Robbins :

I have the honor and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one who has done his full share in maintaining the relations of harmony and fellowship which have always existed between the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Most Worshipful Joseph Chapman, Past Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.

The M. W. Grand Master :

Most Worshipful Bro. Chapman : It affords me great pleasure to welcome you into the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the Past Grand Master of Iowa and the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Iowa. It is with more than heartfelt pleasure that I welcome one who, at least thirty years ago, when we were

little more than Entered Apprentices ourselves, welcomed me into his lodge in Du-buque, Iowa; and having sat with him on many occasions in the past it is with great pleasure, indeed, that I now greet him. The Grand Lodge of Illinois and our sister jurisdiction to which he belongs have always held amicable, pleasant and profitable relations. Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you will join me in according him the grand honors.

M. W. Brother Chapman :

M. W. Sir, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: I can assure you that the pleasure is double to me what it is to the officers here who have expressed delight at my presence. I have had the honor to represent this grand body near the Grand Lodge of Iowa for fifteen years. It is a matter of gratification, no doubt, to you as it has been to me, that no occasions of discord have I ever been called upon to present, or to represent in my office as your representative. As has been said, the relation between the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the Grand Lodge of Iowa has been amicable, and no doubt will continue to be harmonious. Without disparagement to any of the other grand lodges in the West or the Northwest or the Southwest, I hold that the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the Grand Lodge of Iowa are well in front. I thank you, Most Worshipful Sir, and the members of the Grand Lodge, for your greeting.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that we now proceed to the election of Grand officers, which was carried.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers :

COUNTING TELLERS.

Daniel J. Avery, Joseph H. Dixon, Jacob Krohn, C. M. Forman and W. J. Elwell.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

I. M. McCollister, E. T. E. Becker, C. F. Hitchcock, Charles F. Tenney, W. T. Vandeveer and R. D. Lawrence.

During the collecting, assorting and counting of the ballots by the tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business :

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. J. I. McClintock submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to submit the following report :

1. Hickory Hill Lodge, No. 759, petitions to have the name of the lodge changed to Orel Lodge, No. 759. No reasons are given for such change, but your committee recommend that the petition be granted.

2. In the case of James McCrone, expelled by Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, the papers show that the brethren did quick work in punishing offenders in those days. Charges were preferred against him on July 30, 1867, and he was tried, found guilty and expelled on July 31, 1867. The petition to the lodge for its recommendation is not among the papers, but the recommendation of the lodge shows that such petition was presented, and that the lodge, by unanimous ballot, recommended that the petitioner be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity, and your committee recommend that said James McCrone be restored to good standing, as recommended by said Olive Branch Lodge.

3. Henry Miller, expelled in June, 1874, by Shiloh Lodge, No. 274, petitions said lodge to recommend him for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The petitioner is duly recommended by said lodge, with but one dissenting vote. Accompanying the petition is a protest by ten members of said lodge, stating that they do not deem the petitioner worthy, but they give no reason for such opinion, and none of the brethren signing such protest have appeared before your committee, and your committee recommend that said Henry Miller be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

4. W. T. Hazelrigg, expelled May 20, 1883, by El Dara Lodge, No. 388, asks to be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The petition being duly concurred in by said lodge, your committee recommend that the petitioner be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

5. William Watson, expelled October 21, 1881, by Seneca Lodge, No. 532, asks the recommendation of said lodge that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Your committee find that said lodge has recommended the petition in the manner prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and they recommend that said William Watson be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

6. In the case of James A. Harris, who was expelled August 26, 1887, by Stone Fort Lodge, No. 495, your committee find that the petition and recommendation of the lodge comply with the law governing such cases, and recommend that the petitioner be restored to good standing in the Fraternity as prayed.

7. The petition of Lewis F. Plater to Elizabeth Lodge, No. 276, from which he was expelled on Feb. 28, 1881, asks the lodge to recommend him for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Attached to the petition is a certificate by the Secretary of the lodge, dated August 12, 1889, that action was taken on the petition on August 10, 1889, and that all members present voted in the affirmative.

A recommendation by the lodge, signed by both the Master and Secretary, dated August 10, 1889, accompanies the petition and recommends the restoration of the petitioner to good standing in the Fraternity, only which they say was unanimously voted by the lodge on August 10, 1889. Your committee recommend that the said Lewis F. Plater be restored to good standing in the Fraternity, as recommended by said lodge.

8. In this case John R. Francis, late of Grand View Lodge, No. 198, in his petition to this Grand Lodge, states that he was suspended by said lodge for non-payment of dues about Dec. 30, 1884; that the lodge has surrendered its charter, and that he has paid all his dues to the Grand Secretary, and he asks to be reinstated to membership. The Grand Secretary certifies that the dues of the petitioner have been so paid, and your committee recommend that as said lodge has ceased to exist, the petitioner be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity.

9. Arthur L. Burson, expelled by Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, petitions said lodge to recommend him for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The recommendation of said lodge shows that on June 8, 1889, the lodge voted unanimously to recommend that the Grand Lodge restore him to good standing in the Fraternity as a non-affiliated Mason, and we recommend that said Arthur L. Burson be restored to good standing as recommended by the lodge.

10. In the case of Francis A. Travers, expelled Oct. 6, 1873, by Mt. Erie Lodge, No. 331, the petition, unanimously concurred in by said lodge, asks for his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and your committee recommend that said Francis A. Travers be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

11. Ira W. Hamlin, expelled by Hinckley Lodge, No. 301, on Feb. 23, 1885, prays said lodge to recommend him for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. He has duly received the unanimous recommendation of said lodge, and your committee recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

12. Barney Sloey, expelled Aug. 20, 1867, by Golden Gate Lodge, No. 248, in his petition to said lodge asks to be recommended to the Grand Lodge for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The action of the lodge in the affirmative was unanimous, and we therefore recommend that the petitioner be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

13. The petition of the Worshipful Master and others of Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, asks that the dues be remitted which two brothers of Moultrie Lodge, No. 181, owed said Moultrie Lodge when it ceased to exist. Your committee recommend that this petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Your committee would further report that in all the cases submitted to them

there was a substantial compliance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws governing such cases.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
J. C. GARVER,
CHAS. H. BRENNAN,
Committee.

The Grand Secretary read the following letter from R. W. Bro. George M. Haynes :

CHICAGO, October 1st, 1889.

To the M. W. G. M., Wardens and Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois :

I feel that I should be derelict in duty and untrue to my feelings did I not make acknowledgment of the fraternal and sympathetic sentiment tendered me by the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, as expressed by the resolutions of W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton and so generously passed at the last grand communication.

To be confined for weeks upon the sick bed, conscious that one is upon the boundary line of the Supreme Grand Jurisdiction, may well be said to be a trying period. To realize that each day's sun may be the last to greet you, is indeed food for "serious reflection." There are, however, in the vicissitudes of life bright spots that come to us, that stimulate us, that press us onward to renewed exertion—they invite us to rest, to hope, and to live. Such upon me was the effect of your expression. By the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect, and kind and skilled treatment, I am permitted to meet and to greet you.

I sincerely thank you for the kindly and fraternal interest you have manifested.

Fraternally,

GEO. M. HAYNES.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem be instructed to allow the representatives three days per diem, which was carried.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having considered the matters referred, fraternally report that decisions Nos. 1 to 3, on page 30 Grand Master's address, are in full accord with the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge; but

your committee think that to the Grand Master's decision No. 1 it should be stated, that an unaffiliated Mason is not circumscribed by territorial jurisdiction, but that he may join and hold lodge affiliation in any State, regardless of his residence or abode. Nos. 2 and 3 are concurred in. Your committee has considered the subject of "complaint," on page 31, and is of opinion that any brother suspended for N. P. of D., must abide by the law of this Grand Lodge in such cases. That is, if his dues are paid he may be reinstated, upon petition and a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge. In case a lodge declines to reinstate, as required by our law, the amount of the delinquent dues paid by the petitioner should be promptly returned to him.

The question of concurrent jurisdiction by the extension or enlargement of a municipality, is evident, and is, so to speak, self-operative. We therefore concur in the Grand Master's action.

Faternally,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
D. M. BROWNING,
JOHN R. THOMAS,
W. H. SCOTT,

Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast :

JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.
MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Deputy Grand Master.
LEROY A. GODDARD, Senior Grand Warden.
OWEN SCOTT, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

CALLED OFF.

At 5.50 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 2d.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2d, A. L. 5889, }
 10 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

In Thy presence, oh Lord, is fullness of joy, and at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. We were glad when they said unto us, "Let us go into the house of the Lord," and that our feet may this day stand within Thy holy temple, Thy Jerusalem of rest, of peace, where we may have some realization of how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, for brethren to be united in holy sympathy, to be lifted above selfishness and prejudice, to feel the thrill of brotherhood, to be helpers one of the other. May we, as we pass through this vale of weeping, scatter blessings by the way; may we set in motion influences that will live; and may we, Holy Father, make our order more divinely beautiful, more tenderly human, that others coming after us may be blessed by our work, and may carry forward this great work in beauty and honor through the coming years.

We bless Thee, our Father, for this new day of life on earth. May Thy presence fill our hearts and Thine own blessed spirit be with us in the duties of this day. Holy Father, as we go out from this gathering where our strength is renewed, may we go out better and stronger to build within the temple that is beautiful, to build without our home, in order and tender love, and help our fellow men in all the work of the world. Hear us, oh Father, for Thy name's sake. Amen.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each.

INTRODUCTION OF IOWA BRETHREN.

M. W. Brother Robbins:

M. W. Grand Master: I have the very great pleasure of introducing to you several distinguished brethren from the jurisdiction which I have the honor to here represent—M. W. Bro. Gamble, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, M. W. Bro. Van Saun, Junior Past Grand Master of that jurisdiction, M. W. Bro. Gilbert, and M. W. Bro. Parvin, the present Grand Secretary of Iowa.

The M. W. Grand Master:

M. W. Bro. Gamble and Brethren: It affords me a great deal of pleasure as Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois to welcome you into the bosom of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the distinguished services you have rendered to Ancient Craft Masonry, for your names are known in all lodges of the ancient rite, and I am glad to welcome you from the sister jurisdiction across the river, and greet you upon this occasion with the honors deserving such distinguished fraters.

M. W. Brother Parvin :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren : It is the custom I believe, in this jurisdiction, and probably we may borrow it from you in introducing it into Iowa, of introducing the youngest and best looking of the crowd as the spokesman of the brethren. In accordance with this custom I have the pleasure of appearing before you now, and in behalf of my brethren of the jurisdiction of Iowa, that we represent, of accepting most cordially the very fraternal greeting that you have extended to us in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We are happy to meet you upon this occasion, and the river of which you speak does not separate us by any means, but binds us together as a band of brothers; as such we meet you to-day, and we are happy to be here on this occasion.

Solomon, who is said to have been a Grand Master, once remarked that there was a time for all things. Certainly this is not a time for a lengthy speech; you have work to do, and we have come as witnesses and lookers-on, and therefore you will excuse any further remark beyond the simple repetition of the statement that we are very glad to meet you and accept most cordially the greeting you have extended, and say further, should you on any occasion, one, any or all of you, cross the Mississippi River and come into our jurisdiction, we will extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and give you a most cordial and fraternal greeting in return. [Applause.]

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro H. C. Clarke presented the following report for the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge. All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. C. CLARKE,
D. B. BREED,
C. H. MORRELL,

Committee.

CHICAGO, October 2d, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>

W. E. A. KRATZ.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. E. EVANS.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. DANIEL STEWART.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. WM. H. SCOTT.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. H. TURNER.....	<i>Past Junior Grand Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. FORSYTH.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH H. DIXON.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. E. SANFORD.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. M. U. TRIMBLE.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. G. W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. WM. R. HOYLE, JR.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. C. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. FAYETTE S. HATCH.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. F. E. EUBELING.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. T. J. BRONSON.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. I. M. MCCOLLISTER.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. GEO. W. SMITH.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. M. FORMAN.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. JAS. A. ROSE.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
JOSEPH H. DIXON.....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
JOHN McLAREN.....	<i>California.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
ROBERT T. McKINLAY.....	<i>Dakota.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>
PHILLIP MASS.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
FRANCIS S. BELDEN.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Kentucky.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
CHAS. H. BRENNAN.....	<i>Maine.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Missouri.</i>
A. B. ASHLEY.....	<i>Montana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
MALACHI MAYNARD.....	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
W. B. GRIMES.....	<i>New Jersey.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Mexico.</i>
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
E. C. PACE.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	<i>Oregon.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Scotland.</i>
W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Washington Territory.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	T. W. Macfall.....W. M.	80	T. W. Pritchett.....W. M.
2	C. E. Dupler....."		W. A. Winn.....J. W.
3	Mathew Minter....."	81	J. A. Mason.....W. M.
4	R. L. Berry....."	84	Ellis I. Day....."
7	T. D. Appleford....."	85	J. D. Strait.....S. W.
8	C. L. Hovey....."	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk.....W. M.
9	Charles B. Griffith....."		Jacob Rabe.....J. W.
13	A. H. Hattan....."	87	James Poe.....W. M.
14	L. H. Adams*....."	88	O. H. Harpham....."
15	John Lingo....."	89	James W. Keeler....."
16	E. L. Wahl*....."	90	S. J. Ricker....."
17	J. W. Wyne....."	91	James L. Elliott....."
19	C. B. Laning....."	92	George W. Phillips....."
20	J. C. Ferris....."	93	Samuel Thomas....."
23	George Bley....."	95	J. E. Morton....."
24	John E. Thomas....."	96	Peter Householder*....."
25	A. T. Scovell....."	97	William W. Harpster....."
26	James Condra....."	98	William H. Weirick....."
27	Charles W. Milnor....."		J. F. Hoover.....S. W.
29	John Wildhack....."	99	John Sutter....."
31	Walter Watson....."	100	J. W. Green.....W. M.
34	George Wike.....S. W.	102	H. H. Stone....."
35	George M. Sefton.....W. M.	103	Gustav Otto....."
36	John Bawden....."	104	P. J. Standard....."
37	R. Laborn....."	105	M. L. Smith....."
38	W. H. Paul*....."	106	Thomas H. Jefford....."
	J. W. Hamilton*.....S. W.	108	B. L. Rowland....."
39	William F. Bader*.....W. M.	109	A. McDonald....."
40	Charles E. Pettit....."	110	C. J. Renter....."
	William K. Stewart.....S. W.	111	W. C. Leuce....."
43	C. F. Webb.....W. M.		S. A. Crawford.....J. W.
44	John J. McDannold....."	112	H. G. Gibbs.....W. M.
45	Parrin Shinn....."	113	G. C. Henry....."
46	Albert Snyder....."		O. H. Lloyd*.....J. W.
47	George W. Bagby....."	114	William Barnett.....W. M.
48	E. C. Cook....."	115	E. J. Tower....."
49	R. H. Hinman....."	116	E. P. Durell....."
50	L. N. Hensler....."	117	G. M. Turnbull....."
51	Amos Sawyer....."	118	J. C. Deatherage....."
52	Charles Heinz*.....J. W.	119	C. C. Stygh....."
53	William N. Price.....W. M.	122	J. C. McBride.....S. W.
55	J. H. Sawyer....."	123	Alex. M. Smith.....W. M.
	William H. Porter.....J. W.	124	Henry Stocker....."
57	J. F. Robinson.....W. M.	125	Thomas L. Norman.....J. W.
58	H. E. Huston....."	126	Jacob Cohenour.....W. M.
59	W. C. Austin*....."	127	Alexander Trotter....."
60	Charles Jencks.....J. W.	128	H. L. Burnett....."
61	Willis H. Ford.....W. M.	129	L. P. Allen....."
63	Asa W. Smith....."	130	C. L. McMackin....."
64	W. F. Dillon*....."	131	Harrington Canahan....."
	George C. Cantrell*.....S. W.	132	L. M. Brock....."
65	W. V. Lambe.....W. M.	133	H. Gasaway....."
66	Robert Higgins....."	134	Fred H. Jones....."
67	W. E. Birkenbend....."	135	James L. Frazer....."
68	W. C. Carver....."	136	Charles M. Eaton....."
69	William Francis....."	137	A. A. Hyatt....."
71	A. H. Saunders....."	138	Lester Barber....."
	L. W. Reed*.....J. W.		Dr. J. W. Green*.....S. W.
72	Stephen A. Douglas.....W. M.		Dr. H. W. Richardson*.....J. W.
74	S. L. Jenkins....."	139	A. W. Adams.....W. M.
75	Jabez Love....."		Charles D. Grant.....S. W.
76	Will H. Behrens....."	140	Thomas J. Stone.....W. M.
77	Robert L. McKinlay....."		James E. Wharf*.....S. W.
78	John F. Kuhn....."	141	J. W. Kleckner.....W. M.
	J. L. Brewster.....S. W.		William Stevenson.....S. W.
79	W. H. Curlin.....W. M.		C. M. Colonard.....J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
142	H. W. Booth.....	205	L. W. Wheeler.....
143	William McGaw.....	206	N. E. Roberts.....
144	S. O. Vaughan*.....	207	A. H. Evans.....
145	Arthur W. Day.....	208	Archibald Robson.....
146	B. F. Lane.....	209	Charles S. Rankin.....
147	E. B. Ball.....		George L. Ayres.....
148	William S. Waltrip.....		Fred Coppernold.....
149	William B. Wright.....	210	John W. Spellman.....
150	W. Y. Smith.....	211	John T. McBride.....
151	H. R. Budd.....	212	James Dodson.....
152	Enos Johnson.....	213	I. M. Van Horn.....
	H. C. Kemper.....	214	Jacob Querbach.....
153	Julien L. Frohock.....	216	W. H. Lathrop.....
154	Jacob Lapp*.....	217	H. N. Ruffner.....
155	B. Anderson.....	218	N. D. Preble.....
156	L. W. Lawton*.....	219	W. G. Gregory.....
157	John H. Finfrock.....		S. P. Curtis.....
158	Oliver N. Owen*.....	220	D. J. Ford.....
159	A. T. Boyle.....	222	C. W. Carroll*.....
160	S. N. Howard.....		J. F. Motherspaw*.....
	Morton Sieg.....	226	Frank M. Brown.....
	Fred Schultz.....	227	H. L. Salthouse.....
161	L. F. Becker.....		D. S. Norris.....
162	John C. Simpson.....	228	C. H. Bynner.....
163	Charles Downey.....	229	J. H. Wilson.....
164	Charles H. Martin.....	230	William F. Boyd.....
165	Horace Critchfield.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....
166	H. T. Cherry.....	232	F. M. Jones.....
168	M. D. Wilber*.....	233	S. Thompson.....
169	Robert Andrews*.....	234	John D. Buchan.....
170	M. E. Schofield.....	235	W. N. Byles.....
171	S. S. Garst.....	236	E. B. Jordan.....
	W. W. Bristow.....	237	John Wood.....
	M. H. Teitsort*.....	238	E. H. Stuart.....
	S. A. Graham.....		A. E. Connable.....
172	Henry Andrus.....		Charles H. Coe.....
174	Lewis W. Kuhlman.....	239	Isaac F. Price.....
175	F. C. Wilcox.....	240	Joseph O'Brien.....
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	241	James M. Evans.....
177	J. R. Ripley.....	243	O. P. Stoddard.....
178	Rush D. Badger.....	244	Frank Barker.....
	F. R. Richards.....	245	C. F. Thraner*.....
179	J. F. Wooldridge.....		Wm H. Williams*.....
	H. Gardner.....	246	H. G. McCord.....
180	A. J. Combs.....	247	M. A. Cushing.....
182	H. W. Mestling.....		J. C. Wickler.....
	G. Mathews.....		George W. Weber.....
	Otto Lies.....	248	James A. Rose.....
183	S. E. Snow.....	249	M. Spencer Brown.....
185	J. B. Smith.....	250	John H. Fulton.....
	W. J. Rice*.....	251	James B. Rutledge.....
187	William G. Atkins.....		Charles E. Bishop.....
188	W. F. Browning.....	252	S. D. C. Hays.....
189	Havilah Pease.....		F. E. Wright*.....
190	Eugene Williams.....		J. W. Edwards*.....
192	A. G. Morse.....	253	Oliver Cripey.....
	Emerson Clark.....	254	Henry M. Grant.....
193	John Jackson.....	255	R. C. Clark.....
194	W. S. Hinkson.....	257	William A. Dodge.....
195	George W. Soule*.....	260	P. A. Kemper.....
196	W. R. Whitman.....	261	E. M. Taylor.....
197	Ed A. Culver.....		D. L. Fuller.....
199	W. A. Conkey.....		Charles Leasure.....
201	W. J. A. DeLancy.....	262	Albert T. Randall.....
203	James B. Keplinger.....	263	W. H. Eastman.....
204	W. A. Moore.....	264	N. A. Whitney.....

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES	NO.	NAMES.
265	George Heileman.....W. M.	332	C. F. Norris.....W. M.
266	S. R. Harris....."	333	Frank Hudson....."
267	L. O. Sutton....."	334	C. C. Judy....."
268	George F. Howard.....J. W.	335	J. Detweiler....."
269	George W. Brown.....W. M.		B. Mendenhall*.....J. W.
	Wm. H. Johnson*.....S. W.	336	J. L. Marberry.....W. M.
270	J. H. Phillips.....W. M.	337	G. L. Stephenson....."
271	John Glaza....."	339	Thomas H. Taylor....."
272	C. P. White.....J. W.	340	John W. Augur....."
273	James S. Baume.....W. M.	341	C. J. Slatem.....S. W.
274	John H. Helm....."	342	Charles Dreher.....W. M.
275	Walter Hanback....."	344	F. M. Moulton....."
276	Isaac A. Foster....."	345	J. H. Walters.....S. W.
277	H. Stiefel....."	346	Adam Wenger.....W. M.
	G. A. Miller.....S. W.	347	W. A. Robinson....."
278	W. F. Conyne.....W. M.	348	John P. Weger.....S. W.
279	James F. Jarvis....."	349	J. H. Ayers.....W. M.
280	J. W. Winn....."	350	John W. Gaddis....."
282	J. P. Johnson....."	352	J. W. Mooberry....."
283	George B. Devoll....."	353	Frank Estergreen.....S. W.
	Gus Walters.....S. W.		William Weir.....J. W.
285	David Hughes.....J. W.	354	A. A. Harney.....W. M.
	A. Jones.....W. M.	355	J. H. H. Elbring.....J. W.
286	J. W. Metcalf....."	356	Joseph S. Rose.....W. M.
287	F. P. Reagin....."	358	David A. Hewitt....."
288	P. C. Anderson....."	359	Coit Spalding....."
291	J. H. Merrill....."	360	O. B. Slane....."
292	W. G. Abbott....."	361	Gust J. Scheve.....S. W.
293	H. A. Sturtevant....."	362	John Roberts.....W. M.
294	James J. Pearson....."	363	W. T. Welles....."
295	Oscar J. Reese....."	364	Freeman Nickerson....."
296	W. H. Cadogan.....S. W.	365	G. W. Poole*....."
297	James K. O. Little*....."	366	Thomas L. Badenbarg....."
298	James Monahan, Jr.....W. M.	367	A. G. Forgy....."
299	Victor Kenney....."		C. J. Carlson*.....S. W.
301	H. C. Baier....."	368	H. Cornelius.....W. M.
302	E. A. Hill....."	369	J. M. Smith....."
303	George R. Schamp....."	371	Charles L. Romberger....."
305	W. C. Morris....."	373	George H. Dunn*....."
	D. F. Ward*.....S. W.		W. A. Lidgard.....S. W.
306	Arthur Elkin.....W. M.	374	William Husk....."
307	Tom H. B. Camp....."	378	J. C. Danforth.....W. M.
308	J. B. McFatrigh....."	379	G. H. Nichols....."
309	Hugh H. Megran....."	380	S. F. McBride....."
310	Colvin B. Burt....."	381	Lester M. Currier....."
311	Henry Werno....."	382	Thomas M. Angelo....."
312	W. J. Hostetter....."		Thomas Gibbs.....S. W.
313	John A. Keller....."	383	George J. Rice.....W. M.
314	Charles Sigwalt....."		T. E. Flowers.....J. W.
315	Julius H. Raible....."	384	William Wilson.....W. M.
316	T. N. Bone....."	385	Dewitt C. Smith....."
	O. L. Closson.....S. W.	386	Daniel Leach....."
318	G. H. Slingerland.....W. M.	388	M. Evans....."
	C. H. Morrell*.....S. W.	389	C. R. Starr....."
	D. P. Coffman*.....J. W.		Henry Stone.....J. W.
319	E. Campson....."	390	J. E. Dudley.....W. M.
320	Charles E. Adams.....W. M.	391	Robert Leslie....."
	A. G. Blanchard.....J. W.	392	W. H. Aughenbaugh....."
321	A. E. Kennedy.....W. M.	393	James H. Gormley....."
	G. H. Kentfield*.....S. W.		A. F. Philbrick.....S. W.
322	G. A. Edwards.....W. M.		J. W. Paterson.....J. W.
323	N. J. Cobleigh....."	394	J. G. Marston.....W. M.
325	T. W. Hall....."	396	H. McPherson....."
327	A. J. Wilhelm....."	397	W. P. Wixom....."
328	L. K. Byers*....."	398	C. Rohrbough....."
331	W. F. McKelvy....."	399	James Lawson....."

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
400	Lyman A. Jackson.....S. W.	462	David B. McLean.....W. M.
401	Charles E. Axt*.....W. M.	463	Wm. E. West....."
402	T. N. Miner.....S. W.		W. H. King.....J. W.
	James Sinwright.....J. W.	464	E. McClure.....W. M.
403	S. M. Badger.....W. M.	465	C. H. Phelps....."
404	C. A. Palmer....."	466	John J. Ferrill....."
	E. A. Conlee.....S. W.	467	R. H. Woodcock....."
405	J. P. Jeppeson.....W. M.		S. G. Washburn.....S. W.
406	Peter Greenwood....."	468	David Pollock.....W. M.
408	W. A. Tweedy....."		Fred Overstreet.....J. W.
	C. T. Johnson.....S. W.	469	F. A. Eyestone.....W. M.
409	J. H. Bartels.....W. M.	470	Ed Swedberg....."
410	Charles Hoya....."	471	George F. Hoadley....."
	F. Walther.....S. W.	472	J. P. Esmay....."
	John Daub.....J. W.	473	A. J. Grilbeck....."
411	Charles H. Brennan.....W. M.	474	Joseph M. Arnin.....S. W.
412	John L. Marvel....."	475	A. T. Strange.....W. M.
414	Thomas Eilert....."	476	James A. McComas....."
	Thomas Briggs.....S. W.	477	Jonathan Wilson.....J. W.
	George Kleckner.....J. W.	479	T. W. Bloomer.....W. M.
415	F. R. Green.....W. M.		A. G. Hammond*.....S. W.
416	C. H. Langford....."	481	J. A. Conant.....W. M.
	E. A. Gardner.....S. W.	482	R. Stevenson*....."
	I. B. Blackstock.....J. W.	484	Joseph Ganks....."
417	David Samuels.....W. M.		W. J. Faulk.....J. W.
	M. E. Blanchard.....S. W.	485	Thomas W. Kopley.....W. M.
418	Peter Herman, Jr....."	486	C. M. Erwin....."
419	Wm. J. Fern*.....W. M.	487	D. A. Sherertz....."
420	Hiram L. Currier....."	488	R. L. Gibbs....."
	Harvey P. Sargent.....S. W.	489	H. A. Eidson....."
421	James Tweddale.....W. M.	490	J. Mastin....."
422	E. T. Doyle.....S. W.	491	H. J. Platt....."
	Henry C. Dale.....J. W.	492	John Austin....."
423	M. M. Oliver.....W. M.	493	A. M. Craddick....."
424	Rufus Funk....."	494	D. C. Harmison....."
426	J. A. Turner....."	495	J. H. Blackman....."
427	Francis Kemp....."	496	Dr. J. W. Aiken....."
428	Dr. I. E. Bennett*....."	497	S. H. Wilson....."
429	L. A. Kinney....."	498	A. A. McGahey....."
430	Jay Brown....."	500	Joseph M. Grout....."
431	J. M. Willard....."		J. J. Crowder.....J. W.
432	George W. Miller, M. D....."	501	Andrew Jackson.....W. M.
433	R. W. Milar....."	502	Levi W. Turner.....S. W.
434	J. P. Schwartz....."	503	N. B. Morrison.....W. M.
436	J. C. Wainwright.....J. W.	504	Albert Keechler....."
437	Nathan Hefter*.....W. M.	505	Daniel R. Hatch....."
440	A. Salisbury....."	506	Wm. Shrum*....."
441	T. Van Antwerp....."	508	E. W. Adkinson....."
442	D. C. Sturdevant....."		J. H. Gilbert.....S. W.
443	Allie D. Tyler....."		H. S. Hurd.....J. W.
444	H. C. Frayser....."	509	J. S. Howe.....W. M.
445	J. W. Armstrong....."	510	J. A. Hindman....."
446	Charles E. Barber.....S. W.	512	Gus W Wahle.....S. W.
447	L. C. Conover.....W. M.	514	H. Phenx.....W. M.
448	W. H. Longden.....S. W.	516	Benjamin Dill....."
449	J. H. Rice....."	517	A. T. Keithley....."
450	Joseph Jones.....W. M.	518	Jacob Long....."
451	Byron Travis.....S. W.	519	T. B. Bohon.....S. W.
453	Julius Schwartz.....W. M.	520	John F. Williford.....W. M.
454	Wm. M. Phares....."	521	R. T. Spencer....."
455	I. L. Gregory....."	522	W. H. Brydges....."
456	D. H. Zepp....."	523	W. J. Smith....."
457	W. Y. Davis....."	524	Walter P. Marsh....."
458	C. A. Furlong....."		Elbert E. Jaycox.....S. W.
460	George H. Hilliard....."		Harry L. Belder.....J. W.
461	W. J. Donaline....."	525	W. H. Davis.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
525	M. M. Briton.....J. W.	601	S. M. Gentry.....W. M.
526	George W. Warvelle.....W. M.	602	D. W. Lecrone....."
528	W. H. Randall....."	603	Charles M. Howard....."
	Alex. Bell.....S. W.	604	D. A. Clary....."
	James Vance.....J. W.	607	J. M. Davidson.....S. W.
529	J. B. McRae.....W. M.	608	Dr. W. F. O'Brien*.....W. M.
530	Charles F. Maple.....S. W.	609	George S. Humme....."
531	J. J. Hodges.....W. M.	610	L. M. Blades....."
532	C. H. R. Thomas*....."		J. L. Henry.....J. W.
	F. W. Kohrt.....S. W.	611	John W. Swatek.....W. M.
533	G. W. Groise.....W. M.		M. M. Goodal.....S. W.
534	James Cruisen.....S. W.		H. Keitering.....J. W.
535	W. M. Smith.....W. M.		George E. Wilson.....W. M.
536	A. H. Tyler....."	612	James Simcox....."
538	O. W. Moore....."	613	William Overton....."
	C. S. Van Horn.....J. W.	614	E. E. James*....."
539	L. C. Speicher.....S. W.	617	Wm. S. Wetzel....."
540	Frank M. Sherman....."	618	James E. Ray....."
541	T. P. Mantz.....W. M.	619	Byron W. Wilson....."
542	F. M. Moats....."	620	H. W. Miller.....J. W.
543	W. R. Frick*....."	627	John S. Organ.....W. M.
544	John F. Robinson....."	630	B. Hutchinson....."
547	Thomas R. Lees....."	631	A. J. Stevenson....."
548	S. R. Crawford....."	632	Ira Predmore....."
550	A. B. Blake....."	633	W. H. B. Tate....."
	W. Krepie.....S. W.	634	Richard P. Hunter....."
	J. F. Mackee.....J. W.	635	F. W. Mynick.....J. W.
552	B. F. Colehower.....W. M.	636	Simon Fish.....W. M.
554	Charles Robinson....."	639	John J. Lyons.....S. W.
555	Al. A. Schoch....."		Joel Hollander.....J. W.
556	J. H. Shankland....."	641	B. R. Ewing.....W. M.
557	Philip Maas....."	642	John A. Langer....."
558	C. R. Cross....."	643	James Keates....."
559	George N. Melendy....."		John C. Burmeister.....S. W.
560	J. W. Foster....."	644	Dr. T. J. Edwards.....W. M.
562	A. B. Robenson....."	645	Henry Woll.....S. W.
	L. H. Crane.....J. W.	646	H. F. Hess.....W. M.
564	Wm. J. Van Matre.....W. M.	647	S. L. Reefy....."
565	F. L. Zennberg....."	648	M. E. Cady....."
566	D. S. Efner*....."	650	T. D. Hinckley....."
567	John A. Baker....."	651	J. T. A. Edmonson....."
569	W. H. Pringle....."	655	J. E. Greenman....."
570	Charles A. Barnes....."	656	Wolf Gresheim.....S. W.
572	Nathaniel H. Jackson....."	657	O. C. Hutchmacher.....W. M.
573	Henry Leach....."	658	William Kennedy....."
575	H. E. Kellogg....."	659	James P. Montgomery....."
576	J. H. Atkinson....."	660	J. M. Jones....."
577	H. B. Frazier....."	663	W. McMorow....."
579	H. W. Terrell....."	664	James A. McCorkle....."
580	David H. Sanford....."	665	George W. Tipsword....."
	Charles G. Cochran.....S. W.	666	T. G. Athey....."
581	Wm. L. McLane.....W. M.	668	W. R. Wheeler....."
582	H. L. Jackson....."	669	Frank Winter....."
	George L. Jackson*.....S. W.	670	D. Gayle....."
583	Timothy Gruaz....."	672	John S. Barger....."
584	J. L. Hastings.....W. M.	673	George Champion*....."
585	Robert S. Anderson....."	674	Moritz Loeb....."
587	F. F. Dunbar*....."		W. Dudenbustel.....S. W.
588	Elias Burk.....S. W.		T. A. Stewart.....W. M.
590	A. L. White.....W. M.	675	D. M. Erskine, Jr....."
591	O. R. Morey....."	676	J. M. Pearce*....."
592	Elias F. Brown....."	677	John A. Miller....."
595	George F. Curry....."	679	George W. Porter....."
	John Curry*.....J. W.	680	S. W. Culp....."
600	J. W. Ostrander.....W. M.	681	J. W. K. McClure....."
	George Peck.....S. W.	682	H. C. Yetter....."
		683	

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
684	J. C. D. Carr.....W. M.	741	A. M. Caldwell.....W.
685	H. W. Holmes....."	742	George T. Pearce....."
686	A. B. Clarke....."	744	J. D. Bellamy....."
687	S. R. Pollock....."	745	G. A. Beatson....."
688	Peter Wright....."	746	J. Cornwell.....S.
	W. R. Beardsley.....J. W.		J. A. Lisenby.....J.
690	J. W. Gross.....W. M.	747	B. L. Tabler.....W.
	N. W. Watson.....S. W.	748	Asbery Hevren....."
	T. Whitley.....J. W.	749	Enoch Summers....."
691	Samuel Marshall.....W. M.	750	John Roberts....."
692	P. J. Hermon....."	751	E. R. Clark....."
693	A. A. McMurray....."	752	A. M. Boohar....."
695	T. J. Cross....."	754	T. E. Silkey....."
696	W. R. Ross....."	755	J. H. Saylor....."
698	A. N. Rosecrans....."	756	John Mulveane....."
700	William Lynd....."	757	Nathan Small....."
701	Frank D. Thomas....."	758	Joseph Fournier....."
702	C. W. Postlewait....."		C. E. Gardner.....S.
704	Edward Davison....."		W. H. Fisher.....J.
705	John C. Webb....."	759	Edwin B. Reid.....S.
	George Young.....J. W.	761	F. R. Baker.....W.
706	J. K. Fleniken.....W. M.	762	T. C. Ford....."
707	C. G. Weymouth....."	763	Henry Cole....."
	George N. Todd.....J. W.	764	D. G. Lindsay....."
709	George Steely.....W. M.		George Brosman.....J.
710	Thompson Bosler....."	765	Lewis Pickett.....W.
711	R. E. Peet....."		William C. Brown.....S.
712	J. H. B. Willoughby....."		Thomas Prentice.....J.
713	William M. Johnson....."	766	W. G. Raper.....W.
714	A. J. Davis.....J. W.	767	N. G. Shaw....."
715	L. D. Wells.....W. M.	769	H. Eblemesser.....S.
716	S. C. Reed....."	770	P. G. Gardner.....W.
717	Charles J. F. Scharf....."		C. L. Stiles.....S.
718	M. W. Spencer....."		Anthony Lennon.....J.
719	J. W. McBride....."	771	John A. Lachmann*.....W.
721	J. R. Fields*....."		J. M. Pryor.....J.
722	Truman Wolfe.....J. W.	772	J. A. Smith.....W.
723	L. E. Quigley.....W. M.	773	Milton Moore.....W.
724	L. M. Dick....."		Casper Wack.....J.
725	B. R. Cole.....S. W.	775	R. S. Curd.....W.
726	C. M. Oleson.....W. M.		William E. Ginther.....J.
727	R. L. Taylor....."	776	J. B. Gooch*.....W.
729	C. W. Duncan....."	777	William H. Bryan....."
730	J. A. Hargrane.....S. W.		C. W. Bassette.....S.
731	John A. McIntosh.....W. M.		F. J. Allen.....J.
	C. L. Henning.....S. W.	778	John T. Farmer.....W.
	A. C. Coddick.....J. W.	779	F. H. Leiferman.....W.
732	R. A. Lomax.....W. M.		F. C. Christy.....S.
	S. E. Vaughn.....S. W.		T. Corten.....J.
733	H. E. Hawkins....."	780	H. H. Kime.....W.
734	H. M. Kline.....W. M.	781	E. D. Stevens....."
735	A. Grauden....."	782	George W. Luckey*....."
737	C. J. Moyer....."	783	Fritz Mueller.....S.
738	Thomas L. Spafford....."	785	W. T. Crain.....W.
739	E. T. Head....."	786	T. W. Wilson....."
740	E. H. Buck....."		

*Proxy.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the M. W. Grand Master announced that the time had arrived for the Grand Lodge to proceed to the Auditorium and perform the ceremonies of laying the cape stone of that public structure.

W. Bro. W. A. Stevens, Grand Marshal, took charge of and formed the Grand Lodge in procession.

The following was the order of forming and line of march of the procession :

Platoon of Police.

Brother General Charles Fitz Simons, *Marshal-in-Chief*.

Brother Alfred Russell, *Chief of Staff*,

And Assistant Marshals.

Band.

The Templar Escort, under command of R. E. Sir Norman T. Gassette, Grand Commander, was composed of the following Commanderies:

Apollo, No. 1,	Chevalier Bayard, No. 52,	Evanston, No. 58,
Chicago, No. 19,	Montjoie, No. 53,	Englewood, No. 59,
St. Bernard, No. 35,	Siloam, No. 54.	

Band.

The several lodges that participated were formed according to numbers, the Junior Lodge on the right. (The brethren appeared dressed in dark clothes and hats, white gloves and aprons. Officers wore their jewels, and the lodge furniture was carried.)

Second Regiment Band.

Brother Walter A. Stevens, *Grand Marshal*; Bro. Samuel H. Smith, *Aid*.

Masters and Wardens of lodges not represented in procession, according to rank.

Officers of The Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons.

Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of other jurisdictions in carriages.

The lines were formed on east side of Michigan Avenue, right resting on Washington Street. The column moved under direction of Brother General Charles Fitz Simons at 11 o'clock A. M. Line of March: Washington Street west to Wabash; Wabash Avenue north to Randolph; Randolph Street west to State; State Street south to Madison; Madison Street west to Clark; Clark Street north to Washington; Washington Street west to Fifth Avenue; Fifth Avenue south to Monroe; Monroe Street east to La Salle; La Salle Street south to Jackson; Jackson Street east to Michigan Avenue; Michigan Avenue south to Congress Street, and thence west to main front of Auditorium.

CEREMONIES AT AUDITORIUM—PLACING THE CAPE STONE.

W. Bro. W. A. Stevens, Grand Marshal: In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Illinois, I now command silence.

The Columbia Male Quartette rendered an anthem.

Hon. Ferd. W. Peck, President Auditorium Association:

M. W. Grand Master: In behalf of the directors and stockholders of the Chicago Auditorium Association, under whose auspices this structure has been thus far completed, and in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, who feel a deep interest in this enterprise, I now respectfully request that you complete this building by the placing of the cape stone in accordance with the forms of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master :

Mr. President: Masonry seeks for no public honors; it makes no request to be engaged in any important work no matter how great the undertaking, but modestly reserves itself, awaiting, as it were, or ready to comply with any reasonable request relative to public buildings. In ancient times the craft, those of which these are the lineal successors, engaged in operative masonry exclusively. To-day they are both operative and speculative; the speculative brethren are ready to co-operate with their operative brethren at all times, but only, however, in buildings of a public character, and when requested by the proper officers. Christopher Wren—Bro. Wren erected the great cathedral of London, while Bro. Morrow, in the thirteenth century, erected Melrose Abbey; Bro. Gen. George Washington laid the corner stone of the national capital at Washington in 1793, and it is becoming that this Ancient Craft, through the Grand Lodge of Illinois, on this its 50th anniversary, should be requested to place the cape stone, by you, sir, and the Board of Directors and stockholders of this great and magnificent building, the conception of yourself, and I am proud to know that you will live to see it completed—this magnificent temple, of the enterprise, spirit and liberality of the imperial city of Chicago, the Auditorium building, a building worthy of this, the great commercial emporium of the Mississippi Valley, a building that, to show the people of this continent, is to insure the World's Exposition in Chicago in 1892. (Applause.) And the craft have assembled this day five thousand strong to perform this labor.

Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas, D. D., offered the following prayer ;

Almighty and most merciful God, we, thy servants, reverently and humbly approach thy presence, and pray that thou wilt look upon and bless our present assembling and accept the work we offer. Be pleased, O father, to shed abroad in the hearts of all men a greater love for thee and for each other; incite them to a due appreciation of the nobility of labor and incline them ever to keep thy law. Especially would we pray that this building, now about to be completed by our hands, may long remain as a monument to the zeal and liberality of its founders, the architect who designed it, and the craftsmen who have so faithfully executed the designs; and may it serve to encourage others to emulate their actions. Bless, we pray thee, the labors of our fraternity, wherever dispersed, and give us all a wider charity, a more unselfish devotion, and a renewed zeal for every good work. And to thy name shall be ascribed all the glory. Amen.

R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, Deputy Grand Master: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, the architect, to whose skillfully devised plan and untiring industry is due the magnificent edifice before which we are now assembled.

Mr. Louis H. Sullivan: Most Worshipful Grand Master: Having been entrusted with the duty of designing this edifice, and of supervising and directing the workmen in its erection, and having been enabled to witness its completion, I now, with due respect, present to you for inspection and approval the last stone that enters into its composition, and with it the implements of operative Masonry, there being no further occasion for their use.

Grand Master : Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office, and with them you will test the stone. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, you will apply the square.

R. W. John M. Pearson, Deputy Grand Master : I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

Grand Master : R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will apply the level.

R. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Senior Grand Warden : M. W. Grand Master : I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

Grand Master : R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will apply the plumb.

R. W. Leroy A. Goddard, Junior Grand Warden : M. W. Grand Master : I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

Grand Master : Mr. Sullivan, I accept this work, assuring you of my hearty approval, and will forthwith proceed to consecrate it according to ancient usage. Right Worshipful Brethren, you will present the elements.

The Deputy Grand Master presented the vessel of corn, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you with the element of corn, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master : I scatter this corn as an emblem of Plenty ; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven ever be showered upon us.

The Senior Grand Warden presented the vessel of wine, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you with the element of wine, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master : I pour this wine as an emblem of Joy and Gladness ; may prosperity ever attend us and brotherly love prevail through all time.

The Junior Grand Warden presented the vessel of oil, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you the element of oil, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master : I pour this oil as an emblem of Peace ; may its blessings abide with us continually.

And then extending his hands the Grand Master said :

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among all men throughout the world. May the blessings of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here erected long remain.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the proper authorities, the cape stone of the Auditorium has been celebrated with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. Brother Grand Marshal, you will make proclamation.

Grand Marshal : In the name of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now proclaim that the cape stone of the Auditorium has this day been celebrated according to the old customs of Free and Accepted Masons.

The Columbia Male Quartette, of Chicago, sang the following Anthem :

- 1 Placed now in form most true
Our finished work we view,
With hearts sincere :
Long be the Cape Stone found
Grateful to all around,
As notes of joy resound,
In accents clear.
- 2 While years roll silent by,
Pointing our Hope on high
There let it stand :
There may the good and great,
With fondest joy elate,
Faith's promised bliss await,
At HEAVEN'S command.
- 3 When, our last labor o'er,
Scenes of this life no more
Charm our frail sight,
Then in God's holy care
May each protection share,
Bliss fond unending there
In Perfect Light.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor of the City of Chicago, was introduced and spoke as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Mr. President Peck, Brethren and Fellow Citizens :

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Grand Master has called upon me for any remarks on this occasion, because they will be likely to mar the interesting ceremonies we have witnessed, and yet I am grateful for the opportunity to congratulate the citizens of Chicago, and I may add, the citizens of the State of Illinois, upon the completion of this magnificent structure. These congratulations are the more sincere because I am persuaded there is not a citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor, who does not take a deep personal interest in this grand enterprise. (Applause.)

Fellow Citizens, this is a proud day for Chicago. It is a proud day for the ancient fraternity of our State. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, by request of the president and directors of the "Auditorium," have taken possession of this building for the purpose of putting in place the final stone to mark its completion. That ceremony has been performed by the Grand Master of Masons, assisted by the officers of Grand Lodge, and I am sure the event will constitute a bright page in the history of Masonry in our State.

The Grand Master has told you that it is a custom that has been followed for centuries to lay with Masonic ceremonies the foundation stones of great buildings. The formal placing of the cape stone of this building is the first instance of the kind occurring in this State, and rarely, if ever, elsewhere.

The auspices under which we are assembled should inspire us all to join with the Grand Chaplain in devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to us. Plenty, health and peace reign throughout our Grand Republic. Proud of the progress and material prosperity of our country, we come together on this perfect day as citizens of the favored Commonwealth of Illinois, and

of her chief commercial emporium, to participate on this important and interesting occasion.

Mr. President Peck, permit me to especially congratulate you, sir, upon the degree of interest manifested by your fellow citizens in this great enterprise; such must indeed be gratifying to you. This grand undertaking, although conceived and carried to completion by private citizens of our city who have its best interests at heart, should receive the hearty and generous co-operation and thanks of every citizen of this grand and growing city for rearing in our midst a building of such vast proportions, where the common people may assemble in great numbers and enjoy the refining influence of music on a grand scale, and the advantages of science and art for which the structure was designed, and to which it is to be devoted.

What a mighty picture! Gaze upon it, you old men, you middle aged and young men, gaze upon this fabric of magnitude and beauty, the like of which is not in this country if in the world. Gaze upon it my friends and fellow citizens. Recall the ruins that lay around and about us only eighteen years ago. Think of a city devastated by the most awful conflagration that the world's history records; with everything gone but the true pluck and energy of her citizens who for the time were the grateful recipients of the world's bounty. And now behold the Chicago of to-day, reconstructed and improved with great public works, and adorned with grand edifices, which for magnitude and architectural beauty challenge the admiration of all. Conspicuous among the grand structures in our midst stands the great Auditorium building which we have this day formally completed.

Friends and fellow citizens, although of every country, sect and opinion, we are citizens of a common country, and the honor and glory of that country should be the object of all. Surely we of Chicago may be proud of a city which has arisen from an almost total ruin in so short time to become the second city on the American continent, and a full measure of praise is due to the enterprising men, who by their tireless energy, courage and devotion, have rebuilt Chicago and wiped out all traces of the great calamity of 1871.

And now, Grand Master and fellow citizens, while we have a great and magnificent city with this magnificent building; more than a million people full of energy, endowed with skill and plenty of wealth, yet we are not quite content. Like Oliver Twist we want "more." We want the World's Exposition right here in Chicago in 1892, (long and continued applause), and what Chicago wants she generally gets. We want to show the people of the world what Chicago is in reality. With the aid of our friends everywhere, and especially the co-operation of the large number of people who have by their presence shown so much interest on this occasion, we shall secure the World's Exposition to which you are all invited. (Applause.)

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I beg to congratulate you and the Grand Lodge over which you preside, upon this event. The important and interesting ceremonies of the day constitute a fitting termination of the second year of your official term as Grand Master of Masons in Illinois. I trust you may live many years to enjoy the pleasure and culture that this building, whose capstone you have this day put in place, is designed to afford all who may visit it.

And to you, Mr. President Peck, I desire also to extend my congratulations, as

well as to the citizens of Chicago at large, upon the completion of this great building to which you have so long devoted your time and talents. God bless the structure ! May it stand for ages for the benefit of the people and as a memorial of the enterprise, energy and taste of the men who conceived and carried out the great undertaking.

I thank my fellow citizens for their patience and attention. (Applause.)

Rev. Bro. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago, pronounced the Benediction :

To the greater glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe, the God and Father of all ! To the Master, worship, power and fidelity ; to the Workmen the reward of their duty and diligence ! In the East ever an abundance of *Wisdom* ; in the West *Strength* ; in the South *Beauty*, and Harmony in all ! And, now, may the Peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God ; and may the blessing of His Promise, and the Grace of His Word, in Divine Truth, abound and abide in you all, for evermore. Amen.

The Grand Lodge then returned to Central Music Hall, when the Grand Master thanked the brethren for the large number of lodges in attendance, the splendid escort of Templars, and the fine appearance of Grand Lodge. The following circular was issued :

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE }
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
CHICAGO, October 2d, 1889. }

To the Brethren of Illinois :

The Grand Master desires to thank each and every one of you for the grand success attending the parade and placing of the cape-stone upon the great Auditorium Building this day. Freemasonry seeks no ostentations display or notoriety, but identified with the erection of great public buildings, in its operative or speculative character, of every age and every country, it is most fitting that it should complete this grand building, the Auditorium, which is to be dedicated to public uses.

My thanks are due to Brother General Charles Fitz-Simons, Marshal-in-Chief ;

Brother Lieut. Alfred Russell, Chief of Staff, and the Assistant Marshals.

To Rt. Em. Sir Norman T. Gassette, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois, my thanks are especially due for the splendid escort furnished Grand Lodge.

To Rt. Em. Sir Henry Turner, in command, and to the following Commanderies for the large number with which they appeared in line :

Apollo Commandery, No. 1.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35.

Chevalier-Bayard Commandery, No. 52.

Montjoie Commandery, No. 53.

Siloam Commandery, No. 54.

Evanston Commandery, No. 58.

Englewood Commandery, No. 59.

To R. W. Brother Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, and his Aid, Bro. Samuel H. Smith, for their efficiency and care of Grand Lodge ; to the members of this Grand Lodge, of whom there were fully fifteen hundred in line, especially the rank and file, the constituent lodges of the city of Chicago, and the many Craftsmen from other places, are the thanks of your Grand Master due, and they are hereby tendered.

The labors of this day will be memorable, associating as they do the completion of Chicago's pride, the grandest building of its character upon this continent, with the Semi-Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, the second in numbers, and the second to none in character, of this Ancient and Honorable Fraternity.

Brethren, I greet you, and again thank you for this magnificent exhibition of your devotion to Ancient Craft Masonry ; for your labors this day, and for the splendid escort you furnished the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

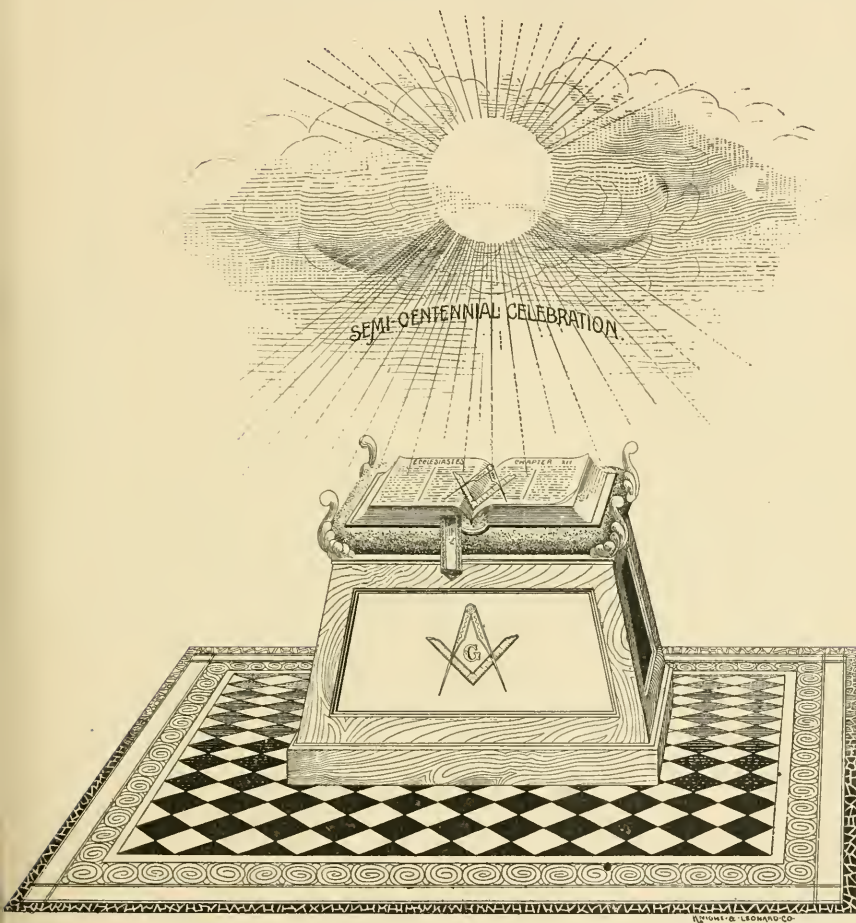
J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Attest L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

At 2.30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 3.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.



CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, A. L. 5889.

JOHN C. SMITH, GRAND MASTER.

FROM THE GRAND EAST
OF THE
-- MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE --
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS



65 SOLEY STREET,
CHICAGO, Aug 22nd 1889.

Dear Sir & Brother:

The semi centennial
anniversary of the organization of
The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

Free and Accepted Masons.
will be celebrated at the annual Grand Communication
commencing Tuesday the first day of October
A.D. 1889 A.L. 5889.

The session will be held in Central Music
Hall Chicago. commencing Oct. 1st at 10 A.M.

Grand Lodge having been invited to
place the Lope Stone upon Tower of Auditorium
building. A procession of the Craft will be formed
to escort Grand Lodge when at High Twelve

Wednesday October 2^d the Lope Stone will
be placed with appropriate ceremonies.

At 5 O'clock P.M. same day, the
brethren and their friends will assemble in
Armory of Second Regiment I.N.G. Lake front.
where the Oration will be delivered by Rev.
Bro. George C. Trimmer. D.D. Grand Orator
Grand Lodge of Illinois.

At 7 o'clock p.m. Grand Banquet
will be spread in the adjoining building
of Battery "D" where Sentiments and
responses, interspersed with music,
will be the order of the evening.

You are paternally invited to be
present during the festivities. And the
three day session if possible that you
may participate with us in all our
ceremonies.

That we may be enabled to provide
for all. You are kindly requested to inform
Grand Master at an early day of your accept-
ance and address while in our city.

Head Quarters of Grand Lodge will
be in Grand Pacific Hotel where
Grand Master will be found in
Parlor 3. to which and all the
brethren are cordially invited.

P. O. Address
125 Sibley St. Chicago. Y. paternally Yours
J. C. Smith,
Grand Master.

GRAND
· · SEMI-CENTENNIAL COMMUNICATION · ·

OF

The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois,

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889.

TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

GRAND LODGE CALLED TO ORDER BY - - - JOHN C. SMITH,
M. W. GRAND MASTER.

MUSIC.

PRAYER, - - - - - REV. BRO. H. W. THOMAS,
GRAND CHAPLAIN.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, - - - HON. DE WITT C. CREGIER, MAYOR OF CHICAGO,
PAST GRAND MASTER.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME, - - - M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS,
PAST GRAND MASTER.

MUSIC.

ANNUAL ADDRESS, - - - - - JOHN C. SMITH,
M. W. GRAND MASTER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

TEN O'CLOCK A. M., - - - - - GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M., - - - - - GRAND LODGE FORMS PROCESSION.

HIGH TWELVE, - - - - - COPE-STONE PLACED ON AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., ORATION BY - - - REV. BRO. GEORGE C. LORIMER,
IN ARMORY 2d REG'T, I. N. G., LAKE FRONT. GRAND ORATOR.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M., - - - - - GRAND BANQUET IN BATTERY "D" ARMORY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

TEN O'CLOCK A. M., - - - - - GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

ADJOURNMENT.



CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

1840-1889.

Masonic Semi-Centennial Hymn.

DEDICATED TO

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.

BY THE REV. BROTHER HENRY G. PERRY, OF CHICAGO.

Come Craftsmen all gladly to honor this day,
To which we are brought upon life's chequered way,
Our duty and pleasure at once it appears
To herald the transit of full fifty years.
For GOD hath been good to both workman and Master
Who gives us to thrive, with enough and to spare,
And so, serving HIM, no fault nor disaster
Accrues to the plumb, or the level, or square.

Our Lodge, like the State, is both glorious and grand,
Whose fortunes are linked, as our own, hand in hand,
Then *steady* the columns of Beauty and Strength
With cable tow twice "fifty times" 'round in length.
For, a century sure, soon will *double* its age
Of the Grand Lodge to which its Gavel now calls,
While Death, as he doth, will indite on Time's page
The name of the oldest or youngest that falls.

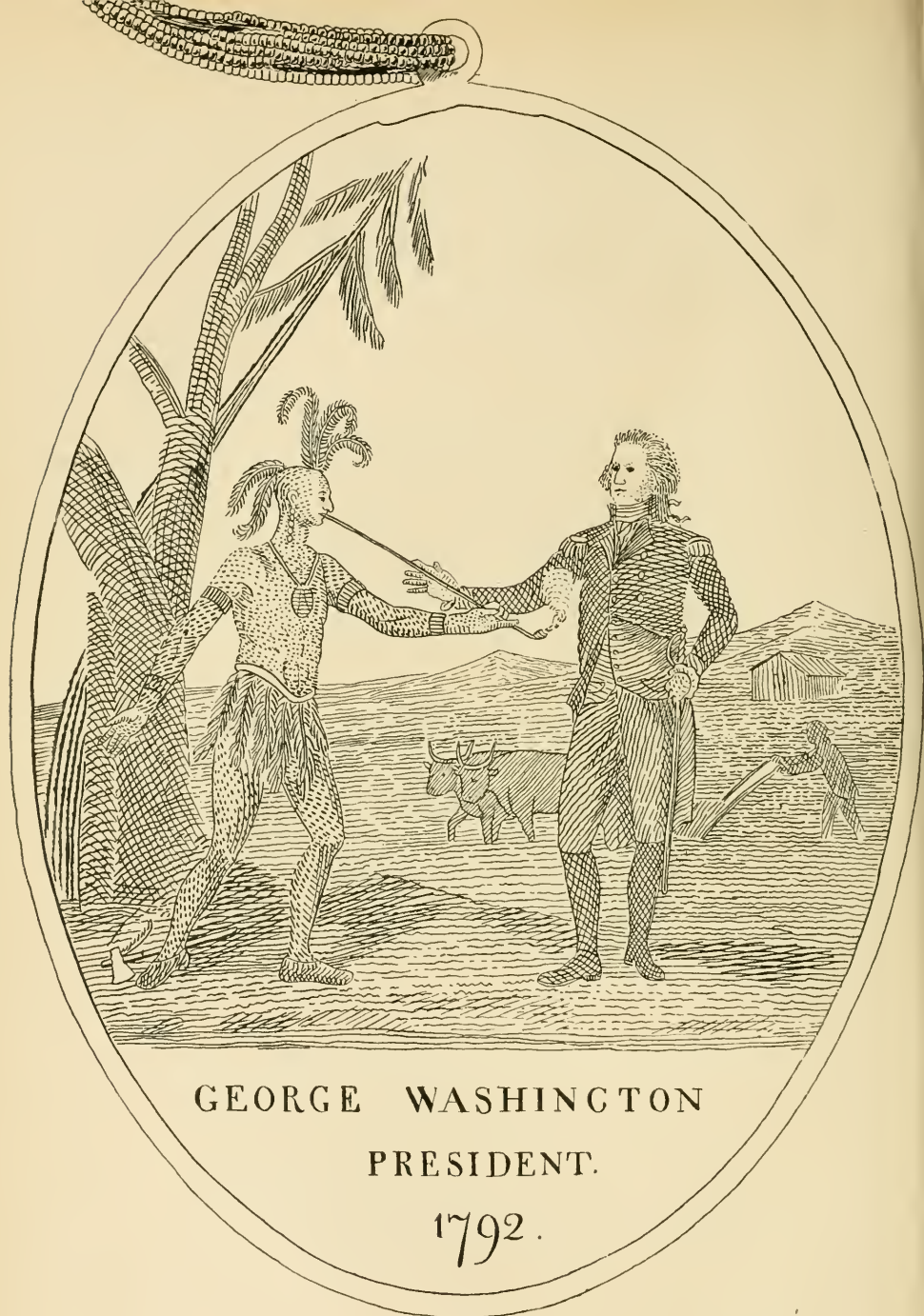
Bethink ye what blessings this land of ours claims,
Its freedom, its progress, its wealth, and high aims;
For culture, and comfort of body and soul
His Name above all whence *all* comes, we extol.
Hail! Orient gleaming with Grand letter "G"!!
Surrounding the Altar its luminous three!!!
Let the "Great Lights" therewith shine free for each son
To know in their birthright its myriads are *one*.

Then broaden our Borders, and build up the Walls,
Remember the Genius of Masonry calls:
Be busy each brother; the work must be done!—
'Tis "high noon" already, the night's coming on.
The Gavel is sounding! From East, South and West,
We greet thee Grand Master, our Love to declare,
Our Faith with our Zeal in our Labor 's the *test*
We prove now by Plumb, and the Level and Square.

We thank Thee, Great Architect, Lord of all life,
That through a half century's changes and strife,
Thou hast kept those in safety to this day of days
Thus in Conclave fraternal to render Thee praise.
Like Hermon's sweet dew that descended on Zion
Such Wisdom vouchsafe us, and Goodness impart
That we strengthened so, by the "Grip of the Lion"
The secret may share of the King's Royal Art.

The Lodge that years since was secluded and small,
Like the city it meets in now—centre of all,—
Is *second to none*, of our great, growing West,
Most populous, sturdy, and filled with the best.
If Masonry marches, for fifty years more,
In future, as time past, with majesty rare,
It will contrast in splendor—all "glory" of yore,
When measured by Compass, on Level or Square.

For increase it must, and with loyalty will,
'Till Temples of Science adorn every hill,
And teachings of Virtue, Love, Truth and Relief,
Unite all earth's nations in common belief.
And thereon, the "true Light," illuming the world,
As God's on His servants, triumphant, shall shine,
While Masonry's hallowed Banner unfurled,
Emblazons His Word of Jehovah Divine.

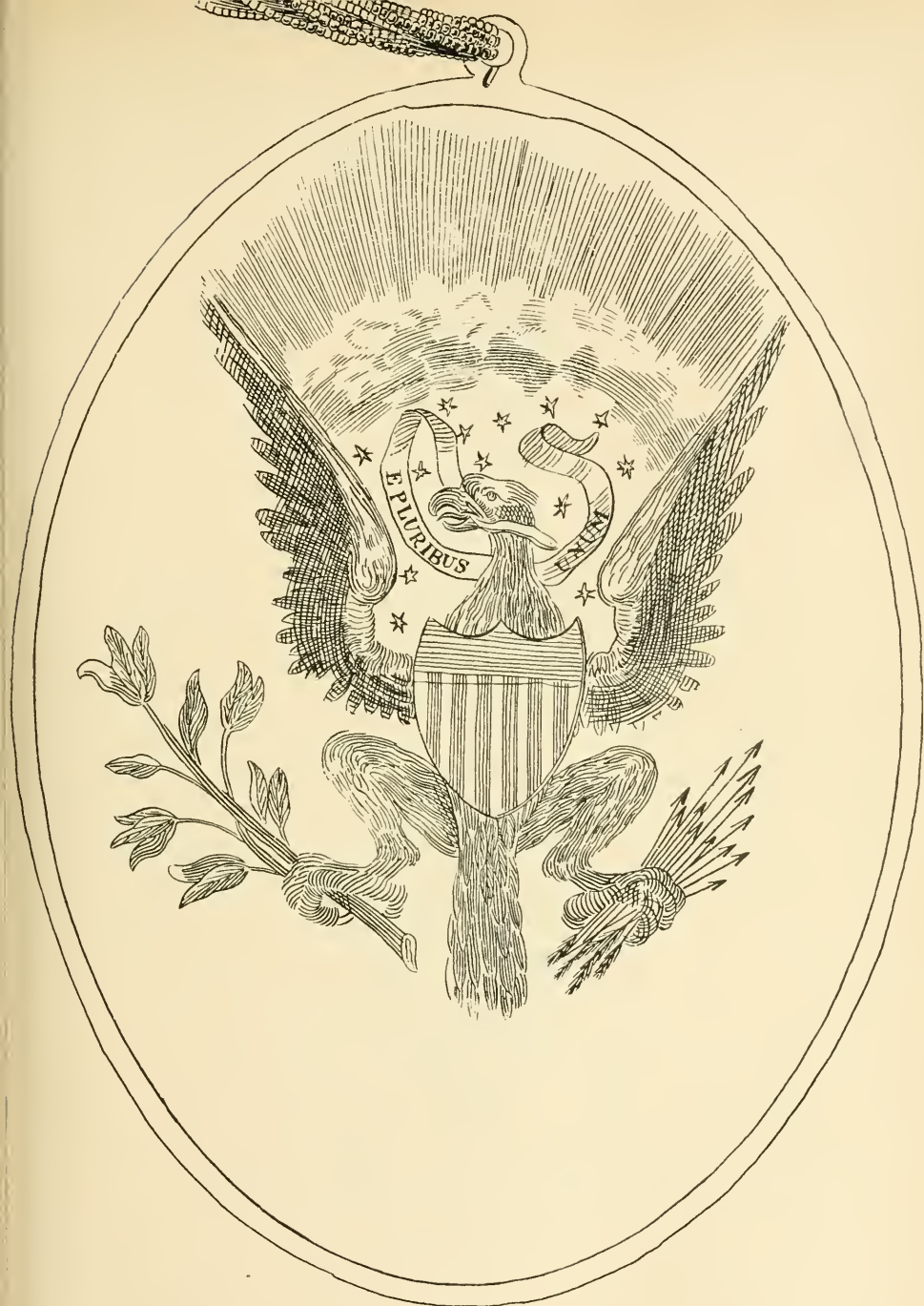


GEORGE WASHINGTON

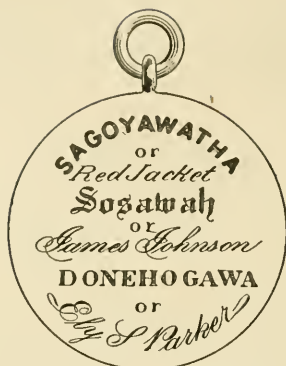
PRESIDENT.

1792.

Presidential Medal presented to Sagoyewatha, or Bro'. Red Jacket, Chief of the Six Nations, New York. [Obverse.]



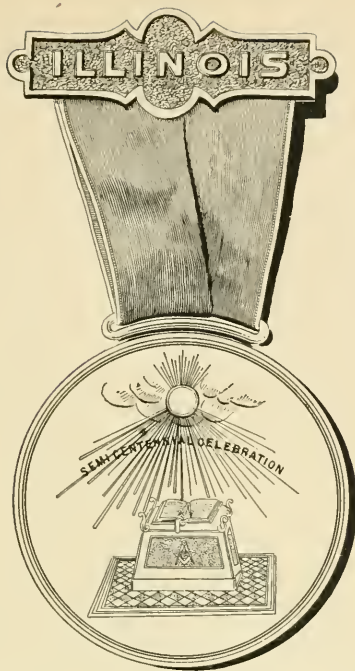
Reverse.



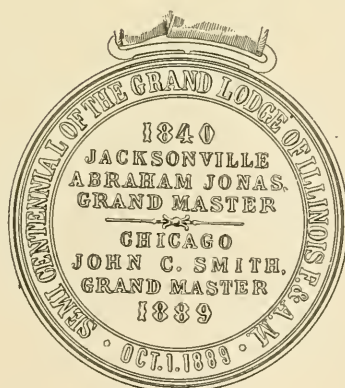
Silver Tablet attached to the bead string of the Washington Medal, with names of Chiefs through whom descended. Now in possession of Bro.'. General Ely S. Parker, present Chief of the Six Nations, New York.



Silver Masonic Brooch made by the Seneca Indians, and worn by Bro.'. Red Jacket, Chief of the Six Nations, New York, now the property of Bro.'. Gen. Ely S. Parker.



Semi-Centennial Medal, Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons.
Obverse.



Reverse.



JOHN C. SMITH,
GRAND MASTER.



MENU

BOUILLON SOUP.

CALIFORNIA SALMON, ANCHOVY SAUCE.

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF WITH MUSHROOMS.

SWEETBREADS WITH FRENCH PEAS
POTATOES.

COLD PRAIRIE CHICKEN. COLD BEEF TONGUE.

CHICKEN SALAD. SHRIMP SALAD.

ENGLISH CELERY.

SLICED TOMATOES

OLIVES.

PICKLES.

FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

ASSORTED CAKES.

ICE CREAM.

FRENCH COFFEE.

☉ TOASTS ☉

1. THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

May its light irradiate every Lodge in the commonwealth.

BROTHER LOYAL L. MUNN, R. W. Grand Secretary of Illinois.

2. THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

May it become the Jerusalem of Masonry and thereby increase the glory
of its coming Exposition.

BROTHER HON. DE WITT C. CREGIER, Mayor of Chicago.

3. THE MOTHER GRAND LODGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone of Freemasonry, as it is of this Nation.

BROTHER JOSEPH EICHBAUM, Past Grand Master, Pennsylvania.

4. FREEMASONRY AND PATRIOTISM.

The true Free Mason is ever grateful to his Creator, faithful to his country,
and fraternal to his fellow man.

BROTHER GEN. ELY S. PARKER, Chief of the Six Nations, New York.

5. WOMAN.

'Tis modesty that makes them seem divine.

BROTHER REV. W. H. SCOTT, U. S. A., Past Grand Master, Illinois.

6. THE UNIVERSALITY OF FREEMASONRY.

BROTHER HON. J. B. BRADWELL, Chicago.

7. THE UNITED STATES.

They have never been divided—may they continue to be united.

BROTHER HON. WILLIAM JENKINS, Mendota.

8. MASONIC VETERANS.

From labor to refreshment.

BROTHER REV. HENRY G. PERRY, Chicago.

9. OUR SISTER GRAND LODGES.

May no family jars ever occur among them; but in the future, as in the past,
may they continue to exemplify the beautiful philosophy found in the old
Masonic toast,—

“Happy to meet; sorry to part; happy to meet again.”

BROTHER DR. EDWARD A. GUILBERT, Past Grand Master, Iowa.

MUSIC BY SECOND REGIMENT BAND . .

. . VOCAL MUSIC BY COLUMBIA MALE QUARTETTE.

COMMITTEES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

BANQUET AND MEDAL.

R.°, W.°, Bro. WM. K. FORSYTH, Chairman.

W.°, Bro. J. W. KLECKNER.

W.°, Bro. C. S. RANKIN.

W.°, Bro. H. W. MESTLING.

W.°, Bro. J. H. GORMLEY.

DECORATION.

W. Bro. ALFRED RUSSELL, Chairman.

W. Bro. S. N. HOWARD.

W. Bro. JOHN T. McBRIDE.

W. Bro. C. B. BURT.

W. Bro. C. H. BRENNAN.

RECEPTION.

W. Bro. DR. J. B. McFATRICH, Chairman. W. Bro. FRANK WENTER.

R.°, W. Bro. JAMES JOHN.

W. Bro. E. T. HEAD.

W. Bro. D. F. FLANNERY.

W. Bro. P. G. GARDNER.

W. Bro. W. H. BRYAN.

W. Bro. HENRY McCALL.

W. Bro. C. W. ANDREWS, JR.

W. Bro. J. W. SWATEK.

W. Bro. C. L. NORTON.

Bro. ROBERT A. SMITH.

Bro. ALLAN R. TOMLIN.

AT ARMORY OF 2D REGIMENT, I. N. G.

An hour before the time appointed for the delivery of the oration, the members of the Fraternity and their families commenced to arrive at Armory of 2d Regiment, I. N. G., and it was estimated that fully four thousand were present. On the platform were the Grand Officers and many distinguished Masons from sister jurisdictions. The Second Regiment Band rendered several selections appropriate to the occasion while the audience were assembling. M. W. Grand Master J. C. Smith called the assembly to order, when Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Grand Chaplain, offered the following

PRAYER.

Almighty Father, may Thy spirit rest upon us; may this be to us an hour of worship, an hour of spiritual commune; grant unto us vision of the unseen, and may we together worship in the presence of all that is high and holy. May our hearts be filled with love; may we be lifted into the love of our Lord and Redeemer; we pray our Father that the words of our brother may be inspired by Thee, and that from his own heart and life and rich experiences there may come to us inspirations to make us strong and better. Look upon us and bless us—not alone what we ask, but as Thou, Holy Father, see that each one needs, and keep us in all our ways until we come to that greater assembly, till we come with joy and shouting and enter the gates and shall be forever with Thee, and the glory shall be Thine. Amen.

The “Columbia Male Quartette” sang an appropriate selection.

The Grand Master introduced to the audience as the orator, Rev. Bro. George C. Lorimer, D. D., who delivered, in his own masterly manner, the following oration:

MASONRY

AND

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Fifty years ago, the first Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was by nature a “grand orator” indeed, and needed not the suffrages of the Fraternity to crown him with this immortal distinction. His fame was world-wide. The imperial character of his intellect was generally acknowledged and the stateliness of his eloquence received the homage alike of friend and foe. In statesmanship he has been classed with Webster; in personal magnetism he ranks with the “Plumed Knight of Maine;” and in all the arts and graces of speech he will live, in the annals of America, side by side with the famous Clay, who of all others deserves the title, “Demosthenes of the South.” This paragon of genius who was the first Grand Orator of this Worshipful body, was none other than Stephen A. Douglas, to whom this Commonwealth and these United States are indebted for services as brilliant as they were patriotic. He has had worthy and eminent successors, among whom may

be named, not to disparage others who for lack of time I do not mention, the fiery and impassioned Shields, general and senator; the sagacious and incorruptible James H. Matheny, of Springfield, formerly patriot-soldier, now Probate Judge; the Hon. J. A. McDougall, who has faithfully represented California in the Senate at Washington; and last, though not least, the renowned Seneca Indian, Chief of the Six Nations, Eli S. Parker, reputed the equal of Red Jacket in silvery eloquence. In the memory of some brethren now present there lingers, like the strains of some sweet melody, the deep pathos of an address delivered by this representative of the Red Man at a banquet in this city. He said that once his people on this continent were as the leaves of the forest, but that now the trees are nearly leafless, while the white race are as the sands of the sea. "In my sorrow I sought an altar and found it in Masonry, in my loneliness I sought companionship and found it among the children of the temple."

Alas!

* * * * * "I am no orator, as Brutus is,
* * * * *
For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,
To stir men's blood."

And yet I inherit the proud honor of filling the exalted station which these eminent men occupied with unsurpassed grace and power. All I can do is to appeal to your generous sympathies, and to entreat you hear me, if not for myself, at least for my cause:

"For 'tis a cause that hath no mean dependence
Upon our joint and several dignities."

There is little in the semi-centennial of Masonry in Illinois that appeals to the imagination or that tends to rouse popular enthusiasm. What are fifty years in the annals of an Order whose antiquity out-dates the origin of many venerable nationalities, and what of momentous and startling interest can we hope to find in the local history of an institution whose operations are world-wide? Our half century at best is only a brief chapter; a simple paragraph, in that great book of Records which the Craft has been penning in all lands and from a time "whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary." Wordsworth writes:

"Times of quiet and unbroken peace,
Though, for a nation, times of blessedness,
Give back faint echoes from the historian's page;"

and Hawthorne assigned as a reason for choosing Italy as the scene of romance instead of America, that an author has need of shadow, antiquity, mystery, gloomy wrong and terrific struggle, which in his day could not very well be associated with the commonplace prosperity of his native land. Happy indeed are the people who have no history, and happier still those whose dealings with each other offer no tragic theme for the novelist's pen. Such happiness belongs to Freemasonry in Illinois. For over half a century it has quietly and unostentatiously pursued its way,

rarely agitated or disturbed—once indeed shaken up a little by the frantic crusade of its enemies in 1826-7, and startled by the dissolution of the original Grand Lodge of the State; but resuming its equanimity when the present Grand Lodge was formed, it has gone on its way uninterruptedly, monotonously minding its own business, and increasing from some 300 members to its present constituency of 45,000. We are gratified that this is the case, that we are strangers to conspiracies and plottings, to treasons and assassinations, and to all the other frightful deeds that delight the heart of sensational romance writers, and which too often wrap the chronicles of other portions of humanity in lurid smoke and fiery flame. Moreover, we are thankful that the oldest of our lodges, Bodley of Quincy, formed in 1834, has survived the flight of years; that Brother Henry Asbury, one of its constituent members, yet lives and beholds the happiness of this hour; and that of the thirty-two who were charter members of this Grand Lodge two are yet on earth, Brethren Damon Hansen and M. W. Harrison Dills, to connect the present with a former generation.

We are likewise grateful that we have no cause to blush for the men who have served this Worshipful Body in the highest office it can confer. From the first Grand Master, Abraham Jonas, eminently scriptural in name, to the present incumbent of the Chair in the East,—lineally descended from Tubal Cain and other *Smiths*—they have been men of probity, of large administrative ability, and have been fully competent to “set the Craft to work with good and wholesome instruction.” An eloquent tribute has already been paid by our Grand Master to his eminent predecessors in office, and it were superfluous for me to add to his burning words; but who of all he has honored is more entitled to honor than he himself? Blameless in private life, unspotted in reputation, chivalrous in spirit, a reverent believer in the sublime truths of Christianity, a lover of his fellow-beings, an honest citizen, a patriot soldier, a courteous gentleman, who more deserving than General John C. Smith of a wide, deep place in the heart of the Fraternity? Long may he live to adorn his position in society, and long may he live to illustrate by his example the precepts of Freemasonry; and let all the brethren say, “So mote it be.”

While it would be delightful to indulge in prolonged reminiscences of an honorable past, the dignity and solemnity of this occasion demand that we should turn from the Craftsmen, whose memory we cherish, to the Craft itself, whose semi-centennial we celebrate. I shall not attempt to defend Masonry from the assaults of its enemies. It is surely enough to say that the worthy men I have named were members of the Order, and with them multitudes of others, living and dead, their equals in merit, and that they assuredly would never have given their support to an institution whose aims or methods were base or dishonorable. Yet I may be permitted to observe, and it is only fair that I should state, that the recent efforts made in some quarters to prejudice the public mind against Masonry by more than insinuating a resemblance between it and certain societies, whose reputed measures have excited wide-spread disapproval, are unwarranted, ungenerous and unjust. If this organization schemed to control politics, to loosen domestic ties, to imperil the friendship of friendly government, to take undue advantage of capital, to coerce labor, or

to dethrone religion, I would not stand here. Were it a black-mailing, ostracizing, murdering association, its temple would be abandoned by those who tread its pavements and would be left to the bats and owls, to those who love secret plots and midnight assassinations. A story is told of England's Iron Duke in place here. Some one visiting him inquired whether he knew a man who called himself Wellington Jones, who imitated his dress, and was so like him that he was often taken for his grace on the streets and saluted. "No," answered Wellington, "but it is strange *I am never taken for Jones.*" Virulent critics may insist that the Clan-na-Gael resembles Masonry; but yet no candid mind ever mistakes Masonry for the Clan-na Gael. When I read bitter attacks on the Order we cherish and reverence, and note how mercilessly it is lashed for its supposed enormities, I feel very much like the innocent lad who laughed the more savagely he was flogged, and who exclaimed to his astonished tormentor, "You are whipping the wrong boy." To condemn us as evil-disposed individuals on the negative testimony of our prosecutors, would be for the public to imitate the noble judge who freed a prisoner, though several persons witnessed to his having stolen the pig, because a greater number declared that they had *not* seen him steal the creature. But amid the storms of vituperation we must possess our souls in patience, and try to console ourselves with the reflection that no excellent thing has escaped the abuse of malignant mischief-makers. Good Templars and other noteworthy temperance bodies, and our esteemed brethren of the Odd Fellows fraternity have been as soundly scolded and traduced as we have been. Let us submit as gracefully as possible, remembering the New Jersey lover, who found great satisfaction as he sat wooing a fair maiden in the open air, in the thought that the blood of his sweetheart and his own mingled in the same mosquito.

As we have been recalling fifty years of history, it may be supposed that a dissertation on the antiquity of Masonry would be specially appropriate to this hour. I hardly feel competent to such a task. A gentleman being interested in the health of a venerable neighbor told his servant to go over and inquire how old Mrs. Brown was. The servant brought back the answer, "Mrs. Brown says she does not know *how old* she is." This is substantially the reply I should be obliged to make were I severely catechised as to the age of our Order. But, after all, what difference does it make? And were I able to excel in skill our learned archæologists and trace the origin of our mysteries to the building of King Solomon's temple, of what would this avail? We live in a country where institutions are not valued on account of their venerableness, but on the ground of their usefulness and beneficence. Evil may boast as long a descent as certain blessings; tyranny is moss-covered, and thank God, is growing somewhat decrepit, while liberty is young and full of vigor; and the devil had his unhappy place in the universe before Adam brushed aside the dews as naked-footed he trod among the flowers of Eden. Murder went red-handed through the earth long before self-immolation for the good of others dawned upon the soul. Envy is more ancient than disinterestedness, and idolatry is more ancient than Christianity. What concerns a community is not the when or where of a guild or association's beginning, but of what service is it, what virtue is in it, now that it is here. It has been wittily said that a man is never ashamed to be described "as in

advance of his age," though a woman may be offended if it is even faintly insinuated that she is in advance of hers. Now, what all good Masons are proud of, is not that their organization is antique, but that it is abreast of the times, perhaps even in advance of them in several respects, is in positive harmony with the throbbing, active, ameliorating life of the present enlightened era, and is capable of diffusing light and benevolence, and is doing much and expects to do more, to hasten the day when Fraternity shall bind all classes in its silken chords of love and peace—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle-flags are furled—
In the Parliament of men—the federation of the world,"

That this high claim is amply justified by facts, is proven by the relation of the Order, "its rites, arts, and parts," to the cause of human labor, and on this single theme would I speak to-day; and I do so as the condition and welfare of the industrial classes are the foremost and most imperative issue of our times.

Masonry has ever revered and dignified toil. It is not to be forgotten that there has been a most perverse tendency in many quarters to degrade the workman and his work. Aristocracies have looked contemptuously down on that which furnished the means for their extravagances and luxuries; and their families who have grown in affluence and acquired influence have frequently manifested a most extraordinary dislike for illusions to their weaving, brickmaker or tailor ancestors. Governments in the past have legislated against the artisan classes, have heaped indignities upon them, treated them as serfs or inferiors; and even in the present Democratic Age they have not always been favorable to their legitimate aspirations. Still insipid youths, encouraged by insipid mothers, affect to scorn the toiling masses, and still purse-proud barons resent as personal affronts and wrongs almost every effort to increase the comfort and maintain the rights of their suffering *employees*. Multitudes are still blind to the signs of the times. They do not see that the political revolutions of the last hundred years have prepared the way for the most gigantic industrial revolution the world has ever seen, and that World Expositions, which they are anxious to secure, are hastening and precipitating its triumph.

Within the past few weeks two impressive sights have been witnessed in Europe. The first was the review of the combined naval squadrons of England and Germany. Massive iron-clads, vomiting black smoke, and warranted to devastate and kill with the greatest facility, torpedo boats breathing out threatening and slaughter, and steel-armed cruisers freighted with implements of cruel death—all carrying the flags of two of the most civilized nations of the globe, fascinated the gaze of thousands of spectators. It is proudly claimed for them that they are the defenders of peace, the conservators of civilization; but to some of us they are as a dark frown on the face of the sea, as a floating menace to the nations, and, in spite of their bands and showy uniforms, about as refining and elevating as an exhibition of pugilism with gloves. The other scene occurred in Paris. There, on the memorable *Champ de Mars*, in buildings fair and attractive, the triumphs of art and skill, of brain and hand, the treasures of inventors, sculptors, mechanicians, painters, artisans, were collected to the joy of admiring millions. Wandering through these chambers, study-

ing the forms of usefulness and beauty everywhere, involuntarily there rises to the lips the exclamation of wondering amazement: "What has man wrought?" As I turned from this glorious palace where human genius and energy are royally housed, and heard the echo of savage cannon booming over the sea, I could not but rejoice to believe that the real power of the future lies not in the belching monsters of the deep, but in the spirit of industry holding its court on the banks of the Seine; which in the fulness of time, and more speedily than many suppose, shall not only sweep away these snarling terrors and render war impossible, but shall change the face of society, and forever remove the undeserved garments of shame and humiliation which for ages have been fastened on its stalwart form. How the industrial revolution is to be effected, and what variations from the present system shall be adopted, it may be premature to discuss; but unquestionably it is approaching, and trusts on the one hand and strikes on the other, monopoly and competition, luxury and penury, the ambition of politicians and the fanaticism of demagogues, are preparing the way of its feet, and come when it may, it will vindicate labor as never in the past, and exalt it to its true throne of honor and dignity.

When this much-to-be-desired hour arrives, Masonry may well share in the general joy, as it has ever magnified the claims of honest toil. Whatever account is given of the origin of the Order, it is always described in connection with the erection of some house. The advocates of the oldest or of the latest dates agree at least in this, that it came into existence during the building of some edifice, and that these operations furnish the basis of its philosophical and moral instruction. The majority of our historians point to the Temple of Jerusalem as the place of its birth, while a few have assigned it as modern a date and place as the founding of St. Paul's in London. But mark, in every case the close relationship between it and sacred structures—in unmistakable terms declaring that labor and religion are, or ought to be, inseparably joined, that labor is itself a kind of sacrament, and that it is sufficiently ennobling to furnish a great Fraternity with lofty ideas of duty, and the most wholesome preparation for the responsibilities of life. Undoubtedly the earliest lodges were composed of artisans, and the secrets were originally designed for the protection of their craft, and for mutual recognition and safety in times when government was frequently organized lawlessness. They were little centers of civilization in the world of barbarism, and their self respecting measures and their jealousy for the perfection of their vocation, indicate the high esteem in which they held industrial pursuits.

In a line with this spirit is the fact, that where Masonry is most prevalent to-day, there labor is most sincerely and thoroughly respected. There are countries where Ecclesiasticism condemns the Order and its adherents, and there as a rule—I do not say without exceptions—the toilers and moilers, the miners and delvers, are treated with slight consideration. Where Lodges are not allowed to meet, women are everywhere burden-bearers, and workmen are oppressed and scorned. But in America and England, and in some other lands where Masonry is a power, in spite of appalling inequalities and sufferings, labor as such is rightly honored and revered. This undoubtedly to some extent is due to the fact that the novitiate, whether prince

or commoner, peer or peasant, scholar or artisan, when initiated into the mysteries has to assume the rank of an ordinary mechanic, has to lay aside all worldly dignities, and surrounded by the varied implements of toil, learn that he who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow is as truly a man and entitled to a man's homage as any of the titled of earth.

The practical bearing of this great thought is of the highest value. It means more than appears on the surface. Pondered carefully, it will be seen to teach, that if "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are men, then the standard of wages should be settled by manhood, not by the ordinary maxims of worldly interests. To illustrate my meaning, permit me to quote two extracts from the London edition of the *New York Herald*. The first is in the form of a report of what was seen in the chief city of America :

"A visit was paid to a six-story double-decked tenement house in Hester street. Each floor contained two clothing manufacturers, and each manufacturer had a crowd of men and women huddled together in small rooms, with a red-hot stove in full blast. In one room eleven men were making knee-breeches for half a crown a dozen, and they worked from daylight until 10 P. M. They earned on an average sixteen shillings per week. In another apartment seven men and two girls worked over a hot stove, while the floor was covered with clippings, and there was scarcely room to move among the sewing machines. In many instances sixteen overcoats make a day's task, and they must be finished before the slave can drop down on the board on which he has been working and fall asleep. Sixteen to eighteen hours' work a day was the general practice."

The second extract is from an editorial in the same journal anent the recent dock laborers' strike :

"Mr. Morgan, the secretary of the Docks Committee, has given his opinions to a *Herald* representative. 'We are here,' he said, 'to look after the interests of the shareholders. We are not a philanthropic institution. It would no doubt be very nice for the dock companies to give the laborers big wages, to fix up nice, cosy homes for them and their families, and in many other ways to look after their interests ; but the companies can not do it.'

"Mr. Morgan is no doubt an earnest, but we hardly think a wise man. If the spirit which governs his action in this trouble were to prevail, there would be strikes everywhere. We quite understand that these companies are not 'philanthropic institutions.' But a company is just as much bound to respect the rights of labor as the interests of shareholders. We may even lay it down as a sound proposition that the interests of shareholders should never exist at the expense of the rights of labor. If the fees and rates exacted from commerce by the companies will not justify fair wages, let them be raised. Commerce has no right to flourish at the expense of men, women and children.

"There is a way to reach an equitable result in all these controversies. Begin with the proposition that the laboring man must live—that he must live according to

his education and associations; that he must have a home, food, education for his children, breathing times, and opportunities for thrift. That requires so much money—and it can not be done with less. There is no trouble in fixing the amount. Any clergyman or medical practitioner in the East end could do it. To go below this sum and pay what are called ‘starvation wages’ is an outrage, and should be a matter for the interference of the general government.”

I place side by side these two citations, that at a glance the present practice, the results, and the reasons which are advanced in justification may be seen; and in happy contrast the equitable principle that has at its heart “the potency and promise” of a better system. *Man must be dealt with as man:* this ought to be fundamental to a wise political economy. To regard him as a mere producing machine, and to forget that unlike other machines, he grows weary, has aspirations, feelings, ambitions, must eat, sleep, and be clothed, is to be guilty of a blunder, as well as a crime, that must perpetuate discontent and, if persevered in, must end in calamitous convulsions.

Whether the Fathers of Masonry discerned this or not I can not say, but one thing is clear, the spirit of the proposition I have enunciated shines in the ritual of the Order. There, as I have already stated, the noble or the capitalist when initiated is taught that it is no degradation to stand on a level with the sons of toil, and that he can not consistently ignore this fact in any of his dealings with his fellow beings, however dependent they may be. Moreover, there is placed before his eyes a twenty-four inch rule, and he is instructed by it how to divide his time. “Eight hours are for the service of God and a worthy distressed brother, eight for refreshment and sleep, and eight for our usual avocations.” If this is to be taken strictly, there can be but one inference, and that is, that the Order by its traditions is bound to sympathize with the working people in their demand for the eight hour day. But if it is to be interpreted fluidly and poetically, even then it teaches that the reported Hester Street outrages are to be condemned, that excessive and exhausting hours of labor are to be denounced, and that the poorest, weakest and most friendless have a right to ample opportunity for refreshment and the higher aims and purposes of existence. And I dare maintain that this is sound doctrine, economically and socially. In harmony with it is the instruction given to the Fellow Craft in the Second Degree. Referring to the forefathers, the lecturer says: “They wrought six days; they did not work on the seventh, because in six days God created the heavens and the earth, and rested on the seventh day. The seventh, therefore, our ancient brethren consecrated as a day of rest, thereby enjoying more frequent opportunity to contemplate the glorious works of creation, and to adore their great Creator.” Evidently, then, these ancient brethren, had they lived in these days, would have voted for Sunday closing, and the suspension of unnecessary toil. But understand, I do not mean to assert that they would have felt themselves pledged to the Puritan Sabbath, or that we are bound to its support as Masons; only, interpreting these words of the lecture in the broadest and freest manner, we should ourselves set apart one day in seven to repose and particularly to the cultivation of the nobler side of our natures, abstaining as far as practicable from our ordinary avocations, and we should give our moral

influence to all wholesome measures calculated to secure like privileges and immunities for our fellow-beings. In this way we would lighten the burdens of the working classes and afford them opportunity for physical recuperation and for moral and spiritual improvement.

It is likewise worthy of note in this connection the large place which the doctrine of FRATERNITY occupies in the mysteries of Freemasonry. From the hour when the Master receives the three jewels, "Humanity, Friendship and Brotherly Love," onward to the last sad rites for the dead, FRATERNITY is conspicuous. The Blue Lodge is composed of "brethren;" the asylum of Sir Knights is occupied by "Fraters." What a name this is, FRATERNITY! There lies at its heart the solution of all social problems, the remedy of all burning inequalities, the reconciliation of all class enmities. Latent in its bosom, as in the bosom of primeval light lay the beauty of the cosmos, lies the germ of a better civilization whose radiance shall bless mankind. I know it has been travestied and caricatured. It has been invoked to sanction schemes of social reconstruction which involve the spoliation of the successful, the enriching of the idle, and the repression of individuality and of personal independence. These, at the best, are but hard, soulless, mechanical theories of fraternity; and that they are destitute of its spirit, the jarring and discord among their adherents and their bitter antagonism toward those who differ from them abundantly prove. What these reformers propose may ultimately prevail in some more or less modified shape, but it would not stand an hour if the spirit now manifested in its advocacy should be transmitted to its realizations. Rest assured that genuine FRATERNITY will elaborate a nobler philosophy of government than is taught to-day, and grander even than has entered into man's poor thoughts to dream. They who cultivate it are doing more to cure existing evils, and to inaugurate a happier future, than all the dry professors or violent agitators who are clamoring for mere systems, while the need of love is overlooked or ridiculed.

I know it is common for those who speak as I do, to be characterized as visionaries; and the sneering reply is often uttered that the theorists on the other hand are eminently practical. Men who have a programme for a new order of things in the State, flatter themselves that they are proposing practical and tangible remedies for existing wrongs. And yet, in their enthusiasm, they forget that they can hardly be termed practicable, for which the majority are not prepared, and that, without such preparation, would have to be maintained by a tyrannous force which would perpetuate the old evils under new forms. No; if any deserve to be regarded as sagacious and prudent, and as really common-sensed and practical, it is the men who foster Fraternity and seek to be governed by its sentiments. They, realizing the brotherhood of humanity, will be just, generous, compassionate. They will not cut down wages to the starvation point; will not trample beneath their feet, in their haste to acquire wealth, the aspirations of the lowly; neither will they countenance "sweating" middle-men, nor any of the other miserable oppressions that drive their victims to strong drink or to suicide. Oh, sirs! FRATERNITY is not an idle word. It means the solidarity of the race; it means that you should suffer with those who suffer, and that as you love *yourself* you should lift the burdens from the weak and

mitigate the anguish of the poor. If anything is clearly taught in Masonry it is this, and by the FRATERNITY it professes, it is bound to recognize in each toiling man a brother and in each toiling woman a sister; and if it realizes this it must ever stand in deepest sympathy with the cause of labor.

But while it is thus pledged, its traditions will not permit it to countenance certain doctrines and sentiments which are now confidently put forth by the alleged special friends and self constituted guardians of industry. Many singular ideas are afloat, and find energetic champions among the working classes, by which it is claimed the way of ultimate and permanent relief is revealed. These peculiar ideas are not in accord with the genius of our Order, cannot consistently be approved, and indeed, judged by our standards, must be regarded as injuring the movement they are expected to serve. For instance, Masonry cannot subscribe to the notion that the hand is the sole creator of wealth. Much that is utterly untenable has been written on this subject, much that is misleading, and much that is calculated to inflame the passions and intensify the prejudices of the masses. Mechanics and artisans are represented as the only real producers, while the action and influence of thought are belittled or ignored. To hear or read some utterances along this line leaves the painful impression that an effort is to be made to dethrone Mind, and to exalt Muscle as the dominant factor in civilization. And yet it may well be remembered that the labor classes have advanced in comfort and power just in proportion as they have themselves increased in intelligence; that their grandest triumphs have been secured through the intellectual endeavors of scientists, engineers and sociologists; and that even the poet's song and prophet's vision have an economic value in rousing and stimulating patient and heroic effort. "The Royal Art" perceives the real union that exists between "brain and brawn," and dares not divorce what God has joined together. In its ritual it recognizes and honors both. If mechanics and architecture are made the bases of its speculative instruction, its speculative instruction also shows their dependence on knowledge and reflection. The Fellow Craft is especially brought face to face with the great duty of mental culture, and he is taught indirectly, if not specifically, that the head is as necessary to the development of wealth as the hand.

Moreover, Masonry does not assail the rights of property in its enthusiasm for the cause of the working man. "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" is a question asked by an employer in one of its Degrees. The answer is affirmative, and carries with it the great principle that within the restricting powers of justice and humanity the possessor of wealth may administer it as he pleases. No individual nor community of individuals has the right to deprive him of what is his, or dictate to him how it shall be expended. He in his turn must adhere to his bargain, whether it be to pay a penny for a day or for an hour; and he is bound to remember that affluence has its responsibilities as well as privileges, and that if he does not use his surplus money generously and wisely for the advantage of humanity, while we may not plunder him, he cannot escape the scorn and contempt of his fellow beings.

Freemasonry is equally conservative on another point. It recognizes no practi-

cal way to permanently improve the condition of the working classes that does not comprehend skill and honesty in the labor performed. Any scheme that seems to undervalue patient, conscientious industry, and that encourages an artisan to present and to expect wages for a task which in its execution is neither "square nor true," nor such as is worthy to be received, it most heartily repudiates. Of late an impression seems to have gained that a new and better organization of society would supersede the necessity that now exists for thoroughness and faithfulness in toil. I do not say that this is stated in so many express words, only that so great stress is laid on the importance of changed environments, that many who are by nature idlers jump to the conclusion that such change would relieve them from the necessity of prolonged personal effort. Not a few persons of this character appear to be indisposed to apply themselves now or to make any decisive attempt towards bettering their condition, and prefer to wait for the hoped for revolution to carry them on its tide to ease and fortune. It is wonderful how many people sympathize with the man who persisted in sawing wood with a blunt old saw, and when he was told to sharpen it, answered, "It is bad enough to saw wood without having in addition to sharpen the saw." If those who deplore the evils of their lot, and confidently expect a happy deliverance to be wrought out for them, would only in the meanwhile sharpen the saw, be frugal, be temperate, be industrious, they would do much to hasten the wished-for day, and to render it a success on its arrival.

A curious novel describes a man who, in hopes of gaining a woman's love, dispossesses his rival of his body, and occupying it himself, presses his suit with ardor. But even the flesh of his rival does not sufficiently disguise him. His laugh and look and speech betray him. His soul asserts itself in spite of its novel and foreign habitation, and cannot preserve the secret of its identity. There is a lesson in this story, undesigned by its author, of moment to us all. It is, that a new body, a new social organization, cannot make humanity other than it is. Whatever may be its peculiarities and weaknesses under the old order, the new will not be able to hide. Hence, while an improved organization is desirable, if it is to be beneficial, the soul must be in accord with it, and as it is proposed to make it essentially industrious in character, the souls should be trained now to appreciate industry, to rely on it, and to form habits of industry.

As our Order cannot conceive of a social system that can dispense with the homely virtue of conscientiousness in toil, however humble, neither can it imagine any advantage to be derived by the laboring man from the subversion of religion. It was Mrs. Partington, I believe, who replied, when she heard that a *nave* was to be put in the new church, "that she knew who that *knave* was without any one telling her." Well, there are some persons, not Mrs. Partingtons, who seem to be of the opinion that Christianity is all *knave*, and that the sooner the entire structure is down the better will it be for the world, especially for the toiling millions. Masonry has no sympathy with such a view. It counts not as superstitions the glorious verities of our Faith that have brought comfort to sufferers in this life and fostered in them immortal aspirations toward a life to come. From the beginning of its mysteries to their close, God is revered and adored, belief in a future existence is inculcated,

and reliance on providence is enjoined. And remember that these religious lessons and aspirations intermingle with what is taught regarding architecture, geometry, and the mechanical arts. Not only is religion allied with toil as a stay, support and sanctifier, but the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master are encouraged to approach the Supreme Being in prayer without the interposition or assistance of earthly priest, and in this way the impression is made that the worship of a mechanic is as acceptable to God as that of an ecclesiastic. Thus ordinary life and its avocations are invested with sacredness. This is as it should be. The effort being made in some quarters to deprive men of their faith in the interest of labor, is a fearful folly, and does not enrich those who essay the task and leaves the men "poor indeed." Because religion proposes no distinct sociological scheme, and does not undertake to provide a satisfactory solution of the wage problem, it is denounced as worthless. It is overlooked that it may render other services as important as these, and perhaps more valuable. These radical unbelievers remind me of the Yankee who is reported to have said that "he had no confidence in vaccination, as he had a child vaccinated who fell out of a window and was killed." So religion, by these logicians, though it may avert moral corruption, is set aside as useless, because it does not prevent society from breaking its neck when it ignores sound principles of political economy. Masonry discriminates more fairly, judges more thoughtfully and soberly, and approves in all her work the sentiment of Robert Burns:

" When rantin' roun' in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
And if she gie a random sting,
But little may be minded.
But when on life we're tempest tossed,
And conscience but a canker,
A correspondence fixed wi' Heaven,
Is sure a noble anchor "

Worshipful Grand Master and Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, I have spoken these things to remind you and to inform the world, that our Order is not a mere social organization for the pleasure of banquetings and processions, having no practical bearing on the serious issues of life. We are not overgrown children, playing with gaudy toys, and amusing ourselves with regalias and high-sounding names, but the custodians of an institution whose object is to elevate and unify mankind. Let us realize the significance of our responsibility, and be faithful to our trust. And if we shall feel the one and be true to the other, we will outside the Lodge remember what we have there been taught regarding the dignity of labor, and in private life we will sympathize with its aspirations and seek to lighten its burdens. Every Mason should be known as the avowed friend of the working man; and if the multiplied thousands who bear that honored name would only intelligently and generously espouse his cause, the night of misunderstandings and alienations would speedily be forgotten in the morning of fraternity and love.

Most of us have not many years left in which to perform this God-given task. Already this Grand Lodge is entering on its second half-century of history, and when the entire century shall be completed the large majority of those here gathered shall

have "gone the way of all the earth." Let us prize our present opportunity. If we shall be true to our traditions, when our successors shall assemble in their centennial it may be in happier times than ours, and looking backward they may have reason to thank God that we ever lived and worked. Ah, sirs! though we may not be permitted to see the coming brighter day, if we shall strive for it and pray for it, we may close our eyes on the sun in peace, assured that it will not tarry. Through the mist of years and the dim haze of tears I already see the dawning, and hail with joy the certain blessed future—

"When crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the realm her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from Heaven descend,"

"SO MOTE IT BE."

As soon as the applause which followed the conclusion of the Reverend Brother's oration subsided, the Grand Master invited all present to pass into the banquet which was held in the building of Battery "D." In a few moments over six hundred guests had seated themselves.

AT BATTERY "D."

The center table at the upper end of the hall was reserved for the Grand officers and the special guests of the evening. The Grand Master, General John C. Smith, presided. On his right and left respectively sat Mrs. General J. C. Smith, Bro. and Mrs. John O'Neill, M. W. Bro. and Mrs. De Witt C. Cregier; at the table were also Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, Miss Ruth A. Smith, Bro. John M. Pearson, Grand Master elect, Bro. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary, Bro. General Eli S. Parker, Chief of the Six Nations, Bro. and Mrs. William K. Forsyth, and other Grand officers and distinguished guests.

The caterer had provided a full menu, and it was about half past ten before the tables were cleared so that the more interesting "feast of reason" could be inaugurated by the Grand Master.

Brethren, Ladies and Friends: If you will give me your attention we will now proceed with the regular order of the evening, the sentiments and the responses thereto by the distinguished brethren present. The first, "The Grand Lodge of Illinois," will be responded to by that well known brother whom you have so often delighted to honor, and who has ever proven himself worthy of your confidence—our most energetic and efficient Grand Secretary, Loyal L. Munn:

R. W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn:

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Brethren: The Grand Master has already spoken the warm welcome which the Grand Lodge of Illinois would proffer to all of the members of other jurisdictions who to day join us in our semi centennial celebra-

tion. Still, speaking to the toast of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I must first express the pleasure which it gives that body to welcome so many eminent brethren in Masonry, who testify by their presence with us their interest in the achievements and success of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

I am glad that the condition of Freemasonry in other jurisdictions is so uniformly prosperous, that if to night I should be tempted to say extravagant things of our Grand Lodge I would not be reflecting on our sister jurisdictions. YES, I congratulate the whole sisterhood of Freemasonry on its auspicious entrance to the last decade of the century.

The present organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is now fifty years old. The close of its first half century has found it the second in size of those of the United States. I do not speak of the technical members of the Grand Lodge, but of the members of the whole number of lodges in its jurisdiction.

In 1840 the Grand Lodge organized, weak in numbers, but with a few STRONG MEN who had faith in the possibilities of the growth of Freemasonry in the then pioneer State. The prosperity of to-day shows how wise was their forecast; and brethren, believe me, the growth of the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been owing to the high character of the men who from the outset have been its officers and its true guardians.

Our Grand officers have not always had the prominence which belonged to Stephen A. Douglas, its first Grand Orator, but they have had the same sterling qualities and the same unflinching courage. In their neighborhood they have enjoyed the same eminence which it has pleased us to bestow.

The character of the Grand officers has influenced in turn the character of the officers and members of the constituent lodges. For when for conspicuous position there were chosen men eminent in the church, in the law, in medicine, and in the public service, it showed to the lodges of Illinois that the standard of the Grand Lodge was high, and that it sympathized with honest effort to succeed. And so today, brethren, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, after growing stronger almost every year, from the watchfulness of its officers has reached at its semi-centennial a condition of prosperity unknown before. Never before had we so many Masons—good and true men; never before had we so few weak lodges; never were the receipts of the Grand Lodge so great as this year, and never were the deficits outstanding to it so small.

Finally, brethren, the Grand Lodge of Illinois has much more to do. It has only fairly started on its mission of love in teaching the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. While it has done much, and is both proud of its past and thankful for it, still more is it pledged to new effort and attention that its future may be worthy of its past.

The M. W. Grand Master:

If there is one characteristic more predominant than another in a western man, that characteristic is the confidence in the future greatness of this great center and

heart of the continent. Intensified as that is over any feeling predominant in the breast of our eastern brethren, it is doubly intensified in the heart of every citizen or sojourner in this Imperial City, and that is in the future greatness of the City of Chicago. Next to their love of the city comes their love for its Mayor; and I give you the sentiment: "The City of Chicago; may it become the Jerusalem of Masonry, and thereby increase the glory of the coming Exposition." (Applause.)

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier :

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Brethren : I say brethren, for if any are present not of the Masonic household, the appellation brethren is intended to apply to them, because every man who lives in this enlightened and progressive age should strive to contribute to the advancement of humanity, and is therefore a brother to his fellows.

My friends, this assembly and its surroundings is a fitting close to a day which will be memorable. The fifty years of labor of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the vineyard of Freemasonry has culminated in a symbolic structure possessing Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. Its foundation was laid deep and strong by our first Grand Master, the lamented Abraham Jonas and his associates. For fifty years the good work has been carried on by faithful and devoted Craftsmen, until to-day the temple in our State stands forth without a blemish, and its majestic proportions have been beautified by a semi-centennial ashlar, finished by that skillful Craftsman, our present highly esteemed Grand Master, General John C. Smith.

The workmen of the past fifty years have from time to time transferred their working tools to successors, and so it is to-day; many of us who are here must cease our labors. To those who shall be called upon to carry on the work during the next half century, they will do well to heed the advice and follow the plans and designs of those who have served a long and faithful apprenticeship. Then when the celebration of a full century of the existence of our Grand Lodge shall occur, may those who participate find the name and fame of Masonry to have advanced with time. Then, Grand Master, as suggested by the sentiment announced by you, the State of Illinois, of which Chicago is a part, will become the Jerusalem of Masonry, but it is just a little doubtful whether or not you and I will be in Jerusalem at that time.

The fact is, Grand Master, I don't know much about Jerusalem, so I shall not attempt to stick to the text. I do know a little about Chicago, and your remarks in introducing the sentiment lead me to the belief that there is no Jerusalem about Chicago, except that it is good in everything that makes life happy, and has over one million generous and hospitable people who extend a welcome to pilgrims from all parts of the world, which, of course, includes all parts of our own country. To-day we have brethren from every part of Illinois who have honored our city with their presence to celebrate the semi centennial of the Grand Lodge. The present occasion is also graced by distinguished men and Masons from the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and other States. A number of these

visiting brethren were formerly residents of Chicago and doubtless are glad to get back once in awhile, and we are equally glad to have them return.

The day we celebrate marks two important and interesting events—one the completion of fifty years of organized Masonry in Illinois, and the other the formal completion of the Auditorium building—the grandest structure of the kind in the world—an undertaking conceived and successfully carried out through the energy and industry of our fellow citizen, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, who is present with us to-night.

Chicago has another great enterprise in hand which is well under way and will in due time be satisfactorily completed, and that is the World's Exposition of 1892. In this Illinois and Chicago seek the aid of the men of our sister States and cities, in Congress and out of it. Anticipating a favorable response to this, I desire in advance—lest Grand Master Smith may be Mayor at that time—to tender you and all others the freedom of the city, guaranteeing that our city is broad enough and long enough, and her citizens hospitable enough to take good care of every man, woman and child that comes here in 1892. [Applause.]

Grand Master, you observe I have said very little about Jerusalem for reasons already stated. I will say, however, in the matter of antiquity alone that we yield the palm to Jerusalem, but we claim superiority in all other things, including Freemasonry and the proper place for the World's Exposition, for the city of Chicago.

Permit me, sir, to tender you and the Craft of Illinois my hearty congratulations upon the success of this interesting event, and upon the interest manifested by all who have participated in the ceremonies of the day, which include the semi centennial of our Grand Lodge and the laying of the cape-stone of the great Auditorium building. [Applause.]

The M. W. Grand Master :

The next sentiment, "The Mother Grand Lodge," will be responded to by my old friend, one who often visits this city and because he loves its citizens, and particularly his brethren of this city; one who is not only known to every Craftsman owing allegiance to the "Mother Grand Lodge," but who is loved by every Craftsman of that Grand Lodge—the Junior Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, R. W. Brother Joseph Eichbaum.

"The Mother Grand Lodge, Pennsylvania, the keystone of Freemasonry, as it is of this Nation."

R. W. Bro. Joseph Eichbaum, of Pittsburg, Junior Past Grand Master :

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Brethren : The sentiment as proposed implies a great compliment to that Grand Jurisdiction which I have the honor to represent upon this occasion. The use of the terms "mother" and "keystone" in relation to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania suggests an importance to which that jurisdiction may lay some claim. Pennsylvania at a very early period commenced

granting charters to lodges throughout portions of the country other than her own State. Up to the time of the formation of the United States by the original thirteen States, Pennsylvania had granted a great many charters in the old original States as well as in foreign parts, the West India Islands, and other places. After the declaration of independence from the Grand Lodge of England by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, charters were granted to lodges in the old original thirteen States, and one was even planted in Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1805. These facts fully entitle the State to the name of "mother." There is a compliment also implied in the term "keystone." The "keystone" refers to a careful, trusted stone. Pennsylvania has demonstrated the fact of her fidelity to Freemasonry during the great anti-Masonic excitement, as iniquitous, unjust and irrational a thing as was ever conceived by man. While it swept over the country Pennsylvania had to bear the brunt. There was a most malicious onslaught made, with the expectation that if that grand jurisdiction failed the Masonic structure would fall. It was fortunate that it was composed of material which would not crush and therefore came through all that terrible excitement and the tribulations of that time; many of its lodges fell, but enough remained upon which to build one of the most honored structures upon the face of the earth. And we hope that we will long continue to be known as the keystone State of Freemasonry.

Grand Master, speaking of the warrant granted to Kaskaskia, leads me to think over the events that have occurred since that warrant was issued, and to look upon what has been done in this jurisdiction within fifty years. Certainly we see one of the most magnificent, one of the strongest grand lodges in the country, something almost impossible to comprehend.

Most Worshipful, I thank you for the compliment paid to my State, and I hope that I will be with you at your next semi-centennial, but I fear that other engagements will prevent.

The M. W. Grand Master:

We have with us one whose presence I deem it an honor to have here, a Mason in heart, if not by initiation; one whose genius conceived, whose brain designed and whose perseverance has erected the grand Auditorium of this great city—the Hon. Ferd. W. Peck, whom I desire to present to you.

Mr. F. W. Peck:

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not a Mason, as has been stated by your Grand Master, nor is my name upon your programme this evening. This call upon me at this time is entirely unexpected. However, I do not regret the opportunity of thus acknowledging to you my appreciation of the magnificent compliment bestowed upon our great enterprise in Chicago, in the ceremonies that have taken place to-day. I want to say to you Masons of Illinois, that the owners of this building, whom I have the honor to represent, recognize and fully appreciate the magnificent endorsement thus bestowed upon the public nature of this undertaking.

It has been my especial pride, from the inception of this project, that though technically and legally a private enterprise, it was in sentiment and in fact and practically a public building. This endorsement of that, growing out of these ceremonies on the part of your Fraternity to-day, is fully appreciated by those of us who represent its ownership. I have never in my experience listened to a more eloquent oration and a more magnificent tribute to anything or anybody than I had the honor to listen to to-day in the address delivered by your brother Mason, the worthy Mayor of Chicago. I think it stands almost without precedent among the eloquent orations that have been delivered in Chicago. It will never be forgotten by me, I doubt if it will be forgotten by any one who listened to it.

I am not going to take up your time. As I said, I am not upon the programme; I am obliged to the Grand Master for giving me this opportunity, and I again thank you all for the magnificent compliment you have paid to our public enterprise. [Applause.]

The M. W. Grand Master :

Upon first entering the portals of Freemasonry, I was informed, as each one of you Ancient Craft Masons were informed, that next to my gratitude to my Creator, and my love for my fellow man, was my duty and loyalty to my country. It was instilled into me by the Worshipful Master of that lodge, whose Americanism cannot be questioned; whose loyalty to his government cannot be doubted, and whose faith in a glorious future is well assured. Receiving the lessons of Ancient Craft Masonry from him, I have done my best to prove my worthiness of the confidence of my brethren.

The magnificent parade to-day by the Grand Lodge, and by the Craft of this city, has been doubly pleasing to me, because my teacher, my father in Freemasonry, was present to witness it. Following his lessons in Masonry, and side by side with him upon the battle fields of this Nation, fighting for that glorious old flag by the side of the Grand Commander; that trusted private military secretary to him whose mercy to a fallen foe was that accorded by every true templar—I cannot, in fitting words introduce him to you—my gratitude is too great, my love for him too full to permit me to address you in the language that I could wish.

I introduce in response to this sentiment, "Freemasonry and Patriotism," the true Freemason, who is ever grateful to his Creator, faithful to his country and fraternal to his fellowman; one who holds no papers of citizenship of this country, whose lineage, older than the record of history or the dawn of tradition, comes down through revolutionary times, through the blood of Red Jacket—Gen. Eli S. Parker, the military secretary of the Old Commander, and the present Chief of the Six Nations of New York. Gen. Parker, who stood with the Old Commander "during humanity's work sublime;" assisted in the preservation of this Nation, and rescued our Southern brethren from the doom that would have been theirs had they been successful.

Gen. Bro. Eli S. Parker:

M. W. Grand Master, Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must at once ask your pardon if I speak to you this evening from

pencil notes, which I have just completed. Since I made up my mind to be present with you on this occasion, I have not had time or opportunity to think of the remarks that I might make upon the sentiment proposed. I have endeavored to make these pencil notes short, and I hope also that they may prove not too tedious or uninteresting to you. In regard to the toast, which is a great one, "Freemasonry and Patriotism," I would say that volumes have been written and hundreds of essays have been spoken on these two themes, Freemasonry and Patriotism. Let me first premise that it has ever been my belief that after dinner speeches should always be like angel's visits, short and bright; hence I will make mine short, although I may fail in brightness.

Freemasons all know that at one time Freemasonry was an operative institution, but that now it is altogether speculative. Great antiquity is claimed for operative Masonry, which is undoubtedly a just and proper claim. The principles of speculative Freemasonry, however, as developed and systematized in these latter years, make it coeval with the existence of man. We are informed and believe that in olden days organizations of operative Masons taught their members to be truthful at all times; to be loyal to the country where they might reside; to serve their masters or employers well, truly and justly; to love each other and to assist each other whenever necessity required. It is also assumed that within its bosom were treasured the tenets of sound morality, the principles of art, music, mathematics, medicine and astronomy. When speculative Masonry took the place of the operative it did not drop any of the correct and vital principles which had been handed down through the dim vista of ages, but elucidated them more fully and explicitly, leaning always with a firm reliance upon the guidance of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe in their labors for the good of humanity. There have always been within its ranks men of the highest intelligence, integrity and influence, devoted to deeds of charity and benevolence, and it is essentially and truly a handmaid of Christianity. It is not necessary to go out of our own country for examples to show in what estimation Masonry was held. Of all the bright examples left to us we refer first and foremost to the most eminent patriot and Freemason whom to-day all Americans recognize as first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, General George Washington, whom God made every inch a man. Then there were his compeers and copatriots, Warren, Lafayette, and many other soldiers, besides honest and genial Benjamin Franklin and many other eminent statesmen and patriots.

In passing let me put in one word regarding the Indians of this country. Whether Freemasonry or anything similar to it has ever existed among them is to my mind exceedingly problematical, though many investigators claim to have discovered words, signs and ceremonies among them the same as those used by Masons. All Indians, from the very nature of their existence, are superstitious and extremely fond of the mysterious. I can testify that they have had secret organizations in which medicine and the locations and motions of the heavenly bodies were taught. I have met with some of them, but I cannot say that I have ever discovered any evidences of Freemasonry in their ceremonies. There have, however, been many Indians who have been made Masons in American lodges. I may only mention among my New

York people Captain Joseph Brant, an illustrious warrior of the Mohawks during the American revolution. His Freemasonry was of material service to many colonists who made themselves known to him. Red Jacket, the Seneca Indian orator, to whom I owe kinship, was said to be a Mason, but when and where I cannot show you. The great patriot and Mason, when President in 1792, gave to this representative Indian this silver medal, which Red Jacket always held in high reverence as having been presented to him by the greatest and best man of the age.

Now, brothers, I have said but little of Freemasonry, and I have not yet touched the glorious matter of patriotism, which cannot be overlooked. We all know that it means love of one's country, and that a patriot is one who will zealously, passionately, virtuously and honestly defend it and all its interests. I hope and trust that we are all such. The late war has demonstrated this feeling in many of us. The American revolution developed heroic giants and statesmen who were thoroughly imbued with the love of liberty and country. I will quote the sentiments of the Earl of Chatham, spoken, I believe, in the English House of Lords. He says, speaking of our revolution: "If I were an American as I'm an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never! never!! never!!!" You, of course, recollect what Patrick Henry said: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at cost of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." Jefferson says: "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time." Daniel Webster, the great constitutional expounder, gave us the sentiment: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." I might quote you many more patriotic sentiments which were uttered by eminent men of the past. These are enough to remind most of us of our remissness in our patriotic duties, that we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done. I ought in this connection to mention that the Indians of this country are also patriots. They have fought often and long for their country and to day there is no more fight in them. I have often thought how nice it would have been if the government had adopted Mr. Sterne's method with the fly when he said: "Go, poor devil, get thee gone; why should I hurt thee? This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me."

I am of the opinion this evening that Freemasonry and patriotism are twin sisters and ever go hand in hand, for as a rule all good Masons are patriots and lovers of their country, and to prove this I need only mention a few who were of your own State and participants in the late war—Major General John A. Logan, John A. McClelland, John A. Rawlins, General Grant's chief-of staff; John E. Smith, A. L. Chetlain, your own noble and now illustrious Grand Master, General John C. Smith, and many others I have now not time to mention. Let these suffice as bright and brilliant examples of good Masons, who were also the best of patriots, none of whom would ever join a party or society that did not carry the flag of the star-spangled banner and keep step to the music of the Union.

The M. W. Grand Master:

"Woman—'Tis modesty that makes her divine." Bro. John D. Vincil, Grand

Secretary of Missouri, being absent, this sentiment will be responded to by one known to you all, a Past Grand Master of this State, who has come 2,500 or more miles to be with us on this occasion, the Rev. Bro. William H. Scott, now a chaplain in the army of the United States, and stationed at Benicia Barracks, California. I bespeak for him a warm greeting at your hands.

M. W. Brother Scott :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have heard represented this evening the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois by the silvery tongue of our Grand Secretary, Loyal L. Munn—and certainly he is loyal to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. You have also heard represented the great city of Chicago, the imperial city, by the Mayor, M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, and certainly that subject has lost none of its interest in the hearts of those who have heard him. We have also had represented to-night Masonry and Patriotism ; but it becomes my duty to present a different subject entirely, one which is very dear to my heart—"Woman." If Grand Master Cregier is present he certainly will testify that there is no reason to doubt my love for women, for I have received several reminders from the honorable gentleman upon that subject. As the Grand Master has already stated, I have come 2,500 miles to attend the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Do you ask me why ? One reason is because I love the members of the Craft of Illinois above any other men that walk upon the face of God's green earth. But while I love the members of the Craft, I must say to you that I love the sisters a great deal better. Woman—I wish that I could rise to the dignity of that subject upon this interesting occasion, and I regret very much that the subject has been put off until the audience is weary and many have gone to their homes. We have heard a great deal to-night upon the subject of Masonry, and I will bow to no individual in my devotion to the sublime principles of our institution. And I love the city of Chicago, and I want to say that out on the western coast Chicago is regarded as a great city. But when I approach the subject of women I have reached the limit. It is modesty that makes women divine. Women need not the discipline of our institution to make them what Masonry is regarded as making us. The heart of woman is the home ; the home is the seat of beneficence, it is the seat of charity and is the seat of love. I mean woman in the home, and woman by the fireside, woman everywhere dispensing blessings and joy—woman that makes home consecrated. What would this world do without women ?

The Grand Secretary—It would be a terrible dark place. I would want to get out of it.

M. W. Brother Scott—So would I. And I want to say that my wife, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, was so modest she would not come down here to-night—she says she always wants to give me a fair chance and opportunity when I am among the ladies. History has inscribed the name of noble, true women upon monuments that will stand forever, ever since the time the foundation of Masonry was laid. Women, noble hearted, loving women, need no eulogy from my hand on the present occasion. Masonry is masculine in its character, and it has ever been from its incep-

tion, and that masculine character can never be changed. I wish the character of Masonry was changed to that extent that woman could come in and that her softening influence might mold our lives better than it is done to-day. But while you cannot enter our institution, I want to say that our prayers ever ascend for your benefit. Our altar smoke ascends in behalf of our mothers, our wives, and our sisters. And I want to say this, that our principles are as pure as unsullied snow; and mothers, if your little boys shall ask you what Masonry is, tell them that Masonry is truth, that it helps the poor, helps the suffering, that it reaches down and takes hold of humanity to lift it up to God; tell them that in a Mason you will find a true friend and benefactor, under all the conditions and circumstances of life.

But I want to say that in my devotion to woman I bow to no man. I love my wife, I love my sisters, and I love my daughter, and she is more than two thousand miles away. I expect from this Grand Lodge to go to that daughter. God bless these women that are here; bless the mothers, the wives and sisters and the daughters of the members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

I see the Grand Master is going to rap me down. Perhaps, brethren, you will never see this form again. I am a member of your Grand Lodge; I am a member of Metropolis Lodge, No. 91. My name shall stand in that lodge and in the Grand Lodge of Illinois as long as I breathe; and if I should die in California, I want to be brought back to Illinois; I want the Masonic brethren and Masonic sisters to dispose of this form and scatter the flowers of affection over my last resting place. Then, may I not say, in the language of another: "Raise not a stone, carve not a line, but leave me alone with my glory."

The M. W. Grand Master:

"The Universality of Freemasonry." Owing to the absence of Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, our well known brother, Judge James B. Bradwell, who was never known to fail his brethren when work was needed and workmen scarce, will respond.

R. W. Brother Bradwell:

M. W. Grand Master, Brethren and Ladies: It cannot be expected at this late hour of the evening, and after we have listened to the eloquent remarks of our distinguished M. W. Grand Master, General Smith, and our most eloquent Mayor, Cregier, that I should occupy much of your time upon the Universality of Masonry, upon which books could be written and days could be spent and not do the subject justice.

M. W. Grand Master, the Universality of Masonry. We meet as Masons all over the world upon an equality; we all bow before the same altar, we acknowledge the same Supreme Being, we acknowledge the truths of the Holy Bible, and no man who is an infidel, no man who does not believe in God Almighty, the Father of us all, can ever enter any Masonic lodge unless he himself commits perjury. Go to any country of Europe, go to any country in the civilized world, wherever you find Ma-

sons you find them acknowledging the same God, the same Bible, and the same emblems. We may talk of the universality of Masonry here, but when we go to a foreign country, where we are beyond the immediate protection of our national emblem, the stars and stripes, if we are in trouble and can grasp the hand of a Mason, no matter what his mother tongue may be, we can speak to him in a language that he will understand, receive from him an intelligent and ready response, and if in his power help and aid will be furnished us. It is only those who have traveled in foreign lands and been beyond the reach of friends that can fully appreciate the strength of the Masonic tie which binds heart to heart and soul to soul.

Here in our own city to night Masonry is represented by distinguished brethren of the Craft from almost every Grand Lodge in the Union; they come here to inspect the work and give their approval of the construction and completion of the greatest and most substantial building that was ever erected on this continent—the Chicago Auditorium.

M. W. Grand Master, let Congress locate the World's Fair of 1892 in our beautiful city, and we will show as evidence of the universality of Masonry that the Craft from every nation of the world will make a pilgrimage to this city, and to the building upon which our brethren have to-day placed the cape-stone, greater than was ever made by the Israelites to their chosen city—Jerusalem.

In our late terrible civil war much was done by our brethren North and South to comfort the dying, to help the wounded, to feed the hungry and to relieve the distressed. Now that the war is over, let the Craft unite to remove all feelings of ill-will that the contest may have engendered from the hearts of the people North and South. The influence of the Craft is everywhere for law, for order, for truth, for virtue, for charity, and for good government. Masonry encircles the globe with its mystic tie, and binds together in bonds of brotherly love and affection the sons of every clime.

The M. W. Grand Master :

“The United States—They have never been divided—may they continue to be united.” A telegram from Bro. William C. Maybury, of Michigan, informs me that he is unexpectedly detained, and I therefore call upon Bro. William Jenkins, who from his well known ability to secure transportation for all of you over any railroad running into this city, will not fail in securing a perpetual union of these United States.

R. W. Brother Jenkins :

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Brethren : The hour is late, the great labors of this day have wearied us all, and I would not consent to detain you even for a moment, but the duty has been laid upon me, and he would be unworthy of his birthright who should refuse to lay upon the altar of his country the cheap sacrifice of words.

There is little need of recalling to your minds the material aspects of our country. I need not ask you to go with me to the oceans that lave our shores on either

hand, nor to contemplate the mighty forests, towering mountains and boundless plains, nor to set in order before you her wealth of all that "maketh glad the heart of man." I would rather in loving reverence point out to you the shrines along the glorious pathway of her progress, where the loyal and true may renew their vows of fidelity to native land and the eternal principles upon which her towers of defense are builded.

In the fullness of time God lifted the curtain that had hidden this land in the West, and revealed the arena upon which was to be realized the aspirations, the longings, the hopes of the wise and good of all countries and times—

" So I uncover the land,
Which I hid, of old-time, in the West,
As the sculptor uncovers his statue
When he had wrought his best."

The great awakening that gave to the world its Gutenberg and Faust, its Shakespeare and Milton, touched its highest crest in that wonderful, that inspired compact entered into and executed in the cabin of the Mayflower, on the bleak and rock-bound coast of Plymouth. These men, with wisdom as lofty as their surroundings were appalling, laid there the foundations in truth and right of a mighty people, one and indivisible, whose dominion was to be from sea to sea and to outlive every vestige of kings and empires, of oppression and tyranny.

You know their struggles in the years that followed—their privations, their woes. Narrow and bigoted oftentimes, I grant, but sternly just and true as it was given them to see the truth, they unwittingly laid their course to an inevitable conflict with the mother country. The struggle came, and though it stretched its slow length along through the years of privation and unutterable sufferings, it ended at last in the triumph of justice, equity and righteousness. Then was founded for the first time in human history a government of the people by the people of continental extent.

Portentous clouds still hung low in the firmament, threatening the infant Republic with the results of personal animosity and the clashing interests of different sections inviting foreign intrigue and nursing domestic discontent. But with sublime faith that He who had brought their fathers into this western world would sustain them, the cool and persistent sons of the Pilgrims went forth with the chivalrous and impetuous descendant of the cavaliers, shoulder to shoulder against foreign invasion, and hand in hand in establishing "a more perfect union."

At last the hopes of the watchers for the morning of Liberty seemed about to be realized. The sun that was to illumine the face of every child with the consciousness of liberty and to see in all his course the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of toil, was about to rise, but not upon unclouded day. The seeds had been planted of an institution begotten in avarice and brought forth in infamy, whose black curse was to flood the land with blood in its impious efforts to dismember that heritage of the fathers that seems by the providence of God to be "one and inseparable." At the

call of duty, forth from the peaceful country side, from the marts of trade, from the noisy workshop and the quiet cloister came a mighty host that laid aside the vocations of peace to undertake, with unshaking hands, the avocation of war, that the United States should "continue to be united." There was but one result possible—the irrepressible conflict has been settled aright, and forever.

What of the future? Hope, Courage, Confidence. The ground whereon we stand is clad with a lien that dedicates it to high purposes and increasing beneficence. In our primal title stand these words: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." In what magnificent deeds has the spirit of these words been crystalized! When the peoples from the old lands and from the islands of the sea shall come to us, bearing the works of their skilled artificers, in honor of the discovery of America, let us show them our stewardship by pointing out the institutions we have built whose doors swing open wide to every little one, be he son of prince or pauper, that he may have the means whereby he may climb any height of honor or glory for which a generous nature has fitted him.

As the human race has moved along down the centuries the vigorous and ambitious, the dissenters from blind obedience and the original thinkers, the colonists and state builders have broken camp with the morning and followed the sun until the close of day. They have tarried for ages in fertile valleys and beside great streams; they have been retarded by barriers of mountains and seas beyond their present resources to overcome; but as the family grew into the tribe, the tribe into the nation, and equal authority into the despotism of courts and creeds, those who possessed the indomitable and unconquerable spirit of freedom have seen the promise flashed from the clouds in the glorious rays of the setting sun, and, first with despair and courage and then with courage and hope, and lastly with faith and prayer, they have marched westward. In the purification of wandering and settlement they have left behind narrow and degrading laws, traditions, customs and castes, until now as the Occident faces the Orient across the Pacific, and the globe is circled, at the last stop and in their permanent home the individual is the basis of government and all men are equal before the law. The soul of this progress has filled the earth with its glory and strength, and the land of its adoption must forever remain the unbroken monument of its greatness.

The M. W. Grand Master:

"Masonic Veterans; from Labor to Refreshment." As we near the end the responses grow in interest and the speakers in eloquence. The Rev. Bro. Henry G. Perry needs no introduction from me, and I assure you that he needs no second call from "labor to refreshment."

Rev. Brother Perry:

M. W. Grand Master, Ladies and Brethren:

When all the cares of the day are fled,
And its round of duties run,
Then, as if by the hand of magic led,
We are drawn to the secret zone:

And only the chosen few are there,
 Who meet on the level and work by the square—
 Only the tried and true.
 So should it be with the Sons of Light,
 As we trust 'tis here with us to-night,
 Who belong to the *chosen few*.

Not many years since were brethren met
 Just as we *are*, meeting now ;
 And those of them *spared* can never forget
 The Word and the Grip and the Vow.
 The Grip and the Word and the Vow *remain*,
 But some there were who never again
 The Word and the Grip will give.
 For the Kiss of Azrael touched their brow,
 And they *rest* them all from "labor" now,
 While meet *we* thus who live.

So a name is given the Senior crew
 Of survivors growing gray,
 That corresponds to the "chosen few,"
 Scarcer becoming every day—
 Halt, or blear, deaf, maimed, or bald—
 "Masonic Veterans" they are called,
 Craftsmen of Illinois ;
 With lots of life in the *old man* yet,
 That *goes* with the twenty-one-years' *Vet*
 To distinguish the brave old boy.

The ancient Vet's a peculiar chap,
 Made under the *olden* rule ;
 Many a disciplinary rap
 Has he had from gavel, or tool
 The Master used on his head, or pelt,
 Though it's hard to tell how any one felt
 So many years ago.
 Good Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft, still
 'Tis the "Master Mason" *fills* the bill,
 As all of you very well know.

But such Veterans fought the Battle through—
 Old Weed and Morgan despite ;
 With Colors same, of thorough *true-blue*,
 They *warred* it out, and *won* the fight.
 And, so we sit at the festal board,
 And loved ones, each with her own liege lord,
 And Gov'nor, Gen'ral, too ;
 The brain and brawn of our Sovereign State,
 Hopes high, and every heart elate,
 With nothing to fear or rue.

God bless the Brotherhood—*Veteran* boys,
 And *dames* with iron-gray curls,
 Masonic Matrons who *shared* their joys,
 Heaven be *kind* to them—boys and girls,
 They're making the journey together.
 And, *timing* the "progress" made, whether
 Storm or shine, fast or slow,
 To *them* all may look for example :

Since, to-night, here, 'we have square sample
How from "juniors" *such* "Seniors" grow.

Full fifty years has the gavel plied
Of the Illinois Grand Lodge;
And, steady the Craft has wrought with pride,
And never once was known to dodge
Cry of Distress, or Duty to give,
Ever to edify—"live and let live"—
Something for all to do!

No wonder our half-century's growth we boast,
Fifty thousand Freemasons of Illinois' host,
From its planting prime that grew.

Then watch where Neophyte stands in the North!

And, Warden watch well the West!—
While only those of Manhood's worth
For the East, and the South choose *best!!!*
The pledge that for life, on bended knee
Ye took (by the Book and Faith) *all* agree
Sacred to KEEP till death.

Then swear, by Masonry's years long past,
The vow, of "dead or alive" to the last.
Dissolves but with life's latest breath.

No better time than here for us *now*
To renew the oath that binds;
Midst Veterans thus of hoary pow,
And those with eyes just freed from *blinds*—
The Rank and File of the Best on Earth;
Free, from their hour of Masonic birth.
Up! with the Standard, then,
Loud let Minstrelsy's sweet strains resound,
Whisper our *password*, mouth to ear, 'round,
And shout "Long live the Craft"! again.

Let Friendship, Brotherly-love and Truth,
As taught in the days of old,
Return, as on silver wings of youth,
Resplendent in symbols of gold.
Let the landmarks be read anew,
And allegiance rendered where due,
With *no drones* in the Hive;
And a hundred years hence those, unborn
Now, will come (with "wine, oil and corn")
On the points of Fellowship five.

And the Grand Lodge *they* 'll have, as do *we*,
And, eke, crown with Cape-stone the Arch;
The Banquet-board circle with glee,
Feast, make speeches, read poems, and march,
And say *this* semi-centennial *date*—
In view of famed Christo-Columbus prate
"Eighty-nine, Ninety-two"—
Was *the* time they *wish* they'd been *here*;
Because to survivors seeming so queer
When *fifty more years* are through.

Fifty years hence, and who, of this throng,
 Will be here to *greet* and meet
 One another with mirth and song?
 Hushed forever the heart that beat,
 Mute the fond voice, and nerveless the hand,
 When *passed* from time, and joined to the band
 Of the great Majority.
 God grant we so live to HIM on earth
 As to win the wage of celestial birth,
 Outcast in no Minority.

A hundred years to come, *they* may see,
 Who the world inhabit then,
 The air, like now both land and sea,
 Traversed by transports in charge of men,
 While a hundred miles, or more, per hour
 Trains, drawn by locomotive power,
Speed o'er the iron way;
 But we hope, by no *new* scheme outright,
 Masons will ever be "made on sight,"
 At any *previous* day.

Good night, now, friends! thanks for your ears
 Lent to our semi-centennial "*ode*";
 And, sooth! may the coming mystic years
 Lighten your life of many a load!
 May your loves be loyal, joys the same,
 While health, success, wealth, happiness, fame
 Contribute *all* to you!
 Only hold fast to God and Reason,
 To *square by* through life, each upright Mason,
 With Heaven for Home in view.

The M. W. Grand Master :

"Our Sister Grand Lodges—may no family jars ever occur among them; but in the future as in the past may they continue to exemplify the beautiful philosophy found in the old Masonic toast—'Happy to meet; sorry to part; happy to meet again.'"
 From the other side of the great river comes the distinguished brother who is now to respond—an earnest worker in the quarries, a seeker after Masonic truth, an old time friend, and a former member of the Craft in Illinois. I have now the honor as well as the great pleasure of introducing to you Most Worshipful Brother Dr. E. A. Guilbert, Past Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.

M. W. Brother Guilbert :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren : The Grand Lodges of America: "Distinct as the billows—one as the sea." Each supreme, under the law, in its own family jurisdiction; and each related to the others by reason of descent from a common Masonic ancestry. All, alike "reading their title clear" as inheritors of the eloquent history, the gracious aims, and the satisfying traditions of the most scientific exposition of "The Divine Idea" of organization the world has ever known. Each the exponent of the Masonic virtues; the happy home, not only of the brethren of its

own obedience but the homes as well of all fraternal visitants who have earned the right to "meet upon the level and part upon the square."

Each preacher of the pure democracy delivered to the world by the Master—the meek-eyed Nazarene—a democracy which welcomes to the altar of Masonry those

"From every station come—

The poor man from his hovel, the rich man from his home ;"

and bids them share and share alike. Pray God that each, in the future as in the long ago, may refuse to be swayed by misguided Masonic commercial travelers, to touch the pitch of entangling alliances and thus defile the Noble Science and the Royal Art. For only by such refusal can the Grand Lodges escape "family jars" which will surely end in the dethronement of old-time Harmony and the crowning of the Devil Fish of Discord.

Born in the forenoon of the ages, Masonry has ever been the fecund mother of art and science, the eloquent teacher of the gospel of Unity and Toleration, of Charity and Hospitality, of reverence toward God and of devotion to country. Amid many and wonderful mutations, unaffected by the lapse of years, and unchanged in her basic principles, has the Order descended to the living present, jocund and youthful in her capacity and vigor as she was in the aforesaid. Created, "not for one age, but for all time," she has withstood the persecutions of hierarchical bigots and forsworn seceders, and she is mightier now than ever before; for to-day her gavel-sounds follow the sun's shadow as it moves around the globe—

"Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of runic rhyme"

to the fraternal words of cheer which pass along the augmenting line of builders on our walls.

She sat at the feet of the Patriarchs in the long-ago and learned wisdom of them. Through all her "strange, eventful history she has faithfully inculcated the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. She has been the efficient promoter of civilization, the gentle mitigant of the woes of civil warfare, the compassionate friend and helper of the widow and the orphan, the poor and the afflicted." She has enforced, "line upon line and precept upon precept," a chivalrous regard for true womanhood—and the *other* fine arts; and has been the influential expounder of the doctrine of the sanctity of the home and the purity of the family relation.

Ought it then to be a marvel that she should be the object of the passionate love of her neophytes? Or that each one of them should grapple Masonry to him "as with hooks of steel?" Or that she should number among her followers the good men and true of this generation, each one of whom has by her been taught that duty and obligation require him to be a man

"True and tender, brave and just,
Whom men may honor and woman trust?"

Or that each genuine Craftsman should be prompted to adopt for his individual life-work this pregnant programme :

“ I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true .
For the Heaven that shines above me,
And waits my coming, too.
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the right that needs assistance,
For the future in the distance ;
For the good that I can do.”

God be thanked that “ age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety.”

“ To him who in love of Masonry holds
Communion with her occult forms,
She speaks a various language.
For his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile,
And eloquence of beauty ; and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware.”

Therefore, in loyal love of Masonry, her men, her history and her traditions, let us so “ order our goings ” as that we shall be always worthy to sing with the spirit and the understanding also, the old-time Masonic legend—“ Happy to meet, sorry to part ; happy to meet again.”

The speaker concluded with the following original poem on the theme “ Happy to meet :”

Happy to meet on the checker'd floor,
And around our altar holy,
At which in the unforgotten past
Knelt we suppliant and lowly—
Vowing to Javeh these solemn vows
That bind us closely for all time,
Each unto each and unto the Grade
Which teaches love and faith sublime ;
Whose harp of union responsive rings,
When touched by concord's tuneful wings—
Each unto each, to the Grade and Him
“ Who sitteth between the Cherubim.”

Sorry to part ; yea, sorry to leave
The Mystic Chamber, where with awe
We beheld the symbol of THE ONE
Who is the source of life and law.
Yea, sorry to leave the Mason's home,
Where hand-grasp meeteth hand-grasp fond ;
Where eyes fraternal turn on us
Glances suggestive of the bond
Whose equal, constant, firm control
Directs the thought of the willing soul,
Giving it power to heed and know
The occult meaning of the Cable-Tow

Thrice happy to meet again? Ah, yes;
 And for a time to cast aside
 Th' obtrusive cares and strifes and shams
 By which, without, we're sorely tried,
 Ever happy from the husks to turn,
 And like the Prodigal of yore,
 Eagerly hasten the place to seek
 Where welcomes kind for us in store
 Environ us in an atmosphere
 Serenely pure and replete with cheer,
 Which calms in us the sin-curse leaven,
 And yields us here foretaste of Heaven.

And so, upon the checker'd floor
 The world forgetting, we renew
 Our strength to fight life's battle's o'er,
 Our resolution to be true
 To Mason vow and Duty's creed;
 For only he thus right in heart,
 With home, with altar, and with friend—
 Who puts his faith into his deed,
 And patient waiteth for his meed;
 Who bravely doth his burthens bear,
 And sternly fronts this world of care,
 Can with the understanding read,
 Duly ponder and comprehend,
 Joys not elusive as a dream,
 But pleasures really what they seem—
 Those pleasures outlin'd in my theme,
 Which came from an old Masonic pen:
 —Happy to meet—sorry to part—
 Always happy to meet again.

With Dr. Gilbert's response the programme of the evening had been completed, and without formal dismissal the guests enjoyed such interchange of greetings as the lateness of the hour permitted before leaving the banquet hall.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS OF REGRET.

The following letters and telegrams are witness to the kind interest taken in our semi-centennial celebration by absent brothers of other jurisdictions:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I beg to acknowledge the reception of invitations for the first six Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Alabama to attend the approaching celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. I have just mailed to the other Grand Officers their respective letters of invitation, and I doubt not that you will hear from them in due course of time.

For myself, I thank you most cordially for the fraternal consideration which you have accorded me, in including my name in the list of distinguished Masons whom

you have invited to meet you on the interesting and important occasion above named. I would be delighted to accept your very kind invitation, but the demands of official and private business will deprive me of that pleasure.

With best wishes for, and every confidence in the success of the celebration, I am, Most Worshipful, Yours fraternally,

MYLES J. GREENE, Grand Secretary.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, September 22, 1889.

M. W. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your invitation to attend the Semi Centennial of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois was received to-day. Remembering the pleasant time spent at the last session of your Grand Lodge, I very much regret my inability to be present with you on this festive occasion.

I hope the coming session will be pleasant to yourselves and of benefit to the Craft. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, I congratulate you, and may your centennial find the good ship as ably manned and piloted as it is to-day, and as richly freighted with Faith, Hope and Charity.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS GOLDWATER, Grand Master.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, September 25, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: I acknowledge with thanks your fraternal invitation to be present at the semi-centennial session of your M. W. Grand Lodge. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you on so auspicious an occasion, but I regret that a press of duties and engagements will prevent. Accept congratulations on the occurrence well worthy of being celebrated. A half hundred years of good deeds done in the elevation and advancement of mankind marks an era deserving of appropriate recognition. May the future of your Grand Lodge be always one of prosperity and success.

Fraternally yours,

FAY HEMPSTEAD, Grand Secretary.

[Telegram.]

NEW WEST MINSTER, B. C., October 2, 1889.

M. W. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Sorry I cannot be with you; accept fraternal greetings.

J. S. CLUTE, Grand Master of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 24, 1889.

R. W. L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: Many thanks for your kind invitation to myself and Brother Grand Officers to your celebration on October 1st. I am sorry I shall not

be able to avail myself of it as I have just returned from my holiday. I have distributed your invitations as requested, and wish you a pleasant time.

Fraternally yours,

II. BROWN, Grand Secretary, British Columbia.

[Telegram.]

HAMILTON, ONT., October 1, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master :

I extend fraternal greetings. Sorry I can't be with you.

J. J. MASON, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, September 27, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Your kind invitation to be present at the semi-centennial of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois is at hand. I sincerely regret my inability to be present. Please accept my cordial congratulations, and best wishes for the future.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. SWARTWOUT, Grand Master Connecticut.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 15, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother : Your letter enclosing invitations for the elective officers of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, to attend the semi-centennial of your Grand Lodge, received. In reply, will say they have been delivered as requested.

In reply to my invitation, will say that our Grand Lodge will be in annual session on the 2nd and 3rd days of October next ; consequently, if everything else was favorable, it would be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation. Hoping you may have good weather and a pleasant time, I remain,

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM S. HAYES, Grand Secretary.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 16, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I thank you for invitation to your semi-centennial, which has just come into my hands. Inasmuch as the 83d annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware occurs on the same dates, I am obliged to send you my regrets.

Fraternally yours,

S. M. KNOX, S. G. W., Delaware.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Your very kind invitation to participate in the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois came duly to hand, but owing to absence

from the city and the stress of work preparing for the conclave now being held here, I have, until the present, neglected to answer. I appreciate your kind invitation, and am sorry that I could not avail myself of the pleasure of being present, and am satisfied that your ceremonies reflected credit on your Grand Lodge, worthy to be followed by other grand lodges. Fraternally yours,

CHAS. C. DUNCANSON, Grand Treasurer.

TORQUAY, ENGLAND, 26 September, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your invite to take part in the semi-centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Illinois only reached me this morning. I write at once, though my reply is not likely to be on time, to express my regret at being unable to take part in the eventful proceedings, and to express my heartfelt sympathy with the commemoration.

I have for long taken a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Grand Lodge, partly through the honored medium of the "Voice of Masonry," but more especially since you have been the trusted and respected ruler.

You have almost "flooded" me with interesting literature, all duly welcomed, and your capital letters have been doubly welcome. Best wishes for you and yours.

Yours fraternally,

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

LONDON, ENGLAND, 23d September, 1889.

Colonel Shadwell Clerke, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, has to acknowledge the receipt to-day of invitations for six officers of his Grand Lodge to be present at the semi-centennial meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 1st proximo.

Colonel Clerke begs to say, in reply, that the shortness of the notice makes it, of course, quite impossible for the English brethren to accept the invitations.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 29, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to accept your unique and beautiful invitation to attend the semi centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, but unmanageable circumstances forbid. With high personal regards for yourself, and admiration for your M. W. Grand Lodge, I am,

Fraternally yours,

D. C. DAWKINS.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, September 17, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Replying to your kind invitation of August 22, to be with you during the semi centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1889, and to participate in placing the cap-

stone upon tower of Auditorium building, I have to say that the great distance and brief space of time to elapse before Oct. 1st, will deprive me the pleasure of being with you on this important and impressive occasion.

Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be with you, and to participate in this impressive ceremony. Fraternally yours,

GEO. L. SHOUP, Grand Master.

LEHIGH, IND. TER., 16th September, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your communication of 22d August, inviting me to be present at your semi-centennial anniversary to be celebrated at Chicago on the 1st of October and two following days.

I regret that prior engagements will not permit my acceptance of your kind invitation. I remain, dear sir and M. W. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN RENNIE, Grand Master.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 13, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I am in receipt, through the Grand Secretary's office, of an invitation to participate in the celebration of the Semi Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Were it not that the Templar Triennial at Washington follows so soon thereafter, I should have had much pleasure in accepting the kind invitation and partaking of the hospitality of the Masons of Illinois. With highest regards,

Yours fraternally,

HENRY W. WORDHURST.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 27, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I beg to acknowledge receipt of invitation to the Annual Grand Communication and Semi Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, on the first proximo, and the festivities following. Please accept my sincere thanks for the invitation to participate in the ceremonies and pleasures of the occasion, I regret that absence from home and business engagements will prevent my acceptance.

With renewed assurances of esteem and good wishes for your personal welfare, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. CRUFT, 33°

REDFIELD, KAN., September 12, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your very kind letter of Sept. 9 has just reached me. I must say I am very desirous to meet our Grand Lodge once more before I go hence,

especially as it is fifty years next April since we organized the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I am not aware of any member of it at the organization now living but myself.

I am very grateful for your kindly remembrance of me. I shall thankfully accept the invitation, and will be there if I am able to come.

Fraternally,

HARRISON DILLS, P. G. Master.

BLUE RAPIDS, KAN., September 24, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your welcome and highly valued letter of August 22d was received last Saturday, Sept. 21st. I reside eight miles from town—am seldom there—and get my mail usually about once a week, so there is some delay in answering.

Anxious as I naturally should be, and really am, to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois, in response to your courteous and fraternal invitation, yet, with stinging regret, I am obliged to say that, for many reasons, old age being one, I cannot attend. I trust that the occasion will be all you anticipate, and will result in great good to our time-honored Craft.

Please accept my great respect for yourself, and convey to the members of the Grand Lodge assurances of my brotherly love and esteem.

Fraternally yours,

HARMON G. REYNOLDS, P. G. Master.

No. 353 Forty-first Street, October 1, 1889, A. L. 5889.

To representatives of Bodley Lodge, No. 1—Bros. Dills, Robbins or Blakesley—or any one of them present at Parlor 3, in Grand Pacific Hotel:

I had hoped to meet some of you, either at Central Music Hall or at the Grand Banquet Wednesday night, but owing to a distressing attack of ill-health and condition I fear I cannot do so. A banquet is a serious instead of a merry undertaking for me just now, and indeed I fear to try it, or even try to get around much.

Please make my acknowledgments to Most Worshipful Grand Master Smith for his kind invitation, which I had hoped I might accept but find I cannot.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY ASBURY,

Only petitioner for dispensation Bodley Lodge, No. 1, living.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., September 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I received yesterday at the hand of our well-beloved Gil. W. Barnard, an invitation to be present at the semi-centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

While I fully appreciate the honor extended to me, I am reluctantly compelled to say that I am afraid it will be impossible for me to participate in the interesting ceremonies of that occasion.

Together with the Fraternity in this vicinity, I feel a just pride that the ceremonies attendant upon the completion of this magnificent monument of Illinois enterprise, should be in the hands of our Grand Master.

Yours with respect,

F. C. WINSLOW, M. D.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, September 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your circular letter duly received. It would indeed afford me great pleasure to be with you at the meeting of the Grand Lodge October 1st, and enjoy the festivity on that occasion, the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but previous engagements will prevent me from enjoying that pleasant and social occasion with you. Express my kind regards to R. W. Grand Secretary L. L. Munn. With much esteem, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. P. ALLEN, Past Grand Master.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., September 14, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am in receipt of your invitation to several of our Grand Officers to attend the semi centennial communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, on the first proximo. I have mailed to each Grand Officer named by you a copy. Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in getting up something so nice and appropriate. It could not very well be improved. I am very sorry it will not be possible for me to attend, a pleasure I know will be enjoyed by all participants, and none more than the writer, if he could be one of you. I expect to be in Chicago on the 4th of October, but can't sooner. I will be on my way to Washington, not as a member of Congress, but a defender of the rights of Templars, and to vote against all laws that sustain autocratic powers, etc.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

PORTLAND, ME., September 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Invitations to the semi-centennial have been this day received, and distributed according to direction. For myself, while thankful for the invitation, I regret that I shall not be able to attend.

Truly and fraternally,

IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

PORTLAND, ME., September 14, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Your notices for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois have been received. It would afford me great pleasure to be able to drop in upon you on this occasion, and quietly enjoy the addresses or orations, and participate in all the exercises of this most interesting event. Distance and time, however, will not permit. I must stay here and drudge away at the law, that I may earn a dollar. If the orations to be delivered at your semi-centennial are printed, will you please send me a copy.

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

WINNIPEG, MAN., September 27, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be held in the city of Chicago commencing October 1st.

I very much regret that pressing business engagements will prevent me from being present with you on that occasion, which will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be able to attend.

Thanking you for your fraternal invitation and wishing you and the Fraternity of Illinois all peace and prosperity, I am

Yours fraternally,

WM. G. SCOTT, Grand Secretary.

BALTIMORE, September 24, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to participate with your Grand Lodge in celebrating her semi-centennial October 1st, next.

I very much regret to say I am prevented from enjoying that pleasure by circumstances over which I have no control.

With my earnest wish that it may be a most successful and joyous occasion, I am with great respect,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Grand Secretary.

BALTIMORE, September 16, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : Your kind invitation to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to hand, for which accept my sincere thanks.

I regret very much I will be unable to be present with you and join in the cere-

monies and festivities, but I wish you and the brethren of your jurisdiction a most pleasant and joyous occasion.

Thanking you again for your kind invitation, I am

Yours fraternally,

GEO. R. MEDAIRY,

Junior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 30, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I regret exceedingly that an unforeseen business engagement of great importance will prevent my being with you on Wednesday evening. I had expected a great deal of pleasure from the visit to your Grand Lodge, but, unfortunately, it is denied me at this time.

Trusting that the celebration may prove in every respect a great success, I am,

Yours very truly and fraternally,

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master of Maryland.

BOSTON, September 19, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I regret that I shall not be able to accept your kind invitation to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of your Grand Lodge.

Thanking you for the invitation, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL WELLS,

Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON, September 27, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother : In behalf of the elected officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous invitations to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, on the first and second days of October next.

It would afford each of us very great pleasure to participate with our brethren of your State in the festivities of so interesting an occasion; to unite with them in congratulations over the record of past success and in earnest hopes for future prosperity. We find ourselves, however, compelled to forego this pleasure, on account of pressing Masonic duties at home. We have just resumed labor after the usual period of summer refreshment, and the annual visitations to the lodges are now demanding our attention in rapid succession. Our M. W. Grand Master, Henry Endicott, Esq., has been, for a month past, under engagement to visit during the week of your festival several of our oldest lodges, located in the western part of our State. He directs me

to express to you. Most Worshipful Grand Master and the brethren of your jurisdiction his most sincere and cordial good wishes for another half century of prosperous and beneficent service in behalf of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

In these felicitations, I think I may safely say, he is most heartily joined by every brother in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

SERENO D. NICKERSON, Rec. Grand Secretary.

BOSTON, September 20, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : Your kind invitation to be present and participate with you in the celebration of the semi-centennial organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and assist in placing the cape stone upon the Auditorium building, is received. Permit me to express my very deep regret that business engagements will prevent my coming to enjoy the pleasure and share in the festivities of so grand an occasion, as well as to pay honor to the M. W. Grand Lodge and its officers. With my best wishes for our noble Fraternity in the "Sucker" State, and its future welfare and prosperity, I am, with very sincere personal regards,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN CARD, Grand Treasurer.

P. S.—Personal regards also to my old friend Dr. Lorimer, Grand Orator.

AYER, MASS., September 16, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Notice of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. M. received. Very much obliged to you. Hope you will have a most delightful time. Wish I could be present.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

E. DANA BANCROFT.

NILES, MICH., September 25, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Please accept my thanks for the invitation to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and also to witness the placing of the cape-stone upon the tower of Auditorium building.

Nothing would give more pleasure than to be present on this occasion, but circumstances will deprive me of the pleasure. Until a recent date I had hoped, at this time, to write my acceptance, but I find it impossible for me to attend. I am sure you will have great enjoyment on this occasion. It is my wish that the Craft in your jurisdiction may continue to prosper in the future as you have in the half century of your organization.

Fraternally yours,

W. IRVING BABCOCK, Grand Master.

CORUNNA, MICH., September 12, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be with you October 1st, and mingle my congratulations with my dear brethren of the great State of Illinois. I leave to-morrow for New York to attend the Royal Order of Scotland, and the Supreme Council, and will not return home until after the "triennial." I assure you that I appreciate your fraternal invitation, but my engagements in the east are such that I cannot be with you in the body, but will be with you in spirit, applauding your work, and shedding blessings for as joyous and prosperous a centennial as your semi-centennial will be bright and happy.

I am, as ever, in the bonds of fraternity, thine,

HUGH McCURDY.

MONROE, MICH., September 21, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : Your courteous invitation to attend the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is duly at hand. Please accept my thanks for the kind remembrance, and my sincere regret that urgent business alone prevents my being present.

Courteously yours,

H. SHAW NOBLE, Grand Treasurer.

[Telegram.]

DETROIT, MICH., October 2, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Unavoidably detained. Regret that I cannot join my brethren in the pleasures of this evening. May the union of States be as the union of Masonic hearts.

W. C. MAYBURY.

CHICAGO, September 30, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I am in receipt of your request to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. But I am sorry to say, that the state of my health will not allow me the pleasure of doing so.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. C. P. HUNT,

Raised 1822, in Detroit Lodge, No. 1, Michigan.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 22, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I am in receipt of an invitation to attend the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It is upwards of twenty years since I had

the pleasure of meeting with the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It would be very gratifying to me to be with you on that occasion, to again take by the hands old friends—alas! but few are left—and to make acquaintances among those who are later on the stage.

Illinois may justly be proud of her roll of membership—the fame of many of them hath spread both far and near for Masonic acquirements.

I am forced to forego the pleasure of attendance; our Grand Chapter meets next week, of which I am Grand Secretary. The duties incumbent upon that position, and the preparations to attend the Grand Encampment, will not admit of my acceptance of your kind invitation. Fraternally, etc.,

A. T. C. PIERSON, Grand Secretary.

VICKSBURG, MISS., September 28, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation of the 22nd ultimo, to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Sickmess in my family will deprive me of this pleasure. Until now I had hoped that it would be possible to be present, but the anticipation will not be realized, to my lasting regret.

It is always a pleasure to take by the hand my numerous friends in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and it would be especially gratifying to do so on this interesting occasion—when contemplating an honored past and reflecting upon the integrity and virtue of those who laid the foundation stone of Freemasonry in Illinois so deep and so strong that, after fifty years have elapsed, their successors in the Royal Art find it to be “well founded, well tried, true and trusty.” That their work will remain a blessing to man until love shall exist forever amongst the glorified fraternity of saints and angels I doubt not.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

FREDERIC SPEED.

ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have your kind letter of yesterday, and in response will say that it has been my purpose for some time to visit your Grand Lodge at its approaching session. As the Grand Lodge of Missouri meets on the 15th of October, it would be very difficult for me to leave my work, but I propose to put in one day and two nights, stolen from labor and rest. I hope to be with you on the first day of your session, but cannot promise to remain longer than one day. If I do not start until Tuesday night I may be able to attend the banquet.

Thanking you for the courtesy extended, I remain,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN D. VINCIL, Grand Secretary.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., September 23, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: In reference to invitations to visit Chicago next month, I regret very much my inability to be present, as I was East during the months of July and August.

Yours fraternally,

A. A. KEEN, Grand Secretary.

CARSON CITY, NEV., September 16, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: Many thanks for your kind invitation to your semi-centennial. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be present, but time and distance forbid.

My first three degrees in Masonry were received under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, forty-four years ago, and during all these years I have never ceased to look with pride to the Grand Lodge of Illinois as my "Alma Mater," so to speak.

Trusting that you will have a pleasant and agreeable reunion, and again expressing my sincere regrets, I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. N. NOTEWARE, Grand Secretary.

ELIZABETH, N. J., September 24, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your very kind and fraternal invitation to be present at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Illinois has just come to hand.

There is nothing Masonic which would afford me greater pleasure than to be with you on that occasion, but the notice is so short that I find it impossible to arrange matters so as to be on hand. Please accept my sincere regrets, and with the hope and belief that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will continue to be an illustrious exponent of real Masonry (as it has been in the past), "walking in the old ways, abiding in the old paths," a beacon light shedding light serene and effulgent until Time shall be no more; with kindest fraternal regards for my brethren of Illinois,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ROBT. M. MOORE, Grand Master.

[Telegram.]

HADDONFIELD, N. J., October 1, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Accept congratulations from your New Jersey brethren, and sincere regrets that I cannot participate in the ceremonies of your fiftieth anniversary.

CHAS. H. MANN, Grand Master.

TRENTON, N. J., September 25, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Please accept my thanks for the invitation to be present and assist in celebrating the semi-centennial of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 1st, next. Other engagements will prevent my being present, but that continued prosperity may attend the Grand Lodge of Illinois, is the wish of

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. BECHTEL, Grand Treasurer.

NEW YORK CITY, September 16, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

While it will not be possible for me to make one of your number, which I very much regret, I beg that you will accept my hearty thanks for this mark of your favor.

Yours, in the Craft,

E. M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

WINSTON, N. C., September 13, A. L. 5889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Grand Master Samuel H. Smith directs me to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of 9th inst. He begs you to express to R. W. Bro. W. A. Stevens the appreciation of this Grand Jurisdiction for services rendered, and our regret at severing our fraternal relations.

Fraternally,

HENRY T. BAHNSON, Secretary.

TOLEDO, OHIO, September 14, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Your courteous and fraternal invitation to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 1, and to participate in the ceremonies arranged in commemoration of that event, is hereby acknowledged. I regret exceedingly that my engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to accept. For and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, permit me to extend to you, and through you to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the sincere and cordial congratulations of this Grand Jurisdiction.

The Buckeye Masons of Ohio send greeting: God speed your happiness, prosperity and usefulness; may the exercises and ceremonies on that occasion mark an important period in the history of your Grand Lodge.

With fraternal regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

LEANDER BURDICK, Grand Master.

CINCINNATI, September 18, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I greatly regret that demands of my business duties will deny me the pleasure of an acceptance of your kind invitation to be present at the ceremonies and festivities incident to the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Illinois, commencing 1st proximo.

Thanking you most cordially for the honor of the invitation, believe me,

Fraternally yours,

H. H. TATEM, P. G. C.

DAYTON, OHIO, September 16, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of, and thank you for, your courteous invitation to be present and participate in your semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, on October 1, 2 and 3. Owing to the close proximity of the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment at Washington, D. C., it will be impossible for me to be with you, which I very much regret. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly and fraternally yours,

ELI FASOLD.

DAYTON, OREGON, September 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation of the 22d ult., to be present at the semi centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons. I regret that I am physically unable to attend. Hoping that the occasion may be one of pleasure and honor to the Craft of Illinois, with feelings of my high regard and respect, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, Grand Master.

SALEM, OREGON, September 21, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your kind invitations to our M. W. Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer, to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, were received and delivered. Thanks.

Dear me, but I cannot attend. I regret it from the bottom of my heart. You will leave such a marked and grand example for the brethren to follow fifty years hence. But few will live to witness that event that are with you now. This is the dark side of the picture to us. But how proud you must feel to think your Masonic

steps have not been taken in vain. Many and many a child who will witness the scenes of October, 1889, will be with and of the brethren, though perhaps with approaching silver locks, at that centennial. All to the glory of Freemasonry. Your honor as a Grand Lodge will be preserved in a memory that will be sacred. A household word forever. God bless you all; may His loving hand sustain you to the end of your noble lives as it will in the Grand Lodge above. Again I regret I must say I cannot be with you only in spirit and in admiration. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

S. F. CHADWICK, Grand Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I very much regret that I did not see you while you were in Philadelphia this week. I waited an hour after you were expected at the Temple, in the expectation of seeing you, but I have since learned that a temporary illness prevented your calling. I have placed in the hands of Brother Dr. Samuel J. Dickey, for you, a phototype of our Liber B., which I trust will please you.

Your fraternal bidding to the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been received, but I fear I shall have to deny myself the pleasure of being with you. With kindest regards, I am,

Very fraternally yours,

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, Grand Master.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 24, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your fraternal invitation to participate in the festivities of the semi centennial anniversary of the organization of your Grand Lodge, on the first and second proximos, has been received, and I am very sorry that our Grand Master has placed me under orders for one of those days, of which I suppose you have been advised by him, which prevents my being able to accept.

Yours truly and fraternally,

MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I this morning received your invitation to attend the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of your Grand Lodge, on the 1st proximo, and beg leave to say in reply that duties here will prevent my attendance.

I would esteem it a great pleasure to meet with the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the occasion referred to. As circumstances that I cannot control inter-

vene to prevent, permit me to express the hope that the exercises may be fruitful of enjoyment and instruction to the brethren who may be so fortunate as to be present.

I am, fraternally yours,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Deputy Grand Master.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 19, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : It would afford me great pleasure to take part with you in celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of the first fifty years' existence of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of Illinois, on October 1st, but I have an engagement for the week beginning September 29th, which will prevent me from being with you. I congratulate the brethren of Illinois upon reaching this point in their mature age, and hope that they may enjoy increased prosperity and unity for all time to come. I am, sir,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

M. ARNOLD, Senior Grand Warden.

SHARON, PENN., September 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : Please accept my thanks for your invitation of August 22nd. Other engagements for the first week of October will prevent me from accepting it, but I wish for you and your Grand Lodge all the enjoyment which such an occasion should afford. Thanking you for the remembrance, I remain

Fraternally yours,

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON,

Junior Grand Warden.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I have waited to the last moment to reply to your kind invitation to participate in your semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois on October 1, 1889.

Business compels me to send my regret that I cannot be with you, with many thanks and congratulations. Knowing that the occasion will be a gratifying and eventful one in the history of Masonry in Illinois, I remain

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS R. PUTTON,

Grand Treasurer Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, September 13, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your cordial invitation to be present at your semi-centennial, and regret my inability to be present,

but it gives me great pleasure to say that the senior partner (the only Eichbaum) will be with you.

Hope to see you at Supreme Council next week.

Fraternally,

GEO. P. BALMAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of invitation to semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Grand Lodge of State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, commencing Tuesday, October 1, A. D. 1889, A. L. 5889. I regret that I cannot be present on that occasion.

Heartily wishing you a full and joyful success, I remain,

Yours truly and fraternally,

AUGUSTUS R. HALL.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, September 18, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother : The invitations to your semi-centennial I received and have forwarded as addressed. Thanks for your kind invitation, and I very much regret that I will not be able to accept it, as our busy season has just commenced and it is impossible to leave home. I remain

Yours fraternally,

B. WILSON HIGGS, Grand Secretary.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 26, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master :

Dear Sir and Brother : Your kind and fraternal invitation to be present at the "semi centennial" of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Illinois on 1st prox. received. Accept very hearty thanks for your kind invitation, and I very much regret that distance and business requirements will prevent my being with you on that important occasion.

Trusting that you all will have a right royal good time, I remain

Courteously and fraternally,

GEO. O. TYLER,
Past Grand Master of Quebec.

MONTREAL, P. Q., 24th September, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I am instructed by I. H. Stearnes, Esq., M. Wor. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, to acknowledge the receipt by him of your kind and courteous invitation to be present during the interesting festivities enumerated in

your communication, and to express his sincere regret at his inability to accept, by reason of pressing business engagements.

M. W. Bro. Stearns desires me to say that he hopes your meeting will in every respect be a most successful one, and that the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois will continue to exist and prosper for centuries to come. She is especially endeared to this Grand Lodge and its members, in consequence of assistance and comfort she has given to the Craft in this Jurisdiction, in their struggle to obtain exclusive jurisdiction in and over their territory. With assurance of esteem, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. ISAACSON, Grand Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 27, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your kind invitation to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been duly received. I regret that the long distance from here to your State makes it impossible for me to go. I thank you sincerely and earnestly, and hope that your celebration may prove to be an event pleasing and profitable to the Craft throughout your whole jurisdiction. May peace and prosperity crown all your efforts, and a long life and happiness be your lot.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

GEO. H. KENYON, Grand Master.

DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA, September 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I acknowledge receipt of your invitation, Aug. 22d, to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be celebrated at your annual grand communication, commencing October 1st, and it is with feelings of regret that circumstances are such that I will have to forego the pleasure of meeting with my Illinois brethren on this auspicious occasion. However, I can assure you that the young State of South Dakota extends to the great State of Illinois her right hand of fellowship and brotherly love, and with it our sincere congratulations to our older sister jurisdiction on arriving at her semi-centennial birthday, and sincerely hope that she may, with health and prosperity arrive at her centennial; ah! more, from centennial to centennial, until the last setting sun, as he sinks beneath the western horizon, shall reflect his golden rays on the unshaken dome of Freemasonry in Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. V. AYRES, Grand Master.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 16, A. L. 5889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your very highly appreciated invitation to be present during the festivities and session of the semi centennial communication of the M. W.

Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Illinois, has reached me, and I write to express the great regret which I feel in being unable to accept.

I know of no greater happiness that I could enjoy, than to visit the Grand Lodge which was the home of the lamented Gurney, and is the mother of M. W. Brothers Robbins, Cregier, Browning, Darrah and a host of others, and meet them in the flesh as I have met with them in the spirit for many years.

Very fraternally yours,

CHARLES INGLESBY, Grand Secretary.

ROSSVILLE, TENN., September 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: An invitation to be present at the semi-centennial meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons of Illinois, was handed to me today. It is with sorrow that I am forced to say that previous engagements absolutely forbid my attendance. I know that the Masons of Tennessee will join me in extending fraternal greetings and fervently bid the brethren of Illinois Godspeed.

In that darkest and most terrible period through which the Masons of Tennessee were ever called to pass, in 1878 (the yellow fever scourge), it was an Illinois Mason who sent me, as Grand Master, the first pecuniary aid for ours in distress. M. W. D. C. Cregier was that good brother, and with me his name is held in sweet remembrance. Help was poured out to us until we were forced to say, "hold, enough." Illinois Masons sent us \$2,312.50, which did much good. Long live Masonry in this, our government. May God be with you and the brethren to own and bless you, is the heartfelt wish of

Yours truly,

A. V. WARR,

Grand Representative of Illinois near Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., September 23, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your kind and fraternal invitation to be present and take part with you in your semi-centennial, to hand. In reply allow me to say it would afford me great pleasure, and doubly so when I see the *Smith* family so honorably represented, but owing to press of business, and circumstances, it will be impossible. With kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. G. SMITH,

Senior Grand Warden of Tennessee.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 16, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Accept thanks for the invitation to the semi-centennial communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the 1st of October. I will try to be there on my way to Washington.

W. L. BREWSTER, Grand Recorder.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, September 16, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of six cards sent to me by R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary, and addressed respectively to the six principal officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah, extending to them a fraternal invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies attending the celebration of the semi centennial anniversary of the organization of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, to take place at Chicago. October 1st. The invitations have been transmitted to the brethren to whom they were addressed, who, no doubt, will inform you of their reception and acceptance of invitation.

Much as I personally should be pleased to be with you on the occasion, I find it utterly impossible to avail myself of your kindness, on account of having been on a lengthy trip East during last summer, and the total neglect of the business of the Grand Secretary's office during the time of absence. From my experience of the hospitality of the Chicago brethren at my recent visit to that metropolitan city, I am well convinced that I am losing a most agreeable occasion, such as may not be offered to me at any future period.

To listen to the historical address, which no doubt has been prepared and will be delivered by a Master Workman, would be to me a source of great interest. The time was when the Mormons, then residing in Nauvoo, contributed to swell the roll of the lodges and members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois (1842-3), and since then these very Mormons, although they have been expelled and declared clandestine (Oct. 7, 1844), have continued to work and here in Utah use the secrets and esoteric work of Masonry for purposes not Masonic, to the detriment of the loyal Grand Lodge of Utah.

I hope and doubt not but that the event will be in every point of view a most successful, interesting and instructive one. With assurance of esteem, believe me to be

Faternally yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

FORT DOUGLAS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, September 20, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of your very attractive invitation of the 22d ult., to attend the grand semi-centennial communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the 1st prox. The invitation was directed to me at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and was forwarded from there to me at this post. I know of no occasion that would afford me greater pleasure than to attend this semi-centennial of Illinois Masonry; but owing to the late hour of receiving the invitation, I find it impracticable of so adjusting my military duties as to enable me to avail myself of this occasion to renew my association with the Masonic brethren of my State.

I desire, through you, to tender my thanks to my Worshipful Brother Gil. W.

Barnard, to whom I am indebted for the invitation, and to assure him of my fraternal regard.

I remain respectfully and fraternally yours,

CLAYTON HALE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 24, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please accept my sincere thanks for your very kind invitation to be present with you to witness the ceremonies attending the placing of the cape-stone on the tower of the Auditorium in your city, on the 2d day of October next. Having, as you well know, recently returned from New York, and being obliged to be in Washington the 7th, it will prevent my being present with you.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance, I am, Most Worshipful sir,

Yours courteously,

CHARLES H. HEATON, Grand Warder.

RICHMOND, VA., 21st September, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Receive my warmest thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the semi-centennial celebration of your Grand Lodge from 1st to 4th proximo. My official engagements in Washington, commencing the *local* preparations for the Grand Encampment on the 4th, prevent my acceptance.

That you will have an interesting session of your Grand Lodge I have no doubt, and it would be a source of much pleasure to me to witness the ceremonies of the occasion.

Truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary.

WHEELING, W. VA, September 15, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I owe receipt of your esteemed invitation to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. I assure you it would afford me very great pleasure to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion; but I very much fear I will be prevented from attending on account of previously made arrangements which I shall not probably be able to recall. You have my very best wishes for both a profitable and enjoyable celebration.

Yours fraternally and sincerely,

G. W. ATKINSON, Grand Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, October 1, 1889.

M. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have not forgotten your kind invitation to be with you to-morrow evening. You will remember that I could not give you a positive

assurance that I could comply with your urgent request when we conferred about it in New York. I should be delighted to be present at the exercises to-morrow afternoon and evening, but regret to say it will be impossible. I find I shall be obliged to go to Minneapolis to-night, and shall not be able to reach here again before Friday morning. I need not say that I most sincerely regret my inability to accept your very kind invitation, for which accept my grateful thanks.

Faternally yours,

H. L. PALMER.

MILWAUKEE, September 21, 1889.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: To start on you don't have to answer this. I only want to thank you and General Smith both for the remembrance of a kind invite to your 50 year blow-out. I would be delighted to be there, and if possible may run down a day, but if I do it will be the day after the banquet when I can see you in Grand Lodge. I have to go to Washington. My son who has helped me for the past two years, started in this month in the Madison University, so it is not easy to get away even for a day at this time. However, you know, I wish you all in abundance, the blessings of peace, happiness, prosperity, health, and the love of the Brethren whom you serve so faithfully and well.

Very truly yours,

J. W. LAFLIN.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 3d, A. L. 5889, }
10 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

The M. W. Grand Master: Brethren, I wish to congratulate you upon the success of the semi-centennial exercises yesterday—in every action that you took, the magnificent display, the beautiful ceremony, the banquet and responses last night.

Now, there will be many bills coming in, and I wish you would authorize the incoming Grand Master to pay them on the certification of the Finance Committee.

Which suggestion was, on motion, adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace presented the following reports and resolution from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, were adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred the reports of R. W. Bros. Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, fraternally report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of those officers, together with the vouchers accompanying their reports, and find the same correct as therein set forth.

Your committee further report, that during the recess of the Grand Lodge we have audited bills to the amounts and for the purposes below stated, and which items have been paid and are included in the report of vouchers paid by the Grand Treasurer :

Freeport Journal Printing Co., for printing proceedings, reports, etc.....	\$3,148 27
Printing By-Laws.....	255 00
Expenses of Grand Secretary's office.....	50 70
Stationery and supplies for Grand Secretary	308 63
Postage, express and telegrams.....	744 39
Expenses of Grand Master.....	251 15
Schools of Instruction.....	757 60
Finance Committee expenses to Freeport.....	105 10
Semi-Centennial Committee.....	41 40
J. M. Pearson, tax on Missouri land.....	20 34
History of Freemasonry in Maryland.....	7 00
Insurance	6 00
R. R. French, organist.....	5 00
Expense of Grand Lodge at funeral of P. G. M. Darrah.....	159 50
W. R. Hoyle, Jr., expenses by order G. M.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,865 08

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
SAMUEL W. WADDLE,
Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

In accordance with the usual custom adopted by this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is directed to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same :

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$ 300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
Bro. Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
Harry Breider, janitor.....	25 00
M. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, rent Music Hall	400 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, expense at Grand Lodge as per bill rendered.....	131 36
	<hr/>
	\$1,031 36

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
G. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your committee, to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to amount paid by brethren of Pittsfield for a dispensation to form a lodge at that place, fraternally report : The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Grand Lodge, and it appears that there was no intentional violation of the law on their part. We therefore recommend that the fees paid for the dispensation issued by P. G. M. Darrah, together with such other property of said lodge now in possession of or held in trust for this Grand Lodge, be returned to them.

* * * * *

In the matter of the petition of the Master and Wardens of Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, for remission of dues and restoration to good standing of Bros. John A. Free-land, Sr., and Joseph F. Knight, members of Moultrie Lodge, No. 181, the charter of which has been surrendered, would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and the Grand Secretary be and is hereby directed to issue dimits to the brethren named. Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Finance fraternally submit the following estimate of the probable expense of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year :

For mileage and per diem of Grand officers, committees and representatives...	\$17,800
Printing and distributing proceedings	3,000
Stationery, blanks, postage and express charges	1,000

Schools of Instruction.....	1,000
Expenses of Grand Master.....	400
Contingent expenses.....	8,000

Fraternally submitted,

\$31,200

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation beg leave to report as follows : They have examined the records of work and returns of six lodges working under dispensation.

MORRIS LODGE,

At Waterloo, in Monroe County. Dispensation was issued to twenty brethren November 1st, 1888, and time for making returns was extended by special dispensation. By-laws were regularly adopted and are presented in the record. Eleven petitions were received, of which eight passed safely "the ordeal of the ballot" and the remaining three were rejected. Eight Entered Apprentice, seven Fellow Craft and six Master Mason degrees were conferred.

The number named in dispensation was.....20

Number raised..... 6

Total membership.....26

All of whom join in the petition for charter. Your committee recommend that a charter issue to this lodge as Morris Lodge, No. 787.

LERNA LODGE,

Located at Lerna, in Coles County. Dispensation was issued December 7, 1888, to thirty-nine brethren to organize this lodge, and the lodge was instituted by the M. W. Grand Master December 10th. The W. M. of this lodge has adopted the very novel, as well as illegal, practice of examining his candidates for advancement in the lodge into which they are to be advanced, *i. e.*, an Entered Apprentice is examined in a lodge of Fellow Crafts and a Fellow Craft in a lodge of a Master Masons. Such ignorance is wholly inexcusable, and we commend the brother to the tender mercies of his District Deputy Grand Master. On July 6th the Secretary changed the name

of the lodge to "Muddy Point Lodge, U. D.," and it struggled along under this unhappy sounding cognomen until August 10th, when it was restored to its rightful name.

Petitions received.....	6
Elected.....	5
Rejected.....	1
Initiated.....	5
Passed	4
Raised	3
Number named in dispensation.....	39
Raised	6
Number petitioning for charter.....	36

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Lerna Lodge, No. 788.

AUBURN PARK LODGE,

Located at Auburn Park, in Cook County. Dispensation was issued to this lodge March 13, 1889, and was extended by special action of the Grand Master to September 15th. The records show that a Fellow Craft was passed without previous examination in open lodge, but your committee are constrained to believe that this is an error of the Secretary. Fifteen petitions were received, of which eleven were elected and four were rejected. Thirty-one degrees were conferred, viz.: 11 Entered Apprentice, and 10 each Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

Number named in dispensation.....	14
Raised	10
Number signing petition, not in dispensation	4
Total membership.....	28

This lodge paid dues on but sixteen members, which your committee thinks is not enough, and respectfully suggests that the Grand Secretary investigate. We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Auburn Park Lodge, No. 789.

PITTSFIELD LODGE,

At Pittsfield, in Pike County. Dispensation was issued to twelve brethren on April 20, 1888. The record of this lodge is at variance with the return of work. The record shows that on July 22d a petition was received from one Nathan Stone, and on August 26th from Isaac Counert and Abraham L. Stone, and that one of these petitioners was duly elected, but neither of them appears in the Secretary's returns.

Number of petitions received.....	5
Elected.....	3
Initiated.....	2
Passed	2

Raised.....	2
Number named in dispensation.....	12
Number raised	2
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Total membership.....	14

Your committee have corrected the returns, and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Pittsfield Lodge, No. 790.

BROADLANDS LODGE,

Located at Broadlands, in Champaign County. Dispensation was issued to thirteen brethren June 24, 1889, and was extended by the Grand Master to September 10th. A code of by-laws is presented, but it does not appear that they were ever adopted by the lodge.

Petitions received.....	3
Elected.....	3
Initiated.....	3
Passed	2
Raised	2
Number named in dispensation.....	13
Number raised.....	2
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Total membership.....	15

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Broadlands Lodge, No. 791.

CALHOUN LODGE,

Located at Hardin, in Calhoun County. Dispensation was granted July 12, 1889, and extended to September 10. Nine brethren were named in the dispensation. The M. W. Grand Master informs us that July 16th, "at Low Twelve, the first lodge was instituted in Calhoun County." The record shows that ballots are had for each degree, notwithstanding the fact that the law was changed in that respect many years ago. The record shows eight petitions received, which are not included in the returns. Your committee have corrected the returns, and suggest that the Worshipful Master be furnished with a copy of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge.

Number in dispensation.....	9
Number raised.....	3
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Signing petition.....	12
Petitions received.....	11
Elected.....	4
Initiated.....	3

Passed	3
Raised	3

We recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Calhoun Lodge, No. 792.

VICTORIA LODGE,

Located at Victoria, in Knox County. Dispensation was issued to this lodge September 12, 1889, and your committee concur in the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master that the dispensation be continued.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
D. B. GRATTAN,
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH,
W. P. ENNIS,
HENRY N. GREENEBAUM,

CHICAGO, Oct 2, 1889.

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

R. W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, committees and members of this Grand Lodge are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
JOHN A. LADD,
HENRY C. CLEVELAND,
Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
John C. Smith.....	Grand Master .....	.....	.....	\$..	\$ .....	Chicago
John M. Pearson	Deputy Grand Master...	252	25 20	6	31 20	Godfrey
Monroe C. Crawford.....	Senior Grand Warden..	329	32 90	6	38 90	Jonesboro
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Junior Grand Warden ..	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	.....	.....	..	.....	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	115	11 50	..	11 50	Freeport
Rev. H. W. Thomas.....	Grand Chaplain.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer	Grand Orator.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Leslie A. Munn.....	Deputy Grand Secretary	115	11 50	..	11 50	Freeport
Benj. F. Mason.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	103	10 30	6	16 30	Paxton
Walter A. Stevens.....	Grand Marshal.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
R. S. Gordon.....	Grand Standard Bearer..	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
E. A. Kratz.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	128	12 80	6	18 80	Champaign
John O'Neill.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph E. Evans.....	Junior Grand Deacon....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Monticello
Chester S. Curney.....	Grand Steward.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Daniel Stewart.....	Grand Steward.....	146	14 60	6	20 60	Galena
Geo. W. Warvelle.....	Grand Steward.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Robert R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. K. Forsyth.....	1st District.	.....	.....	\$6	\$ 6 00	Chicago
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph H. Dixon.....	3d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Jacob Krohn.....	5th "	115	11 50	6	17 50	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
E. Sanford.....	8th "	62	6 20	6	12 20	Morris
W. L. Milligan.....	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa
M. U. Trimble.....	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton
Frank G. Welton.....	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	12th "	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City
Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg
C. F. Hitchcock.....	14th "	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria
Owen Scott.....	15th "	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
Fayette S. Hatch.....	16th "	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee
F. E. Eubeling.....	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
T. J. Bronson.....	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville
W. O. Butler.....	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe
I. M. McCollister.....	22d "	240	24 00	6	30 00	Whitehall
Wm. T. Vandever.....	23d "	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville
W. W. Bruce.....	24th "	192	19 20	6	25 20	Casey
Geo. W. Smith.....	25th "	235	23 50	6	29 50	Flora
Samuel Rawson.....	26th "	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy
James Douglas.....	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester
C. M. Forman.....	28th "	277	27 70	6	33 70	Nashville
W. J. Elwell.....	29th "	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown
Jas. A. Rose.....	30th "	352	35 20	6	41 20	Golconda

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles...	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total ...	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	...	...	\$20	\$20 00	Chicago.
Daniel M. Browning.....	307	\$30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
John R. Thomas.....	366	36 60	20	56 60	Metropolis.
Wm. H. Scott.....	366	36 60	15	51 60	Metropolis.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dias.....	160	\$16 00	\$30	\$46 00	Paris.
E. L. Cronkrite.....	115	11 50	20	31 50	Freeport.
Geo. W. Hill.....	316	31 60	30	61 60	Murphysboro.
Ira W. Buell.....	...	...	30	30 00	Chicago.
William S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.

CHARTERED LODGES.

Thomas M. Crossman.....	266	\$26 60	\$20	\$46 60	Edwardsville.
H. M. Gillmore.....	157	15 70	20	35 70	Delavan.
George W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
M. Maynard.....	125	12 50	20	32 50	Apple River.
G. H. B. Tolle.....	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton.....	...	\$...	\$20	\$20 00	Chicago.
D. B. Grattan.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Galatia.
John L. McCullough.....	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
H. N. Greenebaum.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
W. P. Ennis.....	272	27 20	20	47 20	Burnt Prairie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins..... | 263 | 26 30 | \$15 | \$41 30 | Quincy.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	\$26 30	\$30	\$56 30	Quincy.
H. C. Cleveland.....	162	16 20	30	46 20	Rock Island.
John A. Ladd.....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.

FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace.....	266	\$26 60	\$35	\$61 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	....	....	35	35 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	35	47 60	Bloomington

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin.....	115	\$11 50	\$15	\$26 50	Freeport.
W. B. Grimes.....	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....	132	13 20	15	28 20	Kewanee.
James John.....	..	....	15	15 00	Chicago.

OBITUARIES.

J. R. Gorin.....	170	\$17 00	\$20	\$37 00	Decatur.
L. R. Jerome.....	15	1 50	20	21 50	La Grange.
Simon Willard.....	329	32 90	20	52 90	Jonesboro.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther.....	182	\$18 20	\$20	\$38 20	Charleston.
F. W. Havill.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
John R. Hodson.....	....	....	20	20 00	Chicago.

CREDENTIALS.

Haswell C. Clarke.....	56	\$ 5.60	\$20	\$25 60	Kankakee.
D. B. Breed.....	115	11 50	20	31 50	Freeport.
Chas. H. Morrell.....	227	22 70	20	42 70	Augusta.

PETITIONS.

James I. McClintock.....	286	\$28 60	\$20	\$48 60	Carmi.
J. C. Garver.....	67	6 70	20	26 70	Rockford
Chas. H. Brennan.....	15	15 00	Chicago.

RAILROADS.

William Jenkins.....	24	\$8 40	\$35	\$43 40	Mendota.
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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

E. J. Ingersoll.....	308	\$30 80	\$20	\$50 80	Carbondale.
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGDES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	T. W. Macfall.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$5	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	C. E. Dupler.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony.....	3	Mathew Winter.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	R. L. Berry.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	T. D. Appleford.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	C. L. Hovey.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Charles B. Griffith.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	A. H. Hattan.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	L. H. Adams.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	John Lingo.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	E. L. Wahl.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	J. W. Wyne.....	304	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	C. B. Laning.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	J. C. Ferris.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	George Bley.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	John E. Thomas.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	A. T. Scovell.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	James Condra.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	Charles W. Milnor.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	John Wildhack.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Walter Watson.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Barry.....	34	George Wike.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	George M. Sefton.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Bawden.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Monmouth.....	37	R. Laborn.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	W. H. Paul.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman.....	39	William F. Bader.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Charles E. Pettit.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Bloomington.....	43	C. F. Webb.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	John J. McDonald.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	Parrin Shinn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	Albert Snyder.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	George W. Bagby.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	E. C. Cook.....	31	3 10	6	9 10
Cambridge.....	49	R. H. Hinman.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	L. N. Hensler.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Amos Sawyer.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Charles Heinz.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	William N. Price.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	J. H. Sawyer.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	J. F. Robinson.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	H. E. Huston.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	W. C. Austin.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	Charles Jencks.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	Willis H. Ford.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	Asa W. Smith.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	W. F. Dillon.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	W. V. Lamb.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	Robert Higgins.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	W. E. Birkenbend.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples.....	68	W. C. Carver.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka.....	69	William Francis.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	A. H. Saunders.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	Stephen A. Douglas.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	S. L. Jenkins.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Love.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Will H. Behrens.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	Robert L. McKinlay.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan.....	78	John F. Kuhn.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	W. H. Curlin.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	T. W. Pritchett.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	J. A. Mason.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	Ellis I. Day.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	J. D. Strait.....	290	29 00	6	35 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kaskaskia.....	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk.....	334	\$ 33 40	\$ 6	\$ 39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	James Poe.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	O. H. Harpham.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fellowship.....	89	James W. Keeler.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	S. J. Ricker.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	James L. Elliott.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	George W. Phillips.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Samuel Thomas.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	J. E. Morton.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Peter Houscholder.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	William W. Harpster.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Taylor.....	98	William H. Weirick.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	John Sutter.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	J. W. Green.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	H. H. Stone.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	Gustav Otto.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	P. J. Standard.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	M. L. Smith.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	Thomas H. Jefford.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	B. L. Rowland.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	A. McDonald.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	C. J. Renter.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	W. C. Leuce.....	339	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	H. G. Gibbs.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	G. C. Henry.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	William Barnett.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	E. P. Durell.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin.....	117	G. M. Turnbull.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	J. C. Deatherage.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	C. C. Stygh.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	J. C. McBride.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Alex M. Smith.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	Henry Stocker.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	Thomas L. Norman.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	Jacob Cohenour.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Alexander Trotter.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	H. L. Burnett.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	L. P. Allen.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	C. L. McMackin.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	Harrington Canahan.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	L. M. Brock.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	H. Gasaway.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	Fred H. Jones.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	James L. Frazer.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	Charles M. Eaton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	A. A. Hyatt.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Lester Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	Thomas J. Stone.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	J. W. Kleckner.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	H. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	William McGraw.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	S. O. Vaughan.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	Arthur W. Day.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Lee Centre.....	146	B. F. Lane.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	E. B. Ball.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	William S. Waltrip.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	William B. Wright.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	W. Y. Smith.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	H. R. Budd.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	Enos Johnson.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	Julien L. Frohock.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Jacob Gapp.....	134	13 40	6	19 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES,	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total....
Alpha	155	B. Anderson	163	\$16 30	5	\$22 30
Delavan	156	L. W. Lawton	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	John H. Finfrock	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	Oliver N. Owen	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee	159	A. T. Boyle	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	S. N. Howard .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden	161	L. F. Becker	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	John C. Simpson	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Charles Downey	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins	164	Charles H. Martin	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta	165	Horace Critchfield	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	H. T. Cherry	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	M. D. Wilber	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	Robert Andrews	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	M. E. Schofield	115	11 50	6	17 50
Girard	171	S. S. Garst	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	S. A. Graham	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	Henry Andrus	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	Lewis W. Kuhlman	127	12 70	6	18 70
Matteson	175	F. C. Wilcox	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	J. R. Ripley	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	Rush D. Badger	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	J. F. Wooldridge	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	A. J. Combs	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	H. W. Mestling .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian	183	S. E. Snow	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon	185	J. B. Smith	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	William G. Atkins	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	W. F. Browning	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City	189	Havilah Pease	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	Eugene Williams	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington	192	A. G. Morse	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	John Jackson	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom	194	W. S. Hinkson	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe	195	George W. Soule	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	W. R. Whitman	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	Ed A. Culver	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	W. A. Conkey	144	14 40	6	20 40
Centralia	201	W. J. A. DeLancy	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly	203	James B. Keplinger	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	W. A. Moore	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	L. W. Wheeler	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	N. E. Roberts	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	Archibald Robson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	Charles S. Rankin .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln	210	John W. Spellman	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	John T. McBride .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman	212	James Dodson	283	28 30	6	34 30
Ipava	213	I. M. Van Horn	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie	214	Jacob Querbach	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	H. N. Ruffner	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	N. D. Preble	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	W. G. Gregory	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	D. J. Ford	137	13 70	6	19 70
Geo. Washington	222	C. W. Carroll	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	Frank M. Brown	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	H. L. Salthouse	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	C. H. Bynner	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	J. H. Wilson	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	William F. Boyd	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyandot	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	F. M. Jones	373	37 30	6	43 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Per Diem.	Total.
Blandinsville.....	233	S. Thompson.....	210	\$21 00	\$27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	John D. Buchan.....	288	28 80	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	W. N. Byles.....	223	22 30	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	E. B. Jordan.....	231	23 10	29 10
Cairo.....	237	John Wood.....	365	36 50	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	E. H. Stuart.....	242	24 20	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Isaac F. Price.....	252	25 20	31 20
Western Star.....	240	Joseph O'Brien.....	128	12 80	18 80
Shekinalh.....	241	James M. Evans.....	308	30 80	36 80
Galva.....	243	O. P. Stoddard.....	140	14 00	20 00
Horicon.....	244	Frank Barker.....	75	7 50	13 50
Greenville.....	245	C. F. Thrane.....	249	24 90	30 90
El Paso.....	246	H. G. McCord.....	118	11 80	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	M. A. Cushing.....	113	11 30	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	James A. Rose.....	187	18 70	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	M. Spencer Brown.....	240	24 00	30 00
Robinson.....	250	John H. Fulton.....	205	20 50	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	James B. Rutledge.....	138	13 80	19 80
Aledo.....	252	S. D. C. Hays.....	177	17 70	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	Oliver Cripey.....	184	18 40	24 40
Aurora.....	254	Henry M. Grant.....	38	3 80	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	R. C. Clark.....	243	24 30	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	William A. Dodge.....	248	24 80	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	P. A. Kemper.....	172	17 20	23 20
Amon.....	261	E. M. Taylor.....	139	13 90	19 90
Channahon.....	262	Albert T. Randall.....	55	5 50	11 50
Illinois.....	263	W. H. Eastman.....	145	14 50	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	N. A. Whitney.....	88	8 80	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	George Heileman.....	140	14 00	20 00
Kingston.....	266	S. R. Harris.....	265	26 50	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	L. O. Sutton.....	234	23 40	29 40
Paris.....	268	George F. Howard.....	160	16 00	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	George W. Brown.....	25	2 50	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	J. H. Phillips.....	92	9 20	15 20
Blancy.....	271	John Glaza.....	.....	.....	6 00
Carmi.....	272	C. P. White.....	286	28 60	34 60
Miners.....	273	James S. Baume.....	146	14 60	20 60
Byron.....	274	John H. Helin.....	83	8 30	14 30
Milton.....	275	Walter Hanback.....	259	25 90	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	Isaac A. Foster.....	337	33 70	39 70
Accordia.....	277	H. Stiefel.....	.....	.....	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. F. Conyne.....	110	11 00	17 00
Neoga.....	279	James F. Jarvis.....	184	18 40	24 40
Kansas.....	280	J. W. Winn.....	173	17 30	23 30
Brooklyn.....	282	J. P. Johnson.....	82	8 20	14 20
Meteor.....	283	George B. Devoll.....	57	5 70	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. Jones.....	130	13 00	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	J. W. Metcalf.....	223	22 30	28 30
De Soto.....	287	F. P. Reagan.....	302	30 20	36 20
Genoa.....	288	P. C. Anderson.....	59	5 90	11 90
Wataga.....	291	J. H. Merrill.....	156	15 60	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	W. G. Abbott.....	102	10 20	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	James J. Pearson.....	92	9 20	15 20
Dills.....	295	Oscar J. Reese.....	257	25 70	31 70
Quincy.....	296	W. H. Cadogan.....	263	26 30	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	James K. O. Little.....	242	24 20	30 20
Wauconda.....	298	James Monahan, Jr.....	40	4 00	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	Victor Kenney.....	199	19 90	25 90
Hinckley.....	301	H. C. Baier.....	57	5 70	11 70
Durand.....	302	E. A. Hill.....	115	11 50	17 50
Raven.....	303	George R. Schamp.....	44	4 40	10 40
Onarga.....	305	W. C. Morris.....	85	8 50	14 50
T. C. Hobbs.....	306	Arthur Elkin.....	131	13 10	19 10
W. J. Pickett.....	307	Tom H. B. Camp.....	192	19 20	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	J. B. McFatrach.....	.....	.....	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Harvard.....	309	Hugh H. Megran.....	62	\$ 6 20	\$6	\$12 20
Dearborn.....	310	Colvin B. Burt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Henry Verno.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	W. J. Hostetter.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	John A. Keller.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine.....	314	Charles Sigwalt.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	Julius H. Raible.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	G. H. Slingerland.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	E. Campson.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston.....	320	Charles E. Adams.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap.....	321	A. E. Kennedy.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	G. A. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Cobleigh.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	T. W. Hall.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	A. J. Wilhelm.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	L. K. Byers.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	W. F. McKelvy.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	C. F. Norris.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	C. C. Judy.....	230	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	J. Detweiler.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	J. L. Marberry.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	G. L. Stephenson.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	Thomas H. Taylor.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	John W. Augur.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	C. J. Slatem.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	Charles Dreher.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	F. M. Moulton.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	J. H. Walters.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	W. A. Robinson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Weger.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	J. H. Ayers.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	John W. Gaddis.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Croveland.....	352	J. W. Mooberry.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	Frank Estergreen.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	A. A. Harney.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	J. H. H. Elbring.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Joseph S. Rose.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	David A. Hewitt.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	Coit Spalding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	O. B. Slane.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Gust J. Scheve.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	John Roberts.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	W. T. Welles.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Tonica.....	364	Freeman Nickerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	G. W. Poole.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	Thomas L. Badenbug.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	A. G. Forgus.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	H. Cornelius.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	J. M. Smith.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Charles L. Romberger.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	George H. Dunn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	William Husk.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	G. H. Nichols.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
M. R. Thompson.....	381	Lester M. Currier.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Gill.....	382	Thomas M. Angels.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	George J. Rice.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	William Wilson.....	91	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	Dewitt C. Smith.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	Daniel Leach.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	M. Evans.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	C. R. Starr.....	56	5 60	6	11 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ashmore.....	390	J. E. Dudley.....	178	\$17 80	%	\$23 80
Tolono.....	391	Robert Leslie.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	W. H. Aughenbaugh.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	James H. Gormley.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	J. G. Marston.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	H. McPherson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	W. P. Wixom.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	C. Rohrbough.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Buda.....	399	James Lawson.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	Lyman A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell.....	401	Charles E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	T. N. Miner.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	S. M. Badger.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	C. A. Palmer.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	J. P. Jeppeson.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Peter Greenwood.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	W. A. Tweedy.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	J. H. Bartels.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	Charles Hoya.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	John L. Marvel.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	Thomas Eilert.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	F. R. Green.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	C. H. Langford.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	Peter Herman, Jr.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Wm. J. Fern.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	Hiram L. Currier.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	James Tweddale.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	E. T. Doyle.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	M. M. Oliver.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	Rufus Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	J. A. Turner.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Francis Kemp.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	Dr. I. E. Bennett.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	L. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Jay Brown.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	J. M. Willard.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	George W. Miller, M. D.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	R. W. Milar.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Makanda.....	434	J. P. Schwartz.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	J. C. Wainwright.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Nathan Hefter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Camargo.....	440	A. Salisbury.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. Van Antwerp.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	D. C. Sturdevant.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	Allie D. Tyler.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	H. C. Frayser.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. W. Armstrong.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka.....	446	Charles E. Barber.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	W. H. Longden.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	J. H. Rice.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loani.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	Byron Travis.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	452	Julius Schwartz.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	Wm. M. Phares.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	J. L. Gregory.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	D. H. Zepp.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	W. Y. Davis.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	C. A. Furlong.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	George H. Hilliard.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donaline.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	David B. McLean.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	Wm. E. West.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	E. McClure.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Cobden.....	466	John J. Terrill.....	323	\$32 30	\$38 30
South Macon.....	467	R. H. Woodcock.....	180	18 00	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	David Pollock.....	118	11 80	17 80
McLean.....	469	F. A. Eyestone.....	141	14 10	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	Ed Swedberg.....	114	11 40	17 40
Kendall.....	471	George F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	11 00
Amity.....	472	J. P. Esmay.....	30	3 00	9 00
Gordon.....	473	A. J. Grilbeck.....	258	25 80	31 80
Columbia.....	474	Joseph M. Arnin.....	295	29 50	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	29 90
Manito.....	476	James A. McComas.....	164	16 40	22 40
Rutland.....	477	Jonathan Wilson.....	114	11 40	17 40
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	19 80
Momence.....	481	J. A. Conant.....	50	5 00	11 00
Lexington.....	482	R. Stevenson.....	110	11 00	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Ganks.....	214	21 40	27 40
Xenia.....	485	Thomas W. Kepley.....	244	24 40	30 40
Bowen.....	486	C. M. Erwin.....	244	24 40	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	D. A. Sherertz.....	320	32 60	38 60
Clay City.....	488	R. L. Gibbs.....	242	24 20	30 20
Cooper.....	489	H. A. Eidson.....	213	21 30	27 30
Shannon.....	490	J. Mastin.....	121	12 10	18 10
Martin.....	491	H. J. Platt.....	166	16 60	22 60
Libertyville.....	492	John Austin.....	32	3 20	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	A. M. Craddock.....	204	20 40	26 40
Bath.....	494	D. C. Harmison.....	191	19 10	25 10
Stone Fort.....	495	J. H. Blackman.....	318	31 80	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	Dr. J. W. Aiken.....	212	21 20	27 20
Alma.....	497	S. H. Wilson.....	305	30 50	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	A. A. McGahey.....	316	31 60	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Joseph M. Grout.....	185	18 50	24 50
Stark.....	501	Andrew Jackson.....	146	14 60	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	Levi W. Turner.....	154	15 40	21 40
Odin.....	503	N. B. Morrison.....	244	24 40	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Albert Keechler.....	280	28 00	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	Daniel R. Hatch.....	74	7 40	13 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	Wm. Shrum.....	76	7 60	13 60
Home.....	508	E. W. Adkinson.....	...	...	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	J. S. Howe.....	243	24 30	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Hindman.....	258	25 80	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	Gus W. Wahle.....	126	12 60	18 60
Bradford.....	514	H. Phenx.....	129	12 90	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	Benjamin Dill.....	172	17 20	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	A. T. Keithley.....	231	23 10	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	Jacob Long.....	186	18 60	24 60
Roseville.....	519	T. B. Bohon.....	191	19 10	25 10
Anna.....	520	John F. Williford.....	329	32 90	38 90
Illiopolis.....	521	R. T. Spencer.....	186	18 60	24 60
Monitor.....	522	W. H. Brydges.....	37	3 70	9 70
Chatham.....	523	W. J. Smith.....	194	19 40	25 40
Evans.....	524	Walter P. Marsh.....	12	1 20	7 20
Delia.....	525	W. H. Davis.....	213	21 30	27 30
Minooka.....	528	W. H. Randall.....	51	5 10	11 10
Adams.....	529	J. B. McRae.....	283	28 30	34 30
Maquon.....	530	Charles F. Maple.....	173	17 30	23 30
Ashton.....	531	J. J. Hodges.....	84	8 40	14 40
Seneca.....	532	C. H. R. Thomas.....	72	7 20	13 20
Altamont.....	533	G. W. Groise.....	211	21 10	27 10
Cuba.....	534	James Cruisen.....	192	19 20	25 20
Sherman.....	535	W. M. Smith.....	165	16 50	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. H. Tyler.....	41	4 10	10 10
Lockport.....	538	O. W. Moore.....	33	3 30	9 30
Chatsworth.....	539	L. C. Speicher.....	96	9 60	15 60
Harlem.....	540	Frank M. Sherman.....	8	80	6 80
Sigel.....	541	T. P. Mantz.....	195	19 50	25 50
Towanda.....	542	F. M. Moats.....	120	12 00	18 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Cordova.....	543	W. R. Frick.....	152	\$15 20	\$6	\$21 20
Virginia.....	544	John F. Robinson.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	Thomas R. Lees.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	S. R. Crawford.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Sharon.....	550	A. B. Blake.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point.....	552	B. F. Colehower.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	Charles Robinson.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Humboldt.....	555	Al. A. Schoch.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	J. H. Shankland.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Philip Maas.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	C. R. Cross.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	George N. Melendy.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	J. W. Foster.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	562	A. B. Robenson.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow.....	564	Wm. J. Van Matre.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pleasant Hill.....	565	F. L. Zennberg.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	D. S. Efner.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	John A. Baker.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	W. H. Pringle.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	Charles A. Barnes.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	Nathaniel H. Jackson.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	Henry Leach.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Capron.....	575	H. E. Kellogg.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	J. H. Atkinson.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	H. B. Frazier.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Elbridge.....	579	H. W. Terrell.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Hazel Dell.....	580	David H. Sanford.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	Wm. L. McLane.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	H. L. Jackson.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	Timothy Gruaz.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	J. L. Hastings.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	Robert S. Anderson.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	F. F. Dunbar.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Burk.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount.....	590	A. L. White.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	O. R. Morey.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	Elias F. Brown.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	George F. Curry.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
National.....	596	J. W. Ostrander.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Cerro Gordo.....	600	George Peck.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede.....	601	S. M. Gentry.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	D. W. Lecrone.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	Charles M. Howard.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator.....	607	J. M. Davidson.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	608	Dr. W. F. O'Brien.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	George S. Humme.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	L. M. Blades.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	John W. Swatek.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	George E. Wilson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	James Simcox.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	William Overton.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Good Hope.....	617	E. E. James.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	Wm. S. Wetzel.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	James E. Ray.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	Byron W. Wilson.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Union.....	627	H. W. Miller.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	John S. Organ.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton.....	631	B. Hutchinson.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	A. J. Stevenson.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Ira Predmore.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	W. H. B. Tate.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	Richard P. Hunter.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	F. W. Mynick.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	Simon Fish.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	B. R. Ewing.....	144	14 40	6	20 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Apollo.....	642	John A. Langer.....	.....	\$.....	\$6	\$ 6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	James Keates.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	Dr. T. J. Edwards.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	Henry Woll.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	H. F. Hess.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	S. L. Reefy.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	M. E. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	T. D. Hinckley.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atwood.....	651	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Yorktown.....	655	J. E. Greenman.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Wolf Gresheim.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	O. C. Hutchmacher.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	William Kennedy.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	James P. Montgomery.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Phoenix.....	663	W. McMorow.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	James A. McCorkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	George W. Tipsword.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	T. G. Athey.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Frank Winter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	D. Gayle.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	John S. Barger.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	George Champion.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Moritz Loeb.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	T. A. Stewart.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	D. M. Erskine, Jr.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	J. M. Pearce.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	John A. Miller.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	George W. Porter.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville.....	681	S. W. Culp.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	J. W. K. McClure.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	H. C. Yetter.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	J. C. D. Carr.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	H. W. Holmes.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	A. B. Clarke.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	S. R. Pollock.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	J. W. Gross.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	Samuel Marshall.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	P. J. Hermou.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	A. A. McMurray.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle River.....	696	W. R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Hutton.....	698	A. N. Rosecrans.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	William Lynd.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	Frank D. Thomas.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	C. W. Postlewait.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	Edward Davison.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	John C. Webb.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	J. K. Flenniken.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	C. G. Weymouth.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	George Steely.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	Thompson Bosler.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	R. E. Peet.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	J. H. B. Willoughby.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	William M. Johnson.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown.....	714	A. J. Davis.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	L. D. Wells.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Calumet.....	716	S. C. Reed.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana.....	717	Charles J. F. Scharf.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	M. W. Spencer.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	J. W. McBride.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	722	J. R. Fields.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	721	Truman Wolfe.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	L. E. Quigley.....	291	29 10	6	35 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Chandlerville.....	724	L. M. Dick.....	201	20 10	\$6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	B. R. Cole.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	C. M. Oleson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	R. L. Taylor.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Lake Creek.....	729	C. W. Duncan.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	J. A. Hargrane.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	John A. McIntosh.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	R. A. Lomax.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	H. E. Hawkins.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	H. M. Kline.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	A. Graurden.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith.....	737	C. J. Moyer.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Saunemin.....	738	Thomas L. Spafford.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	E. T. Head.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	E. H. Buck.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland.....	741	A. M. Caldwell.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	George T. Pearce.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Goode.....	744	J. D. Bellamy.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	G. A. Beatson.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Weldon.....	746	J. Cornwell.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	B. L. Tabler.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	Asbery Hevren.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Summers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	E. R. Clark.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	A. M. Booker.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	T. E. Silkey.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Saylor.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	750	John Mulveane.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Nathan Small.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	Joseph Fournier.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hickory Hill.....	759	Edwin B. Reid.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley.....	761	F. R. Baker.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	T. C. Ford.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	Henry Cole.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	D. G. Lindsay.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	Lewis Pickett.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	W. G. Raper.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	N. G. Shaw.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
St. Elmo.....	769	H. Ebelmesser.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange.....	770	P. G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	John A. Lachmann.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	Milton Moore.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Omega.....	775	R. S. Curd.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Grand Crossing.....	776	J. B. Gooch.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	William H. Bryan.....	6	6 00	6	6 60
Gurney.....	778	John T. Farmer.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	F. H. Leiferman.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	H. H. Kime.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Colchester.....	781	E. D. Stevens.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	George W. Luckey.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	Fritz Mueller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Stanford.....	785	W. T. Crain.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	T. W. Wilson.....	191	19 10	6	25 10

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas presented the following report from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report, that they have carefully examined all cases of appeals referred to them, and herewith submit the result of their labor :

—— ———
vs.
FRANKFORT LODGE, No. 567.

} No. 1.

One ——— was tried on certain charges and specifications by said lodge, of which he was a member, and acquitted. This appeal was taken to reverse such action. At the threshold of the consideration of this case, your committee were notified that since the trial in the lodge other charges and specifications were preferred against the same brother, and after trial he was found guilty and expelled, and this sentence remains now in force. By this subsequent action of the lodge the accused is Masonically dead and not a member of the Fraternity, and no further action is required to be taken in this case. Your committee therefore recommend that the case be dismissed.

[R. W. Bro. W. S. Cantrell took no part in the disposition of this case by the committee.]

—— ———
vs.
PARIS LODGE, No. 268.

} No. 2.

Action of lodge set aside and accused expelled.

[R. W. Bro. J. E. Dyas took no part in the consideration of this case.]

—— ———
vs.
ALMA LODGE, No. 497.

} No. 3.

Action of lodge set aside and accused reinstated.

—— ———
vs.
HIBBARD LODGE, No. 249.

} No. 4.

Action of lodge sustained.

—— ———
vs.
MAKANDA LODGE, No. 434.

} No. 5.

Action of lodge sustained.

PIASA LODGE, NO. 27. ^{215.}

} No. 6.

Action of lodge set aside and accused reinstated.

BODLEY LODGE, NO. 1. ^{215.}

} No. 7.

Action of lodge set aside and accused expelled.

MURPHYSBORO LODGE, NO. 498. ^{215.}

} No. 8.

Action of lodge set aside, and remanded for new trial.

[W. Bro. Hill took no part in the consideration of this case.]

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. E. DYAS,
G. W. HILL,
W. S. CANTRELL,
IRA W. BUELL,
E. L. CRONKRITE,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee to Consider Reduction in Expenditures.

R. W. Bro. E. J. Ingersoll, for the Committee on Reduction in Expenditures, presented the following report.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier moved that the report be amended so as to make the number of District Deputy Grand Masters 40 instead of 20, which was carried.

It was then moved that the Grand Lodge second the proposed amendment, which the Grand Lodge refused to do.

Moved that the report of the committee go on record, which was adopted.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

Your committee would respectfully submit the following recommendations as worthy of your careful consideration, and would call your attention first to the address of our M. W. Grand Master on the subject of expenditures of the Grand Lodge. (See page 21, proceedings 1888.) To remedy the existing evils and be just to all is the earnest desire of your committee. What is equitable is just, impartial, fair and upright, and by it this Grand Lodge in the day of its prosperity in the spirit of fraternity should stand.

Your committee find there has been paid for mileage and per diem to the officers, representatives and committees in attendance at the last Grand Lodge communication the following amounts :

	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>
	<i>10c.</i>	<i>\$2—3 Days.</i>
20 Grand officers.....	\$ 191 60	\$ 96 00
30 District Deputy Grand Masters.....	391 30	180 00
45 Members Committees.....	790 80	925 00
626 Representatives.....	10,552 60	3,756 00
	<u>\$11,926 30</u>	<u>\$4,957 00</u>
Total paid Grand officers and representatives Grand Lodge.....		\$16,883 30

To this amount add the sum of \$328.20 expenses incurred by District Deputy Grand Masters and members of committees, and not enumerated in above statement, and you have the sum of \$17,211 50, as reported by the Grand Secretary. To reduce the mileage and increase the per diem, your committee would ask your attention to the following statement covering the expenditures of the Grand Lodge if these proposed amendments shall be adopted (taking as a basis the last Grand Lodge) :

	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>
	<i>6c.</i>	<i>4 Days—\$3.</i>
20 Grand officers.....	\$ 114 96	\$ 240 00
20 District Deputy Grand Masters.....	156 50	240 00
45 Members Committees (\$5 per diem).....	474 48	900 00
626 Representatives Grand Lodge.....	6,331 56	7,512 00
	<u>\$7,077 50</u>	<u>\$8,892 00</u>

Making total paid to the Grand officers, District Deputy Grand Masters,

Committees and Representatives..... \$15,969 50 showing a net gain to the Grand Lodge of one thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars (\$1,242 00). And the question of justice and equity, recognized by the Grand Lodge, with this statement of facts we beg to submit the following amendments: In view of the above annual saving, and to equalize the burdens and emoluments of the lodges belonging to this jurisdiction, would ask the Grand Lodge to submit to the subordinate lodges for their consideration the following amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge :

1st. To amend Article 2 of the Constitution by striking out the word "thirty" before District Deputy Grand Masters.

(See Constitution, Page 18, Article 2.)

2d. To amend Article XIV., by striking out the 1st and 2d Sections, and insert in lieu thereof the following :

SECTION 1. Immediately upon the adoption of this amendment, the Grand Master shall divide the State into as many districts as there are Congressional districts in the State.

SEC. 2. One District Deputy Grand Master shall be appointed and commissioned annually by the Grand Master for each Congressional district in the State, whose territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as the Congressional district for which he shall be appointed.

Each Deputy Grand Master shall be a resident of the district and a member of some lodge therein.

(See Page 27.)

To amend Article XI. by striking out Section 9, and insert the following ;

This Grand Lodge may establish a mileage and per diem rate for its officers, representative highest in rank from each lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding three (3) cents per mile each way, and three dollars per day for each day's attendance, not exceeding four days for any session of the Grand Lodge.

(See Page 24, Grand Lodge Constitution.)

To amend the By-Laws that they may not conflict with the constitutional provision, if adopted by the requisite number of our subordinate lodges—two thirds—your committee would recommend to strike out Section 6, Article XIII., and insert the following :

The Grand officers designated in Article V. of the Constitution, each member of the standing and special committees, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction, and all District Deputy Grand Masters shall be allowed three cents per mile each way going and returning for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route ; and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) three dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees ; *Provided*, that all standing committees may be allowed such sum in addition to the three dollars per day as the Finance Committee may recommend for each day's attendance on duty as a member of a committee ; *Provided, further*, that no member shall receive mileage and per diem in more than one capacity.

To strike out Section 3, of Article VII., and insert the following, to be called Section 3 :

The Grand Tyler shall receive in addition to the constitutional mileage and per diem, the sum of fifty dollars for each session of the Grand Lodge ; and shall also, when called by the Grand Master to transport the lights, jewels and regalia of the Grand Lodge to any point within the State to be used in the performance of any Masonic duty, receive mileage and per diem (only) as when attending the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. INGERSOLL, Carbondale.
ASA W. BLAKESLEY, Quincy.

M. W. Grand Master John C. Smith asked that the Grand Master elect be given authority to pay all bills that have been incurred in connection with our semi-centennial exercises, which, on motion, was adopted.

R. W. Bro. D. J. Avery:

M. W. Grand Master: Inasmuch, sir, as one of the most interesting ceremonies which has ever been performed under the auspices and by the officers of this Grand Lodge occurred on yesterday—that of laying the cape-stone of a public structure, the Auditorium—and inasmuch as a ritual for that ceremony had to be prepared, and which I think has met with the approval of all the members of this Grand Lodge—

I move you, sir, that this Grand Lodge approve and adopt as a part of the ceremonials of this Grand Lodge, the form and ceremonial which was used yesterday in laying the cape-stone, or placing the cape-stone of the Auditorium building, and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle for preparing them.

Which was, on motion, adopted, and were as follows:

CELEBRATION OF CAPE STONES.

When the Grand Lodge shall have arrived at the building the Grand Master shall approach first, followed by the other Grand officers, civil magistrate, and other invited guests of the Grand Lodge, and all being in readiness the Grand Marshal shall advance to the front and say:

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now command silence!

The choir will then render some suitable

ANTHEM.

after which some official, connected with the building, should advance and publicly invite the Grand Master to place the cape stone, substantially as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master: In behalf of the Trustees (Directors or other officers) of the (name of association or society) under whose auspices and direction this enterprise has been thus far advanced, I respectfully request that you will now complete the building they have erected, by the placing of the cape stone, according to the customs of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

The Grand Master will then address the assembly, announcing the purpose of the occasion, etc., or, if desired, may use the following:

Men and Brethren: It was one of the invariable practices of the ancient operative Masons, upon the completion of the edifice upon which they had been engaged, to celebrate, with great signs of rejoicing, the placing in position of the last stone of which the building was composed. Their tools were laid aside—rest and refresh-

ment succeeded labor—and the day was devoted to rejoicing and thanksgiving for the completion of the structure.

The example of the ancient craftsman is worthy of all imitation, and it is fit, that we have assembled here to day to crown the work of many months, and that this ancient Fraternity should perform the office of placing upon its walls the last stone that enters into its composition, consecrated by our prayers, and dedicated to Justice, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence. * * * * The teachings of Freemasonry inculcate, that in all our works, great or small, begun or finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty then to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore call upon all present to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

The brethren will uncover while the Grand Chaplain delivers the following, or some other appropriate

PRAYER :

Almighty and Most Merciful God, we, Thy servants, reverently and humbly approach Thy presence, and pray that Thou wilt look upon and bless our present assembling and accept the work we offer. Be pleased, O Father, to shed abroad in the hearts of all men a greater love for Thee and for each other; incite them to a due appreciation of the nobility of labor and incline them ever to keep Thy law. Especially would we pray that this building, now about to be completed by our hands, may long remain as a monument to the zeal and liberality of its founders, the architect who designed it, and the craftsmen who have so faithfully executed the designs; and may it serve to encourage others to emulate their actions. Bless, we pray Thee, the labors of our Fraternity wherever dispersed, and give to us all a wider charity, a more unselfish devotion, and a renewed zeal for every good work. And to Thy name shall be ascribed all the glory. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

[Music may here be introduced, if desired.]

The Deputy Grand Master, escorting the Principal Architect, who should bear with him the working tools, will then advance and address the Grand Master as follows :

Most Worshipful Grand Master: I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Brother (or Mr.)——, the architect, to whose skillfully devised plans and untiring industry is due the magnificent edifice before which we are now assembled.

Principal Architect : Most Worshipful Grand Master: Having been entrusted with the duty of designing this edifice, and of supervising and directing the workmen in its erection, and having been enabled to witness its completion, I now,

with due respect, present to you for inspection and approval the last stone that enters into its composition, and with it the implements of operative Masonry, * there being no further occasion for their use.

The Principal Architect delivers the working tools to the Grand Master, who presents the square, level and plumb to the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, respectively, saying :

Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office, and with them you will test the stone. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, you will apply the square.

D. G. M. : M. W. Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. : R. W. Senior Grand Warden, you will apply the level.

S. G. W. : M. W. Grand Master : I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M. : R. W. Junior Grand Warden, you will apply the plumb.

J. G. W. : M. W. Grand Master : I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

The Grand Master, then addressing the Principal Architect, shall say :

I accept this work, assuring you of my hearty approval, and will forthwith proceed to consecrate it according to ancient usage. Right Worshipful Brethren, you will present the elements.

The Deputy Grand Master will advance and present the vessel of corn, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you with the element of corn, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master : I scatter this corn as an emblem of Plenty ; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven ever be showered upon us.

The Senior Grand Warden presents the vessel of wine, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you with the element of wine, to be used according to immemorial custom.

M. W. Grand Master : I pour this wine as an emblem of Joy and Gladness ; may prosperity ever attend us and brotherly love prevail through all time.

The Junior Grand Warden presents the vessel of oil, saying :

M. W. Grand Master : I respectfully present you the element of oil, to be used according to immemorial custom.

*Or, if the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, say : " I now return to you the implements entrusted to me at the laying of the corner-stone."

M. W. Grand Master : I pour this oil as an emblem of Peace ; may its blessings abide with us continually.

And then extending his hands the Grand Master shall say :

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among all men throughout the world. May the blessings of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here erected long remain.

The stone will now be elevated and placed in position and the Grand Honors will be given three times.

The Grand Master will then make report as follows :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the proper authorities, the cape stone of the —— has been celebrated with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. Brother Grand Marshal, you will make proclamation.

Grand Marshal : In the name of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now proclaim that the cape stone of the —— has this day been celebrated according to the old customs of Free and Accepted Masons.

CLOSING ODE.

Placing Cape Stone.

(*Air—America.*)

- 1 Placed now in form most true
Our finished work we view,
With hearts sincere :
Long be the Cape Stone found
Grateful to all around,
As notes of joy resound,
In accents clear.
- 2 While years roll silent by,
Pointing our Hope on high
There let it stand :
There may the good and great,
With fondest joy elate,
Faith's promised bliss await,
At HEAVEN'S command.
- 3 When, our last labor o'er,
Scenes of this life no more
Charm our frail sight,
Then in God's holy care
May each protection share,
Bliss fond unending there
In Perfect Light.

BENEDICTION.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

M. W. Jerome R. Gorin submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Obituaries present themselves before this Grand Body and ask you for a time to lay aside your working tools, that tribute may be paid to our departed brethren.

“ In the midst of life we are in death.”

“ Be ye also ready, therefore ; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.”

These startling truths come ringing down through by-gone ages, and to-day, as they have been in the past, are verified as the death-knell sounds in our ears. And when the summons comes, whether it shall be in the morning of life, when hopes are bright and life is full of smiles, and we go laughing on our way ripening into more mature manhood ; or at the noontide of our existence, when we begin to realize what life means and we take our place among the busy throng and march onward toward the goal ; or in the evening of life when the shadows are lengthening, the step unsteady, the world fading away, the windows are darkened, the beyond almost revealed to our nearer vision, may we be ready to hear the welcome plaudit, “ well done.”

DARRAH.

Dr. Alexander T. Darrah, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The Fraternity were startled as by the ringing of an alarm bell at midnight when all is hushed in sleep, by the announcement that Bro. Darrah had been called to his reward—in the vigor of manhood, in the prime of life, with high hopes and bright prospects before him of adding to the well-earned laurels with which his friends in private and in public life had crowned him, and to the deserved honors conferred by his Masoic brethren. But he has gone—no, not gone ; he has only stepped into an adjoining room, the door ajar, listening anxiously for the footsteps of the loved ones soon to follow. Let us forget his foibles, faults, whatever they may have been, remembering only his virtues, and striving earnestly to emulate the laudable ambition of his life—“ The greatest good for the greatest number.”

Bro. Darrah was born on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1836, in Delaware, Ohio, and died at his home in the city of Bloomington, Illinois, September 4, 1889. The particulars of his last illness are too widely known to the Craft to require detailed description by your committee. He studied medicine in his early years and took rank among the foremost in his profession, and was engaged in active practice at the time of his death. He was made a Mason in May, 1863, in New Salem Lodge, No. 218, New Salem, Ill. ; exalted to the sublime degree of the Royal Arch in Champaign

Chapter, No. 50, Champaign, Ill., in 1875, and was a member of Urbana Council, R. & S. Masters, to which he was admitted in 1876; he received the orders of Knighthood in 1877. From 1868 until the time of his death Brother Darrah occupied positions of honor and trust in the Grand Lodge, having been Grand Lecturer, Grand Examiner, Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master, which last position he held for two years. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of the Masons of Illinois.

HAINES.

R. W. Brother Elijah M. Haines was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, A. D. 1822. He came to Illinois in 1835 with his brother, John C. Haines, stopping first in Chicago, later moving to Joliet where he worked on a farm until 1836, when he settled in Lake County, which remained his home until his death, a period of more than fifty years. Young Haines had no opportunity of attending school, having a widowed mother dependent on him for support, but he procured books and taught himself not only the rudiments of an English education, but Latin and German as well. Later he took up surveying and law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Bro. Haines was an author of no little note, his "Treatise on Township Organization," "Law Manual," and "Parliamentary Law" are widely known, and "Haines' Treatise" may be found in nearly every justice's court in the State.

Bro. Haines was eight times elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and twice was speaker of the House of Representatives; he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869 and '70. In Union Lodge, No. 78, Waukegan, Ill., Bro. Haines first saw Masonic light, October, 1849; in 1851 assisted in the organization of and was the first W. M. of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115; in 1854 he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Bro. Haines died at his home in Waukegan, Ill., April 25, 1889, aged 67 years. He was buried April 28, with Masonic honors, the M. W. Grand Master officiating. While we drop the sympathetic tear over the grave of our departed brother, let us cast around his foibles, whatever they may have been, the broad mantle of Masonic charity, nor withhold from his memory the commendation that his virtues claim at our hands.

DUNNING.

Charles Winthrop Dunning was born at Auburn, New York, April 15, 1828. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Missouri in 1850. He was surgeon in charge of the U. S. Hospital at Mound City, Ill., during the years 1861 and 1862. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Materia Medica in the medical department of the University of Missouri, but on account of his large practice and the urgent entreaties of his patients, he declined the position.

He was an enthusiastic Mason; ten times Cairio Commandery chose him its Eminent Commander, and in the Grand Commandery his sterling worth was recog-

nized by his election to the office of Grand Generalissimo. He was a member of Cairo Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery. When and where he was made a Mason your committee have been unable to learn.

Bro. Dunning had been in delicate health for some months, but none of his friends thought that the end was so near. It had been his wish to die without lingering illness, and that he might be buried on Sunday—both of which requests were granted. He died on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1888, at 5:30 P. M., and was buried Sunday, Nov. 4th. The day previous to his death he wrote five prescriptions, the last one at 8:30 o'clock P. M. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of Cairo Commandery, No. 13.

JENNINGS.

Noah Jennings, Past Master of Greenland Lodge, No. 665, died at his home, near Beecher City, Ill., January 15, 1889. Brother Jennings was born in Fayette County, Illinois, January 17, 1841, being 48 years of age at the time of his death. He was made a Mason February 22d, 1872, and was elected W. M. of his lodge December 10, 1880, which position he filled with honor and credit. As a citizen and neighbor Brother Jennings was a model man—no worthy cause ever called on him in vain. He was a man of firm convictions, but mingled with that firmness was a commendable toleration. Taken in all he was just such a man as few communities produce. He will be as greatly missed as he is deeply mourned.

MAYOR.

James Mayor, Past District Deputy Grand Master, was born April 10, 1842, and died August 3d, 1889. He was made a Mason in La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, Dec. 17, 1864, was elected Master of that lodge in 1866, and received the Capitular degrees in Dallas Chapter, No. 111, in 1868. He received the Council degrees at Carthage in 1878, and was created a Knight Templar in Almoner Commandery, Augusta, in 1881, and was its Eminent Commander for one year. He served the Grand Lodge of Illinois as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first District for four years, and was at the time of his death Grand King of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Illinois.

BUXTON.

Harvey P. Buxton was born in Vermont, November 24, 1834. Bro. Buxton was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on July 25, 1867. He was W. M. of Scott Lodge for three years. Brother Buxton was a good man and Mason, a devoted and loving husband, a kind and indulgent father. He was a member of Cyrene Commandery, No. 23, and Oriental Consistory A. & A. S. R., Chicago.

CLEMSON.

James Y. Clemson was born at Edwardsville, Ill., March 20, 1821, and died at

Olmstead, Ill., March 30, 1889, one of the old settlers of Pulaski County. He was made a Mason in North Caledonia Lodge, No. 47. Later he became a member of Cairo Chapter and Commandery. His funeral was conducted by Cairo Commandery, No. 13, K. T.

HUGHES.

In regard to Brother J. C. Hughes, of Gibson City, Illinois, Past Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, your committee have been unable to obtain any statistics.

CHARLES, OF INDIANA.

M. W. Bro. Albert P. Charles, of Indiana, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1840, and died at his home in Sycamore, Indiana, February 11, 1889. His chosen profession was law, in which he rose to a high position. He received his first degree in Masonry in 1869, and between that time and 1886 received all the degrees up to and including the 33d, and had served as M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, M. E. Grand High Priest, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council R. & S. M., and Vice President of the Council of High Priests. As a writer on Masonic subjects he ranked among the foremost of his age. From the report of the special committee appointed by the Grand Master at the time of his death, we gather that in his early years he was somewhat of a skeptic, but upon his introduction into our Institution he became a devout believer in the Grand Architect of the Universe. "These were his virtues; ills to find we leave to those who have not sinned."

SIMONS, NEW YORK.

M. W. Bro. John W. Simons was born in the city of New York on the 8th day of October, 1821, and departed this life on the 23d day of October, 1888. M. W. Bro. Simons was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in his twenty-third year; he received the Capitular degrees in 1848, and "The Order of the Temple" in 1849. He was Grand Master of Masons in 1860, Grand High Priest in 1869 and 1870, and Grand Master of Knights Templar in 1855 and 1856. For many years he was chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in the Grand Lodge and Commandery, and chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence in the Grand Chapter.

LEWIS, AND OTHERS.

P. M. W. Grand Master John L. Lewis, of New York, departed this life June 12, 1889. Your committee have been unable to obtain statistics of Bro. Lewis' life, beyond the fact that at the time of his death he was the oldest known Past Grand Master in the world.

We learn, too late to obtain statistics, of the death of P. M. W. Grand Master

Jedd P. C. Cotterill, of Wisconsin, who was received into the Grand Lodge above February 8, 1889.

Kansas mourns the death of P. M. W. Grand Master William Cowgill, who died June 9, 1889.

Deputy Grand Master George Hines passed to the life everlasting February 20, 1889.

J. R. GORIN,
L. R. JEROME,
SIMON WILLARD,
Committee.

PRESENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

M. W. Bro. Robbins :

M. W. Grand Master, I have the honor to present here before you the following brethren, who have received commissions from the various jurisdictions therein named : R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens, representative of New York ; R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Dixon, representative of Arkansas ; R. W. Bro. Malachi Maynard, representative of New Brunswick ; R. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard, representative of Louisiana ; R. W. Bro. Phillip Mass, representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho ; R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The M. W. Grand Master :

Brethren, it affords me pleasure to welcome you as accredited representatives from the several Grand Lodges from which you have commissions, and I beg on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Illinois that you return the fraternal greetings of forty-five thousand true, earnest and upright Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction to the several jurisdictions that you represent, bearing the olive branch of peace, and praying that the amicable relation that now exists between these jurisdictions and Illinois may ever continue ; that peace, plenty and prosperity may ever abound with them. Brethren, join with me in according the Grand Honors of Masonry to the representatives of these several Grand Jurisdictions.

R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens :

M. W. Grand Master : In behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which I have the honor to represent here, I wish to extend to you, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the fraternal expression that the Grand Master has just tendered to us, from the State of New York. We in the State of New York, whether you be French, Spanish, German, Norwegian or Danish, we love you, and invite you to the respective lodges speaking and doing work in the several languages of the world—all represented in the jurisdiction of New York, and doing the standard work as adopted by our Grand Lodge.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, in behalf of the seventy-eight thousand Masons in New York, to the forty-five thousand Masons in the State of Illinois, I wish to extend to them, through you, the fraternal wishes and friendship of that great Grand Jurisdiction.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : I thank you sincerely for the kind reception accorded me as the representative of the Grand Lodge of the old North State, and it will afford me much pleasure to convey to them your assurances of fraternal regard. Could we go back and consult the history of this country, we would find that the noble deeds of her sons, both in the forum and in the field, have been such as to earn the gratitude of a nation. So also have their Masonic labors entitled them to the warmest consideration of the Craft throughout the length and breadth of the land. Time will not permit me to recount them, but permit me, Most Worshipful Grand Master, in conclusion, to indulge the hope that the action of their Grand Lodge in appointing me their representative near this Grand Lodge, will not mar the harmony or the kind fraternal relations so long existing, but that it may unite the two Grand Jurisdictions still closer in the bonds of fraternal union. I thank you again.

R. W. Bro. Phillip Mass :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren : I heartily thank you for this courteous reception, and allow me to extend to you the fraternal greeting and convey to you the good will of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. Let me also express to you the best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity. I will not take up your valuable time, because I am not a speaker, and can hardly express myself on an occasion of this kind. I again thank you.

R. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois : It gives me pleasure, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, to acknowledge this fraternal courtesy. It will be useless for me to say that I hope the pleasant relations existing between these two Grand Jurisdictions will always continue; we all hope that, and I can say that being personally acquainted with many of the members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that they are good men and good Masons, and we all know that the members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in morals, in intellect, and in Masonic principles are second to the members of no other jurisdiction. I believe we may safely say that the relations between these two jurisdictions will always continue to be pleasant. I shall take pleasure in conveying this greeting to the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. I thank you again.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master :

Brethren, I present to you, the R. W. Bro. Dixon, the typical Arkansas traveller, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Dixon :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge : Allow me, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, to return to you their fraternal greeting and thanks. May the harmony that has so long existed between this Grand Jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, continue in the future.

The M. W. Grand Master :

Brethren, a year ago there was a cloud in the Eastern horizon, a question of the fisheries. The representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick settled all that difficulty. I introduce to you Bro. Malachi Maynard.

R. W. Bro. Maynard :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge : I extend to you my hearty thanks for the cordial and courteous reception you have given me, as the representative of the Grand Jurisdiction of New Brunswick. I accept it as a token of courtesy to the Grand Lodge which I have the honor of representing.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report, which was discussed by Brethren Browning, Stevens, Thomas, Pearson and others, and which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence to whom has been referred communications from several bodies asking recognition as Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry, has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports :

As the Grand Master has well said, the first question to be settled is whether bodies thus seeking recognition are grand lodges in the sense required to warrant their recognition. With respect to some of the bodies whose applications have been considered, viz. : the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, there can be no hesitation in giving an affirmative answer to this question.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was organized on the 13th day of June, 1889, by the representatives of the lodges lying north of the seventh standard parallel in the Territory of Dakota. The proceedings of organization were regular and the new grand lodge starts out with the allegiance of all the lodges in the territory soon to become the State of North Dakota. James W. Cloes, of Jamestown, N. D., was elected Grand Master ; David S. Dodds, Lakota, N. D., Grand Secretary.

A Grand Lodge of Victoria was inaugurated in 1883, there being also in existence there at that time three provincial grand lodges—English, Scotch and Irish. As the new grand lodge did not command the allegiance of a majority of the lodges

in the province, it was not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. On the 20th of March, 1889, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria was inaugurated, entering upon its existence with 94 lodges belonging to the English Constitution, 16 to the Irish, 13 to the Scotch, and 18 to the Victorian. This comprises all the lodges in the province but two belonging to the English Constitution, which still hold aloof. Bro. Sir W. J. Clarke is Grand Master; Bro. T. H. Lempriere, Grand Secretary, and Bro. D. Meadowcroft, Grand Secretary for foreign correspondence of the new grand lodge, all of Melbourne.

In view of the foregoing, your committee recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria be and are hereby recognized as regularly formed, independent and sovereign grand lodges, entitled to full and exclusive jurisdiction within the territories occupied by them respectively.

Your committee has unofficial knowledge that in the Province or Colony of New South Wales the same happy condition of affairs has been reached in the formation of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, as has been attained in Victoria; but as no official application for recognition has been received, it refrains from recommending the recognition which this grand lodge will doubtless be glad to accord.

Touching the other bodies whose applications for recognition are before us, respecting the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, having its seat of government at Havana, and the Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, having its seat of government at Vera Cruz, Mexico, your committee begs leave to recall to your attention the fact that after a most patient and exhaustive examination of the genesis of the body calling itself the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, and a minute and thorough report thereon by M. W. Bro. Gurney, the Grand Lodge of Illinois concurred with him in the opinion that it was not a body which could properly be recognized by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and as your committee cannot state in fewer words or with more directness the grounds on which that determination was based than it did in its report one year ago upon the application of the "Grand Lodge of Porto Rico" for recognition by this grand lodge, it begs leave to quote from that report, as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois has declined to recognize the parent body known as the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, whereof the alleged lodges participating in the formation of this new body were constituents, not because of curable irregularities in its formation, such as the non participation of a majority of the lodges in the territory, or the like, but for congenital and incurable illegitimacy of the bodies forming it, it having been organized by so-called lodges chartered by a supreme council, or by a grand orient whose charters were required to be *vised* by a supreme council before they became effective."

"In 1879 this grand lodge formally declared (*Proc. 1879, p. 50*) as follows:

‘We utterly deny that any body save a representative grand lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to “The Charges of a Freemason,” viz.: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon distinctions other than these may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action, within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a grand lodge within the meaning of Masonic law.’”

“Standing upon this ground which your committee believes to be not only unassailable but the only ground consistent with loyalty to the ancient landmarks whose constraint is acknowledged by an express proviso of its constitution, this grand lodge has steadfastly denied the legitimacy of lodges assumed to be created by charters issued by supreme councils or by grand orients wherein the supreme council holds the power of direction or veto, and has repeatedly decided that the members of such bodies could not be permitted to visit its lodges.”

“All the bodies participating in the organization of the alleged grand lodge now seeking recognition as a governing body in Masonry being of this spurious character, your committee knows of no principle of law by which they can convert themselves into lodges of Free and Accepted Masons by simply inserting the words ‘Free and Accepted Masons’ in the title of the body which they unite to create.”

So far as your committee is advised, the lodges uniting to form the “Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba,” and the “Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz,” are of the same lineage, and it therefore recommends that the Grand Lodge of Illinois re-affirm its declination to enter into fraternal relations with the so called Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, and declines to recognize either that body or the body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz as a legitimate governing body in Masonry.

The same reasons apply with equal force to the request for recognition made by the so-called “Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain”—a creation of the so-called Rite of Memphis and Mizraim, and the request of the “Grand Lodge of Italy,” created by the same rite, that its diplomas be recognized by this grand lodge; and your committee therefore recommends that the established and often reiterated policy of the Grand Lodge of Illinois with reference to all such bodies be not disturbed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. Thomas M. Crossman presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons :

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, to whom the annual returns of the

several lodges constituting this Grand Lodge have been referred, would fraternally report :

All of the six hundred and seventy-eight lodges mentioned, save two, Nos. 221 and 575, have made proper reports and paid their dues to the Grand Secretary.

From a tabulated statement, herewith submitted, we quote the following figures :

INCREASE, 1888-9.

Number raised.....	2,105
Number reinstated.....	302
Number admitted.....	745
Number added for error.....	75
Total increase.....	3,227

DECREASE, 1888-9.

Number suspended.....	707
Number expelled.....	26
Number dimitted.....	1,235
Number died.....	519
Number deducted for error.....	35
Total decrease.....	2,522
Net increase.....	705

RECAPITULATION.

Total membership reported 1889.....	41,479
Total membership reported 1888.....	40,774
	705
Number lodges reported.....	678
Membership.....	41,479
Resident membership.....	37,887
Amount of Grand Lodge dues paid.....	\$30,850 75
Largest membership reported by single lodge, No. 526	497
Smallest membership reported by single lodge, No. 650	11
Average membership.....	61

During the year 444 applicants for the degrees have been rejected, 2,292 have been initiated and 2,113 passed.

Fraternally submitted,

T. M. CROSSMAN,
G. H. B. TOLLE,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
H. M. GILLMORE,
M. MAYNARD,

Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that he had appointed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. REV. A. T. WOLF.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. GEORGE L. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. W. ROSE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master, John C. Smith, assisted by M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. John M. Pearson Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, where he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, assisted by M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, then installed the following officers:

R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.....</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.....</i>	Marion.
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.....</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.....</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.....</i>	Springfield.
R. W. REV. A. T. WOLF.....	<i>Grand Orator.....</i>	Alton.

W. GEO. L. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Paxton.
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Mt. Carmel.
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Fairfield.
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Jerseyville.
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Chicago.
W. J. W. ROSE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Litchfield.
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Pittsfield.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

REMARKS OF GRAND MASTER JOHN M. PEARSON, AFTER INSTALLATION.

Brethren :

Those of you who have known me longest will not expect any speech on this occasion ; but it would not accord with my own feelings if I should fail to express to you the gratification I feel in the mark of confidence that you have bestowed on me at this Grand Communication. It shows above all things, to my mind, that this Grand Lodge does not condemn honest differences of opinion. During the past twenty years no one has differed oftener than I from the majority of the Grand Lodge, and I have not, as you all know, kept these differences to myself, but have always taken pains to let you all know them ; and I think it but right that the Grand Lodge should know fully beforehand the views of one whom they propose to place in this exalted position. Knowing all these things, you have given to me a great trust, and I, in return, promise to do my best.

It now gives me pleasure, as my first official act, to say to you that I have received and approved the official bonds of R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan as Grand Treasurer, and R. W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn as Grand Secretary.

M. W. Bro. Browning :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren : Not as a mere formal matter, but, I believe, as evincing the sentiment of not only this Grand Lodge, but of every Mason of Illinois, I desire to offer this resolution—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to M. W. Bro. John C. Smith for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master of Illinois.

Which, on motion, was adopted.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, D. M. Browning, John R. Thomas,
John C. Smith.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dias, II. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

Thomas M. Crossman, G. H. B. Tolle, George W. Cyrus, M. Maynard,
John C. Garver.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, II. R. Phinney, John L. McCullough, H. N. Greenebaum, H. C.
Clarke.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, John A. Ladd, James I. McClintock.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.

James John, Chicago.

Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.

H. E. Huston, Monticello.

J. E. Evans, Monticello.

G. A. Staddler, Monticello.

W. H. Stevens, Steelville.

John W. Rose, Litchfield.

I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.

John E. Morton, Perry.

W. O. Butler, La Harpe.

Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.

F. S. Belden, Chicago.

Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.

Samuel Rawson, Troy.

W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown.

Jas. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.

N. A. Keeler, Rockford.

W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.

Chas. Reifsnider, Chicago.

D. F. Flannery, Chicago.

H. S. Albin, Chicago.

James Douglas, Chester.

G. H. B. Tolle, Olney.

Thomas H. Humphrey, DuQuoin.

James M. Willard, Harriestown.

C. L. Hovey, Decatur.

Frank Barker, Rochelle.

Josiah M. James, Decatur.

Wilson E. Handy, Tolono.

Thomas Ockerbey, Chicago.

Thos. C. McKinney, Carbondale.

D. B. Robertson, Centralia.

Adelbert J. Newell, Chillicothe.

Wm. J. Holcomb, Centralia.

John W. Swatek, Chicago.

John R. Hodson, Chicago.

CLOSED.

At 1 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

Geo M. Pearson
GRAND MASTER.



Attest:

S. S. Munro,
Grand Secretary



Fraternally Yours,
L. L. Munro 33.^o

P. G. High Priest, P. G. Com. and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge,
A. F. and A. M. of Illinois.

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1889-90.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth ..	162 22d St., Chicago	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Home Ins. Building, Chicago...	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	Joseph H. Dixon.....	240 Chestnut St., Chicago.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	W.S. Hewins.....	Elgin, Kane Co.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	John D. Crabtree.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	E. Sanford.....	Morris, Grundy county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	Ebenezer Barber.....	Marseilles, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	Marshall U. Trimble.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Geo. W. Hamilton.....	Prairie City, McDonough Co.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	Galesburg, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Samuel J. Le Fevere.....	Gibson City, Ford county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	F. S. Hatch.....	Kankakee, Kankakee county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	F. E. Eubeling.....	Urbana, Champaign county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence.....	Springfield, Sangamon county...	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Albert P. Grout.....	Winchester, Scott county.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	William R. Hamilton...	Carthage, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	I. M. McCollister.....	Whitehall, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandever.....	Taylorville, Christian county...	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	W. W. Bruce.....	Casey, Clark county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	George W. Smith.....	Flora, Clay county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Rawson.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Boad, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	Walter Watson.....	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county...	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawncetown, Galatin county...	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	John Wood.....	Cairo, Alexander county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING: OCTOBER
OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Kaston.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*William D. Morse.....	William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Levi Lusk.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthews Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Eljah M. Hanes.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M.D.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	*James H. Blaney.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*James C. Luckey.....	William McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Edwin F. Babcock.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	*Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1863	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	† John F. Burrill.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	*George E. Lounsbury...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	*George E. Lounsbury...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney...	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Theodore T. Gurney...	John R. Thomas.....	John R. Thomas.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott...	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Henry C. Cleaveland...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott...	John R. Thomas.....	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	John M. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas.....	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

* Deceased.

† Expelled.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	Joseph H. Dixon.....	Chicago.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	John McLaren.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	Philip Maas.....	
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Francis S. Belden.....	Evanston.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Marion.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	Eugene L. Stoker.....	Centralia.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	Keweenaw.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	Malachi Maynard.....	Apple River.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley.
Nova Scotia.....	L. B. Dixon.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salcm.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Aurora.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....	John R. Thomas.....	Metropolis.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	John Gideon Harris.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	Charles Atwood Fisk.....	
Arkansas.....	Logan H. Root.....	
British Columbia.....	Edward C. Neufelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	John A. Mix.....	
Dakota.....	George H. Hand.....	
Delaware.....	Samuel W. Kilvington.....	
District of Columbia.....	John H. Olcott.....	Washington.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrinton.
Idaho.....	Thomas C. Maupin.....	
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Ireland.....	William F. Black.....	
Kansas.....	Matthew M. Miller.....	
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	Frank P. Stubble.....	
Manitoba.....	John Leslie.....	
Maine.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John A. Berry.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Frederic Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Howard B. Wiley.....	
Nebraska.....	Harry P. Deuel.....	
New Brunswick.....	J. Henry Leonard.....	
New Hampshire.....	George E. Thompson.....	
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Robert M. Moore.....	Elizabeth.
New York.....	Wm. J. McDonald.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Charles E. Mack.....	
North Carolina.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	
Nova Scotia.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. W. Iredell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Pennsylvania.....	William F. Slingluff.....	
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Alexander Chisholm.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Newton D. Arnold.....	
Scotland.....	Colonel Patrick Stirling.....	Kippenross.
South Australia.....	John Trail McLaren.....	
South Carolina.....	John F. Ficken.....	
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....	B. R. Abernethy.....	
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Delos M. Bacon.....	
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Levi Ankeney.....	
West Virginia.....	George E. Showers.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laflin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	William Daley.....	
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
And Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Myles J. Greene.....	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskrue.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	H. Brown	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville
Georgia.....	A. M. Wolehin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Kansas City.
Kentucky.....	H. B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	C. N. Noteware.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	A. A. Keen	Las Vegas.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	David S. Dodds.....	Lakota.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	T. H. Lempriere	Melbourne.
Vermont.....	Lavant M. Read.....	Bellevue Falls
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M., Miners, No. 273.
M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, G. M., Piasa, No. 27.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade-Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, D. G. M., Jonesboro, No. 111.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57. 611.
R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, S. G. W., Marion, Fellowship, No. 89.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, J. G. W., Wade-Barney, No. 512.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department :

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

MASONIC REVIEW—Detroit, Mich.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.

TEXAS MASONIC JOURNAL—Fort Worth, Texas.

THE LIGHT—Topeka, Kansas.

MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.

THE ANCHOR AND SHIELD—Paris, Ill.

MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

FREEMASON'S JOURNAL—New York City.

THE MASTER MASON—40 Eastman Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

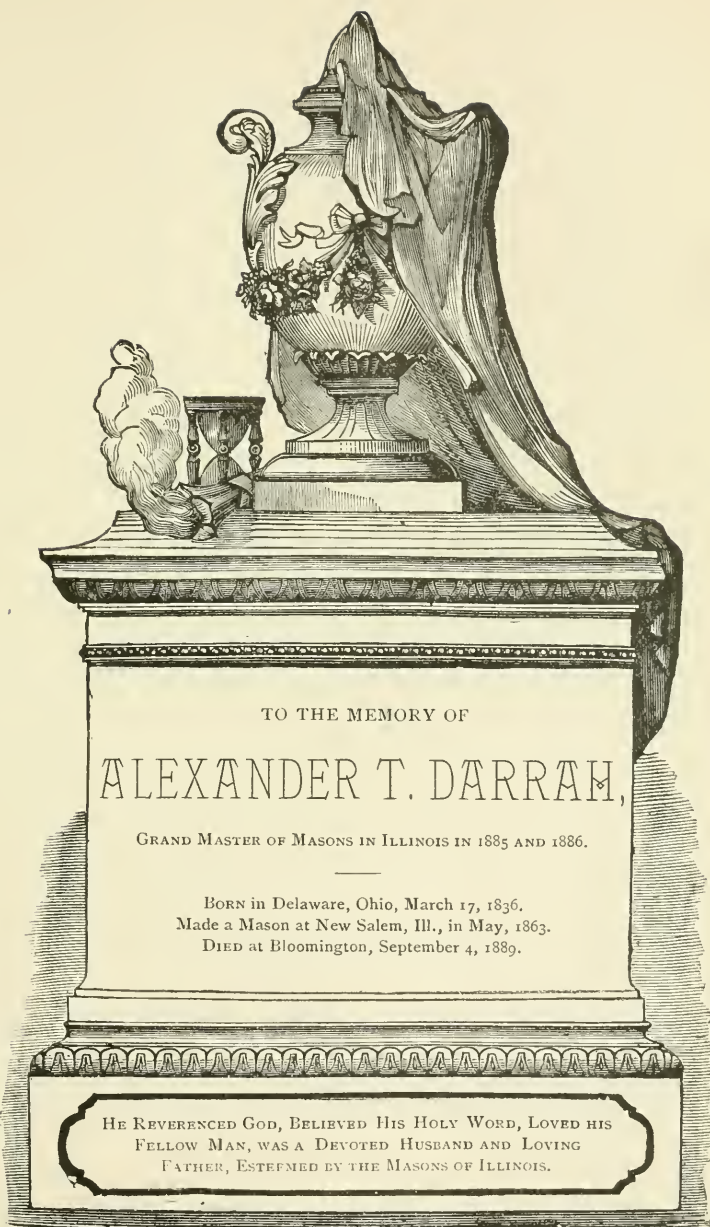
THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

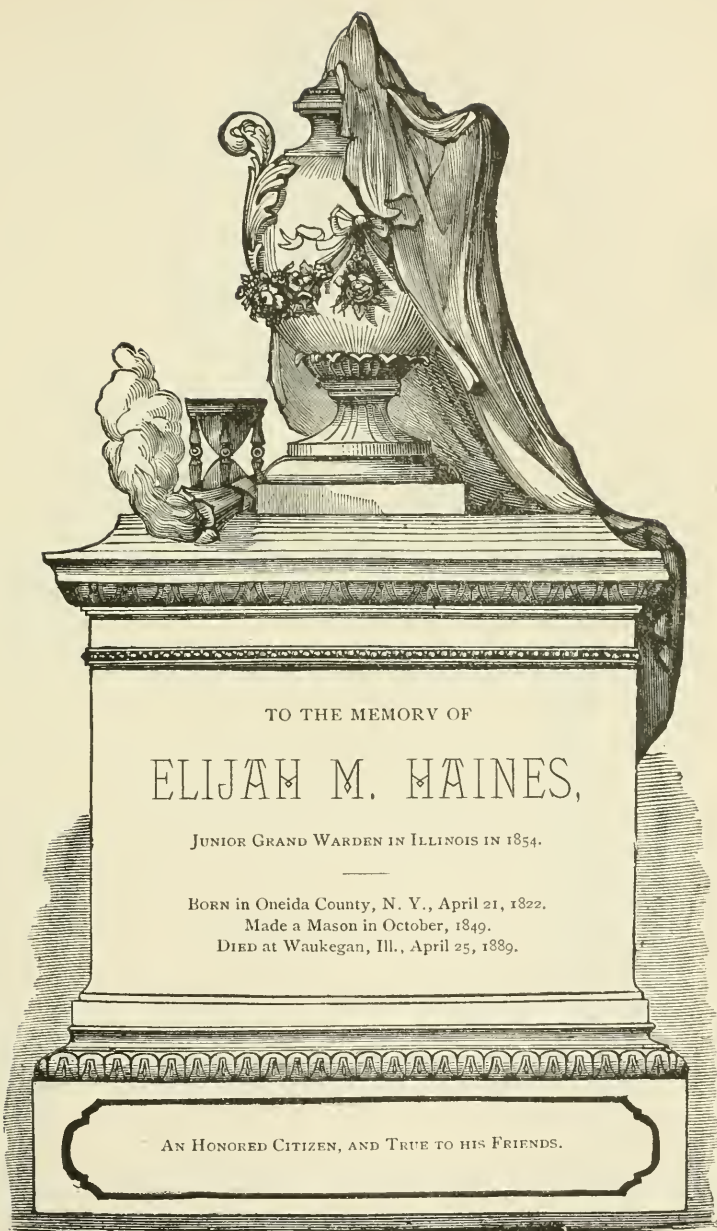
THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN, Plainfield, N. J.

THE TYLER—Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON—Adelaide.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.





TO THE MEMORY OF

ELIJAH M. HAINES,

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN IN ILLINOIS IN 1854.

BORN in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822.

Made a Mason in October, 1849.

DIED at Waukegan, Ill., April 25, 1889.

AN HONORED CITIZEN, AND TRUE TO HIS FRIENDS.



TO THE MEMORY OF

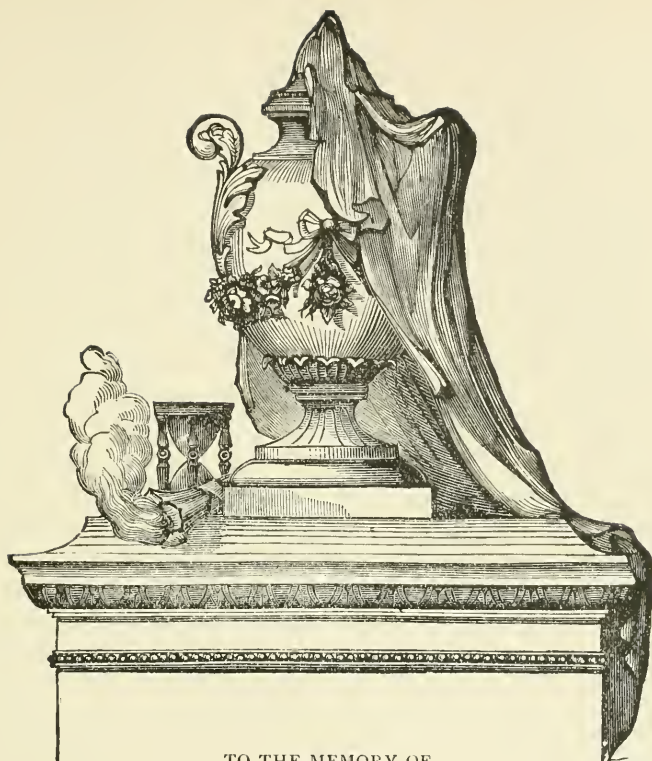
JAMES MAYOR,

PAST DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

BORN April 10, 1842.

DIED August 3, 1889.

AN HONORED CITIZEN, A KIND NEIGHBOR, AND ESTEEMED BY
THE MASONS OF ILLINOIS.



TO THE MEMORY OF

CHARLES W. DUNNING,

BORN in Auburn, N. Y., April 15, 1828,
DIED at Cairo, November 1, 1888.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN, A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN, LOVED
MOST BY THOSE WHO KNEW HIM BEST.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENCE.

Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons :

In the pages following we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-one American grand lodges, four of them for two years, and of the grand lodges of Scotland and Victoria. We have to regret the absence of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Oregon, and of Maine for 1889. The absence of the Massachusetts proceedings we regret the more because with proper vigilance on our part it probably might have been avoided. When their absence was discovered it was too late to get them here by direct application to Grand Secretary NICKERSON, of that jurisdiction, as an earlier discovery would have enabled us to do.

Since our report has been passing through the press, we have received the proceedings of a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, held May 8, 1889, when the charter of the late Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, was ordered restored to petitioners—numbering over one hundred and fifty—from among those who were members when it was revoked, and to such others in good Masonic standing at the time of its revocation as should affix their signatures to the petition; the grand master to summon the petitioners for an election, and upon such election deliver the charter and install the officers. There were only two votes dissenting. The late master and seven other brethren who had been expelled petitioned the grand lodge for restoration. Upon the report of the committee declaring it inexpedient to take present action and recommending that it be deferred until the next annual communication, the grand lodge divided with much earnest discussion, and on the final vote sustained the report by a vote of 143 to 89. There has been no questioning of the right of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to require and exact obedience from the recusant lodge, in this matter, and there has been a very unanimous con-

demnation of the positions by which the rebellious brethren sought to justify their action; but there has also been a strong undercurrent of feeling that in attempting to secure conformity to the standard which the grand lodge had a right to prescribe, either the steps taken or the manner of their taking had not always reflected the highest wisdom. So now while the exclusive authority of that grand lodge is fully recognized and the perplexing responsibilities entailed upon it by this last aspect of the case fully appreciated by the outside world of Masonry, there is likely, now that there is no longer a rebellious body to be encouraged by its expression, to be a more widely manifested current of opinion that it would have been a profitable and gracious thing if the loyal brethren of Connecticut had discounted the future by a sweeping act of amnesty. All, however, will rejoice at the promise afforded by the progress already made, of an early obliteration of the scars.

A survey of the field will show that perennial questions which we spoke of last year as being under discussion, still claim a large measure of attention in these reports. It still remains true that the events and discussions growing out of the relations of Masonry with associations of Masons, other than lodges, calling themselves "Masonic bodies," are by far the most important that the year has brought forth. Of these bodies superimposed upon Masonry by making the possession of the three degrees of Masonry a prerequisite to admission to them, whose systems we shall for the moment call *rites* (because it is sometimes possible to get an idea into a certain class of heads sidewise when any amount of direct hammering would be futile), neither the Capitular Rite, the Cryptic Rite nor the Temple Rite have called for any attention. It is the "Scottish Rite," as usual, that makes all the disturbance. It is natural to inquire why this should be so, because according to the present claims of the various warring factions of the Scottish Rite that system bears precisely the same relation to the Masonry of the blue lodge—the grand lodge system—that the Capitular, Cryptic and Temple rites do. That is to say, it is going on its innocent way, conferring a lot of degrees which it calls Masonic, but without ever interfering with or claiming any authority whatever in the domain of the grand lodge, any more than the chapter or the council or the commandery system does. The reason why the system is always torn by factions is doubtless constitutional, resulting chiefly from the fact that each fellow who attains to the highest degree, becoming a sovereign grand inspector general of the Holy Empire—as they call their jurisdictional limbo—is liable at any moment to sprout into a supreme council possessing full imperial powers and attributes. Where such dizzy possibilities are within reach, the poor humanity that is tickled with baubles—and all of us are more or less that way—is prone to reach for empire; and when there are a good many reaching for a patch of earth not big enough to make a German grand duchy the scramble comes. Whether this is the rationale or not, the scramble is almost always on. Just now it has seized upon the floor of the grand lodge for its seat of operations, and many brethren, all of whom were Masons before they became subjects of the pinchbeck empire, are forgetting their primary obligations in their eagerness to gain a temporary advantage over a rival. That they know where their duty lies is shown in the present scramble by the alacrity with which

each of the factions charges the other with invading, or having a purpose—more or less concealed—to invade the jurisdiction of the grand lodge by the establishment of blue lodges. Unless they feel that the claim of their systems to confer the blue degrees is disloyalty to Masonry why does each rush to the front to disclaim such a purpose for itself and to charge it upon its rival? And yet all would probably join—at all events leading men in each have joined—in denouncing the Grand Lodge of Illinois for refusing admission as visitors and denying the Masonic character to persons made in alleged lodges subordinate to supreme councils whose genesis was precisely the same as theirs, and of many of which they claim the parentage! Last year we noticed that the other factions were charging the Cerneau body with claiming the right to confer the degrees of Masonry, and particularly that the grand master of Pennsylvania said that he had lawful Masonic information that that organization not only claimed, but had exercised, the power, right and authority to confer them. If he had said only that the organization claimed the right, we should have thought little of it, because men of high standing in Masonry belonging to other factions had publicly claimed that this rite did have authority over the three degrees but for the sake of harmony waived it in countries where grand lodges exist, and because so far as we remember no one in authority in either the Northern or Southern supreme councils in this country ever ventured to *dis*-claim it until Brother J. H. DRUMMOND as grand commander of the former did so in 1871 or 1872. When Bro. MCCORKLE avowed that the supreme council had the right, but waived it as above stated (in a report to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1869), nobody rose in behalf of either of the supreme councils named, to remark that he was mistaken. Bro. ALBERT PIKE says that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction has never once thought of establishing a blue lodge. What we are about to say is not evidence and may be it was wholly untrue, but we recall it in order that it may be denied. During the service of GEORGE FRANK GOULEY as grand commander of the Knights Templars of Missouri it was current talk that Bro. PIKE threatened in case Bro. GOULEY took any steps to enforce among the Templars of Missouri his alleged opinion that it was inconsistent with a Templar's fealty to his vows to participate in the conferring of the Rose Croix degree in the Scottish Rite, he (Bro. PIKE) would establish blue lodges in Missouri.

The grand master of Pennsylvania having declared that he had lawful information that the Cerneaus had exercised the authority to confer the degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, we addressed, as we last year stated, inquiries to those high in the organization, as we supposed, hoping to get a reply before our report went to press. We addressed the wrong parties, as we afterwards learned, and so failed of an authoritative reply. This year we have been more fortunate, and we herewith give the letter of R. W. Bro. JOHN J. GORMAN, who is at the head of the body to which we understand Grand Master EICHBAUM, of Pennsylvania, and his successor refer:

From the East of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third and Last Degree A. and A. Rite, for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies—

NANTUCKET, MASS., Aug. 9, 1889.

Most Worshipful Joseph Robbins, P. G. M.

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: Your esteemed favor of the 5th inst. reached me this evening. In reply I will say that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania *is in error*. This Supreme Council since its organization in 1807 never organized [a lodge] nor granted a Dispensation, Charter or Warrant or any authority of any kind or nature to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C., or M. M. in any of the United States of America. Grand Master MacCalla in a letter to Bro. Asa B. Stevens, Past Master of Lodge No. 339, of Scranton, Pa., charges that this Supreme Council chartered a lodge in New York called "John the Forerunner," and another called "La Sincerite," which he copies from Dr. Folger's history. While Dr. Folger is generally correct he, like all historians, falls into error sometimes; he does not claim infallibility.

The body or lodge spoken of as "John the Forerunner" never had a Dispensation, Charter or Warrant for any purpose granted by this Supreme Council or any other body, and never had an existence; there is no report of it except in Dr. Folger's history.

The other, La Sincerite, he is radically incorrect about. He writes it was organized in 1853 by this Supreme Council; the fact is, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, Grand Master of Masons in New York, issued a dispensation for La Sincerite Lodge in 1854 (not 1853) and the Grand Lodge of New York granted it a warrant as La Sincerite Lodge, No. 373, on June 6th, 1855, and it is now, and has been continuously since 1855 under the jurisdiction of and on the roll of lodges, Grand Lodge of New York. Grand Master MacCalla in said letter refers to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, giving dates; this is deceptive, as they all refer to the unlawful St. John's Grand Lodge, so-called, and the Phillips Grand Lodge, both of which I have no doubt you are familiar with. They had nothing to do with the Supreme Council in any way. It is true that Henry C. Atwood was at the head of the clandestine St. John's Grand Lodge and was at the same time Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, but his acts as so called Grand Master had nothing to do with the Supreme Council. In fact the Supreme Council was practically dormant during the greater part of the existence of St. John's Grand Lodge, and Isaac Phillips (who by the way died a few days ago) never was a Scottish Rite Mason.

I will answer Bro. MacCalla fully in my annual address to the Supreme Council in October next; but you may rest assured that this Supreme Council never since its organization in 1807 granted dispensation, charter or warrant or any power, of any nature, to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. or M. M., nor did any of its officers at any time do so.

Hoping I have made myself clear to you, I am, with respect,
Yours courteously and fraternally,

JOHN J. GORMAN, 33°,
Grand Commander.

There is evidently a mistake out somewhere. Meanwhile this is to the point on the only question which can interest the grand lodge. So long as these organizations do not trench upon the domain of Masonry, we have no interest in their interminable quarrels, except to determine that they shall not be brought into our grand lodge. The whole of their oligarchical system, so far as it has any claim to be legitimate Masonry, is not worth an hour of discord in the least of our lodges of Ancient Craft Masons.

For the kind words of our brother reviewers we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 14, 1889.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ALABAMA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Montgomery, December 3. The distinguished brother who for so many years had represented Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, the lamented SAYRE, was, alas! not there; he had gone over to the majority. His successor, Past Grand Master JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, was present and during the session was presented and recognized as such.

The grand master (MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE) pays a warm tribute to the memory of Bro. DANIEL SAYRE, who at the time of his death (April 7, 1888) had been grand secretary continuously for thirty-one years. He was a native of New Jersey, an editor by profession, and had attained the ripe age of 80 years.

The grand master announces that Masonry in Alabama has enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity. From his experience he has a high opinion of the beneficial effects of official visitation, and thinks a system by which each lodge would receive at least one annual visit from an officer of the grand lodge would be worth more than its cost. He reports a case in which articles of impeachment were filed against the master of a lodge, but before the commission appointed by him to investigate the charges had completed their preparations for the trial, the annual election came around and the accused passed out of office. The grand master was perplexed by the silence of their law as to how he should be dealt with after his term of office had expired, for un-Masonic conduct (not official misconduct) during that term, but finally

reached the sound conclusion that when he ceased to be master he became amenable to his lodge like any other brother. In the Illinois code the law is thus stated : " A worshipful master may be disciplined by his lodge *after* the expiration of his official term, for any un-Masonic conduct, except for *official* misconduct, or a violation of *official* obligations. All complaints for official misconduct shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender, otherwise he shall not be disciplined therefor."

He reports a case in which charges were preferred against a brother, the time for his trial set, and the secretary was directed to serve him with a copy of the charges. At a later hour of the same evening the brother was elected master of the lodge, and, although some of the members objected to his installation at the time fixed therefor, the majority of the lodge took the view " that he was not legally under charges, because he had not received official notice of the same, and proceeded to install him into office." The grand master was certainly correct in holding that the point that notice had not been served on the brother had no bearing in the case, as it did not do away with the fact that charges had been preferred ; but we hold that he was entirely wrong in deciding that the lodge acted in violation of Masonic law in electing the brother while charges were pending against him, and that the said election was therefore void. We will not say that the grand master's action in arresting the charter of the lodge was wholly unwarranted, because circumstances within his knowledge, but unreported, *may* have indicated such a low ebb of morals as to prove the lodge unfit to have the custody of a charter ; but we infer that such was not the case, because the grand lodge in restoring the charter, after having approved the grand master's action, gives no intimation of any ground for discipline except the supposed violation of law. We think the lodge was fully authorized to install the master under the circumstances as they appear on the face of the report, for we can never subscribe to the doctrine which would put it in the power of a pig-headed member to destroy the eligibility for office of any and every other member simply by preferring charges against them.

Of the thirteen decisions submitted by the grand master we copy three, all that for novelty or other reasons require comment :

4. A Master Mason who connects himself with the Mormon church, but does not teach, practice, nor believe in Polygamy, does not commit a Masonic offense;

11. A Master Mason, who makes improper illicit proposals to a lady, is guilty of a Masonic offense.

13. *Question.* Is a member who was in good standing when his lodge forfeited its charter and who dies some time subsequently, entitled to Masonic burial?

Answer—He is not.

No law is better established in this jurisdiction, than that which forbids the Masonic burial of a non-affiliated Mason. And a brother situated as above cited, is unquestionably non-affiliated.

That No. 4 is sound law we think is so indisputable that we wonder how anybody could ever doubt it, but we recall the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah in

expelling SORENSON a few years ago for constructive polygamy. There was neither charge nor suspicion that he had ever committed the overt act, but he was adjudged guilty simply because he had connected himself with a church holding polygamy as one of its doctrines. This was done by the descendants of men who counted no risks too great in combating the doctrine of constructive treason.

We presume that in No. 11 the dictum is based not on a constructive offense, but on the actual offense of conduct unbecoming a Mason and a gentleman.

No. 13 has a painful interest for all who regard Masonry as a fraternity and not a benefit society, as showing that under the Alabama law duty towards a Mason is measured by the question, "Is he a cash contributor"? and not by the question, "Is he a worthy brother?"

The grand lodge granted nine charters, one of them to a lodge not previously working under dispensation, continued one dispensation and granted one; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees and adopted the same; killed the pending amendments to the constitution including one giving the grand lodge the power to say that a brother is still a member of a lodge when satisfied that his assumed expulsion has been unlawful; and stands loyally and stoutly by the Grand Lodge of Quebec in her struggle to maintain her sovereignty.

HENRY HART BROWN, of Birmingham, was elected grand master; MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, Montgomery, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 100) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, a sufficient guaranty of its excellence. Of the revolutionary proposition of the grand master of Texas to propound to candidates for initiation a new question—"Do you believe in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures"?—he says:

If this is to prevail, what becomes of the boasted "universality" of Freemasonry? It has long been our proud boast that Masonry interferes with no man's politics or religion. I think it has been said "that the distant Chinese, the wild Arab and the American savage will embrace a brother" wherever found. I am also pretty well assured that among the requisites essential to a candidate, is that he "must be a man believing in the existence of a Supreme Being and of a future existence." "A belief in God and immortality, and the practice of all the social and moral virtues," is the only requirement. Indeed, in none other can he *put his trust* and be admitted. Why, then, this fundamental change in the structure of Masonry? Is not this a change in one, perhaps the most important, landmark of the order? I rather think the grand master has more than once promised "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry." I know that the tendency of the age is to bend all things to our mode of thinking and our modes of belief, but it does not necessarily follow that it is right. With the grand master's definition of a Mason, he could not affiliate with, or receive Masonic recognition from an Arab of the desert, though they are nearly all Masons. Let us keep inviolate the platform received from our ancestors, nor take from it nor add to it a single plank. Masonry needs no such tinkering. She has withstood the rage of fanatics. Anathemas have been hurled against her, yet she has withstood all such attacks, because of the absolutely unchangeable character of her platform. While "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth" remain her watchwords, these attacks prove harmless. But now what changes are we to see? Her platform circumscribed in its extent, her watchwords changed (as the grand master of

Michigan states) to political war cries of "Liberty Equality and Fraternity." The durability of Masonry is the result of indisputable truths, divested of all extraneous theories, or disputed propositions. Let us adhere to them and we will prosper as those who have preceded us have prospered.

Bro. PILLANS is still of the opinion expressed when he was grand master that a lodge if it wishes ought to be permitted to perform the last rites for an unaffiliated Mason, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of his grand lodge, and truly says we should not shut up all the avenues to the heart, lest it becomes hardened by non-use; asks with reference to the Colorado legislation requiring candidates to agree not to become engaged in the liquor traffic, if we are not unwittingly changing the structure of Masonry, and lending our influence, perhaps without design, to what bids fair to become an active political organization in the near future, and prudently warns that politics as well as religion should be carefully eschewed; expresses a high opinion of the value of the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; properly regards the action of the Grand Lodge of Florida in authorizing a lodge to elect a new master in place of one who had been appointed district deputy grand master, as an interference with the vested rights of the senior warden; makes a vigorous rejoinder to Bro. PARVIN's attack on Bro. PILLANS' report sustaining the prerogatives of grand masters; disapproves the Nebraska decision permitting discussion before balloting on candidates, for the cogent reason that it might be used to smoke out opposition and thus practically destroy the secrecy of the ballot; thinks the lack of the social element has much to do with the existence of a great army of non-affiliates; and commends the jealous regard for its sovereignty manifested by Pennsylvania in the matter of the Cerneau branch of the Scotch Rites. Illinois is not included in Bro. PILLANS' review.

ARKANSAS, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Little Rock, November 27. Thirty two grand lodges had representatives present, Illinois of the number. Pennsylvania was represented by Grand Master EICHBAUM and Grand Secretary NISBET, who came to attend the session and participate in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the grand lodge.

The grand master (W. H. GEE) referred to the fact that this was the semi-centennial anniversary of the grand lodge, and after a few reflections of a general nature gave a concise *resume* of his official acts.

He reported the following decisions which were approved by the law committee and affirmed, with a qualification which we shall note hereafter:

1st. A member of Mt. Zion Lodge, Missouri, lived for a time in the jurisdiction of Pineville Lodge, this State. After returning to Missouri charges were preferred against him by a member of

Pineville Lodge for an offense alleged to have been committed within its jurisdiction while accused resided therein. The committee on the charges reported and recommended accused be put on trial. The charges and other papers were forwarded to Mt. Zion Lodge for action, but were returned with request that Pineville Lodge proceed to try accused as the offense was committed within this jurisdiction.

Question. Does this give Pineville Lodge jurisdiction of the case?

Answer. No.

2d. Has a non-affiliated Mason the right to prefer charges against a member of a lodge?

Answer. If wilfully non-affiliated, no. A non-affiliate, however, in good standing, or one unwilfully non-affiliated, may, I think, prefer charges against a member, and when properly presented, it would be the duty of the Master to institute proceedings in accordance with our usual regulations.

3d. A was dimitted by Lodge B; removed to Missouri; afterwards returned to vicinity of Lodge B, still holding his dimit; committed an offense and returned to his home in Missouri.

Question. Should Lodge B try him on charges preferred and presented?

Answer. Yes. A being a Mason at large, and the offense having been committed within its jurisdiction, gives Lodge B the authority to try accused, and it is not ousted of its jurisdiction of the case by his return or removal to another jurisdiction.

Just why the grand master and the committee should answer the first question in the negative and the third in the affirmative, is not apparent. If it is held by them that an offender affiliated in another grand jurisdiction cannot be pursued beyond the borders of Arkansas by a process issued by an Arkansas lodge, it would still seem that after the action of Mt. Zion in delivering him over for trial, there could be no question of the right of Pineville Lodge to try him. Only two lodges could possibly have jurisdiction in the matter—the lodge within whose territory the offense was committed, and the lodge of which the offender was a member. If the latter waived whatever rights it either really had or that the other was disposed to accord to it, the jurisdiction of the former ought to be complete even in the eyes of those who did not consider it so originally, unless circumscribed by some positive regulation of its parent grand lodge. We do not know whether Arkansas has such a regulation. If it has, it might well act on the hint given it by the Missouri lodge, and do away with it. The view taken by Mt. Zion Lodge, that complete original jurisdiction is and of right ought to be vested in the lodge within whose bailiwick the offense is committed, without regard to the affiliation of the offender, is fast coming to prevail throughout the country, and ought to be the settled law of the Fraternity everywhere.

With reference to No. 2, we think that non-affiliation whether voluntary or enforced should not be held to relieve a brother of the duty of assisting to bring to justice the violators of Masonic law. To pursue and punish criminals is a duty rather than a privilege, a duty that it is generally difficult enough to get performed. It is only when a non-affiliate proposes to do what we are too prone to shirk, that it occurs to us to regard it as a privilege. This decision was qualified by the law committee as follows:

Your committee are of opinion that none but a member of a lodge has the right under the first section of the law of trials to make *formal* charges and act as prosecutor, for no one else has the right to, at all times, appear in and act as a part of the lodge. But as decided by Grand Master Van Hoose in 1881 (proceedings of 1882, page 183), a profane, even a woman, may prefer charges, in the sense of making an accusation against a member, and on such accusation it would become the duty of the Master to appoint a committee to investigate the charges; and if the committee find them well founded, it would be the duty of the committee to reduce the charges to form, and upon their report the accused is put on trial as prescribed in the by-laws.

If this qualification was aimed at non-affiliates it scattered sufficiently to hit others as well, and seems to deny the right to make *formal* charges to all save the members of the lodge in which the trial is brought, the reason given by the committee being, that no one but a member would have the right to appear in and act as a part of the lodge. This would not be conclusive reasoning in Illinois, where the principle has been established that a Mason engaged as counsel in a trial is not to be considered a visitor during such trial and cannot therefore be excluded by summary objection.

Among the matters before the grand lodge was a petition for a re-hearing from a brother in whose case the judgment of the lodge was affirmed by the grand lodge one year before, after it had modified the penalty from expulsion to definite suspension. The petition went to the committee on appeals, upon whose recommendation the grand lodge interposed and cut short the suspension which was to continue until 1891; reinstating the petitioner in all his rights.

The grand lodge granted nine charters and restored one, continued two lodges under dispensation, and granted three new dispensations; so amended its constitution as to fix the annual meeting on the third Tuesday in November; rescinded its action of the previous year reducing the number of copies of its proceedings sent to each lodge, and restored the old number, three; answered a lodge which asked what it should do with an expelled Mason whom it had unwittingly affiliated, that it should strike his name from the rolls, its action in affiliating him being as void as if it had affiliated a clandestine Mason or a profane; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; and on two different occasions—once in answer to an appeal for help for orphan children, and again to help a distressed brother—illustrated the true method of Masonic charity by “passing the hat.”

RICHARD H. TAYLOR, of Hot Springs, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The only report from the committee on correspondence is the special report on New South Wales. Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE, whose reports for a series of years gave so much satisfaction, found himself forced to relinquish the work, and in a communication resigning his position as chairman of the committee most vividly paints the experience of others besides himself. He says:

An examination, even in the most cursory manner, of the thousands of printed pages which form the record of these proceedings, and the labor of condensing the comment and discussion that such a vast range of interesting subject matter presented, it must be admitted was no light task.

To try to perform this duty properly, was, I frankly confess, a great pleasure. At the same time it was a pleasure which, like many others in this life, must be enjoyed, if at all, only by violation of well known rules of physical and mental hygiene. In my case it could not be done without a wide departure from the Masonic precept as to the proper division of our time "into three equal parts."

It was a seductive task, and conscience winked at it as a pardonable "excess or intemperance" not strictly included in the category of those which Masonry teaches us to avoid.

Referring to the absence of the usual review for the past two years, he says:

For two years I have deluded myself with the belief that the opportune season might come when I could sit down once more and renew my acquaintance, and exchange greetings with many of the veterans of the "reportorial guild," at whose hands I had received so many tokens of encouragement and appreciation. That I might contribute my humble quota to the discussion of important Masonic topics, and summarize, for the convenience of my brethren at home, the various items of Masonic interest always found on the pages of the printed proceedings of our sister grand lodges.

For that length of time my place at the reviewer's table has been practically vacant. There are others who can fill it better than I could hope to do, and who are favored with opportunities of which I am denied.

The resignation was reluctantly accepted by the grand lodge, but the grand master again appointed him to the position, and the members of the guild will all hope that the "opportune season" will come again.

As soon as the grand lodge had closed, the exercises of the fiftieth anniversary celebration were entered upon, the hall being thrown open and many ladies of the families or friends of the members admitted.

From the record of the proceedings of the convention at Little Rock, Nov. 21, 1838, which formed the grand lodge, it appears that four lodges participated in organizing the grand lodge, viz.: Washington Lodge, of Fayetteville, chartered by Tennessee; Western Star Lodge, of Little Rock, and Morning Star Lodge, of the Post of Arkansas, chartered by Louisiana; and Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, working under a dispensation from Alabama. The secretary of the convention, Bro. JOHN S. MORRIS, of Western Star Lodge, was reported by some one in the audience as still living, at Auburn, Sebastian county, and is believed to be the sole surviving member of that body.

Bro. JOHN P. KARNS, who though not a delegate had been present as a visitor from Western Star Lodge, was introduced and gave some interesting reminiscences. Letters and telegrams of congratulation were received from distinguished Masons all over the country, and in the enforced absence of Past Grand Master W. H. H. CLAYTON, who was to have delivered an address, the senior past grand master, SAM. W. WILLIAMS, sketched briefly, but strongly and eloquently, the progress and the changes of fifty years. The company then moved in procession to Concordia Hall where an elegant banquet was served, five hundred and twenty-five persons being seated at the tables. Toasts and speeches followed, and the happy occasion ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

ARIZONA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Prescott, November 13. The representatives of several grand lodges were present, but Illinois was not included. Turning to the list of grand representatives, in the appendix, we find none accredited from Illinois, although in our own table the name of GEO. WHITEFIELD CURTIS appears in that connection.

The address of the grand master (FRANCIS ASBURY SHAW) is excellent in style, matter and spirit, and shows that he fully appreciates the extent to which Masonry becomes the balance-wheel of society in newly settled communities. Among other things, he says :

In this part of the American continent we are providentially placed in a vast expanse of country in which multitudes have lived and left behind them evidences of former great and varied fertility where now the sagebrush and cacti reign supreme. It is not alone the richness of its mines, the fertility of its soil, the multitudes of its herds, nor its commercial advantages, but the manhood of this incipient State that chiefly concerns us.

We have liberty ; let it not degenerate into lawlessness.

With the implements of our Craft, we are surrounded with an abundance of material. Let us see to it that we build wisely and after the pattern shown to us in the Mount.

I cannot conceive that the mission of Masonry has been fulfilled, and that its days of usefulness are over. I *do* realize that we need to be infused with a new-born energy, such as comes from fresh contact with its central truth. The world has certainly not outlived the need of it. Every soul that attains to manhood is born to experience two things ; mistakes and misfortunes ; and this entail of humanity is the perpetual plea for a covenant-keeping brotherhood whose philosophy is the birth of infinite sympathy, and whose feet are trained to go with alacrity wherever the orphan is weeping, and the sick are dying.

The grand master decided that the loss of the ring and little fingers of the right hand did not disqualify for initiation, nor did the loss of one eye, the other being good ; but the grand lodge concurred in the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence, to whom it appeared that the weight of authority was against their correctness. We think the committee mistaken in part, at least. Perhaps the weight of authority may be against the correctness of his decision as to the maimed hand, but we are quite sure that it is overwhelmingly in favor of his view as to the loss of an eye. To our own mind, while there may be a technical reason for holding that the hand thus maimed disqualifies, the claim that the loss of an eye does so has no foundation either in the letter of the law or common sense.

The grand lodge granted two charters ; banqueted with the brethren of Prescott ; disposed of three cases of appeal, a ratio which if maintained when the membership of Arizona equals that of Illinois will give nearly three hundred cases a year ; approved the grand master's refusal to grant a dispensation to open a lodge on the ground floor ; authorized the dropping from the annual returns of the names of all Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts who have stood something over a year without applying for advancement, whence we conclude that our Arizona brethren think

they have found a way to accelerate the free will and accord which they require their unfinished ashlar to avow; appointed a committee to devise ways and means whereby it may be able at some indefinite future time to erect a temple, action which is likely to call forth from other jurisdictions that have been through the mill, the advice of Mr. Punch to people about to marry—"Don't"; listened to a pointed and elegant oration, practical but perhaps somewhat too pessimistic, delivered by proxy, owing to the enforced absence of the grand orator (Bro. JAMES ALBERT ZABRISKIE); and fixed upon Globe City as its next place of meeting.

MORRIS GOLDWATER, of Prescott, was elected grand master; MERRILL PINGREE FREEMAN, of Tucson, grand secretary. GEO. J. ROSKRUGE, of Tucson, is acting grand secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

On being installed, Grand Master GOLDWATER made a brief address, recalling by its modesty, directness and practical good sense the remarks which won such favor from the members of the Grand Lodge of Illinois when he visited us in 1888.

The committee on correspondence presented no review, but reported the receipt of the proceedings of various grand lodges, Illinois included. Bro. ALEXANDER G. OLIVER, of Prescott, is chairman of the committee for the current year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1888.

Besides the annual, the grand lodge held three special communications: At New Westminster, Aug. 27, 1887, to lay the corner-stone of a new temple for Union Lodge, No. 9, and another at the same place, June 23, 1888, to dedicate the completed building; and at Nanaimo, May 5, 1888, when the grand lodge honored itself by unveiling with appropriate ceremonies a monument erected to the memory of Bro. SAMUEL HUDSON, of Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, who lost his life while endeavoring to succor the victims of the explosion in the Vancouver colliery. In the invocation previous to the unveiling, the grand master said: "May the structure here erected be preserved to the latest ages, in order that it may serve as an enduring memorial of our deceased brother and as a continuing lesson to the youth of our province to emulate his heroism and worth."

The annual communication was held at New Westminster on the evening of the day on which the new temple was dedicated—Saturday, June 23. The representative of Illinois was present.

The general remarks with which the grand master (ALEXANDER R. MILNE) opened his address were very happily put. Among other things, he said:

A day will, perhaps, come, bright with the best glow of hope and fortune for mankind, when this Fraternity will have wrought such a beneficent work in the education of the race, that it may fold its arms and sink into a profound and peaceful slumber from which the exigencies of humanity will have no cause to waken it. But that day, if it shall ever arrive, will be a distant one, with the concerns of which it may not be profitable for this generation to busy itself. Our particular and practical concern is with our own day. We are to take the Institution as we have received it from our predecessors, wisely enlarge its scope and functions, improve its aims, broaden its organization and energies, expand and heighten its charities, preserve and secure its rituals and forms, and thus transmit it to our successors purer and better than we found it. If each generation of Masons shall accomplish a work like this, all care and anxiety as to the future life of the Institution may be thrown aside, for it will surely live as long as the affections, the hopes, the faith and the charity of man shall live to demand, receive, and spread its beneficence.

He reports the state of the Craft as exceedingly satisfactory, no dissensions to report, no wounds to heal, their increase wonderful and healthy. Among the deaths reported by him is that of JONATHAN NUTT, past senior grand warden. He had refused an application to re-ballot for a candidate, made on account of supposed near-sightedness of a member casting his ballot, and reports the following answers to questions:

1. There is no law to prevent a brother in good standing who is a member of a foreign lodge, from affiliating with a lodge in this jurisdiction, if he desires to do so, and the lodge to which he applies is willing to receive him.
2. A brother who is a past master of a lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, and who affiliates with a lodge in British Columbia, is entitled to a seat and vote in the grand lodge, provided that his name and the name of the lodge in which he formerly served as Master have been duly entered in the returns made to the grand secretary by the lodge which has admitted him as a joining member.
3. That we do not recognize "dual membership" within this jurisdiction.
4. The performance of the solemn service required by Masonry over the remains of a brother is Masonic labor, and the lodge so engaged is *performing* Masonic labor, and must have *absolute* and complete *control*, and cannot permit any but affiliated Masons in good standing to take part therein.

Of these only No. 2 differs from Illinois law. Our constitution has no provision for attaining membership in the grand lodge except as a representative of one of its constituent lodges.

The grand master asked that the honorary rank of past senior grand warden be conferred upon Bro. EDWARD C. NEUFELDER (the representative of Illinois), who had retired from the position of grand secretary because he was about to leave the jurisdiction and become a resident of Washington Territory, and it was accordingly so done.

The second day of the session being Sunday and St. John's Day, the grand lodge rested until afternoon when it was called to labor and went in procession to Holy Trinity Church and listened to a sermon by Canon COOPER, the acting grand chaplain, after which it rested from its labors until Monday.

It is refreshing to find that Bro. COOPER's sermon is not a relash of the rubbish

that has so long formed the staple of Masonic discourses, but recognizes the results of the real studies of modern investigators. He says:

Inquiries into the origin and history of Freemasonry have of late years led to the almost universal opinion that our history cannot be traced back to the cloudy mists of antiquity, nor yet to the time of King Solomon. The theories that connect Freemasonry with the Eleusinian mysteries of Greece, or with rites connected with the ancient Egyptians and Indians, have long been demolished. These ancient rites and mysteries were all connected with the religions of the countries in which they flourished—they were indeed religious associations with nothing of the nature of a craft about them. On the other hand, until the beginning of the 18th century, Freemasonry was invariably operative, and consisted of companies of working masons carrying out the designs of the masters and architects of the Order.

A motion was made to adopt a uniform system of work and lectures to be obligatory upon all lodges in the jurisdiction save those which took part in the formation of the grand lodge, but as it was finally adopted the go-as-you-please reservation was extended to all the lodges now holding charters, conformity to a fixed standard to be required of lodges hereafter established. On its face this looks like a recognition of the Hiram (New Haven) Lodge idea that a lodge may have vested rights in the matter of a particular mode of work; or if not that, then that uniformity is not worth purchasing by coercion.

The grand lodge granted one charter; increased the grand secretary's salary by one hundred dollars; adopted the district deputy system; disapproved of dual membership, and decided to hold its next meeting at Victoria.

ALEXANDER R. MILNE was re-elected grand master; HENRY BROWN elected grand secretary; both of Victoria. The address of the latter is P. O. Box 136.

There is no report on correspondence, but the receipt of the Illinois proceedings is acknowledged by the grand secretary.

CANADA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Toronto, July 18. Thirty-one grand representatives representing forty-one grand lodges were present, among them R. W. Bro. DAVID McLELLAN representing Illinois.

Before the opening of the grand lodge the mayor and other members of the city council were introduced and welcomed the body in behalf of the citizens.

After the opening a written address from the lodges of Toronto was presented.

The grand master (HENRY ROBERTSON) announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES SEYMOUR, and honorary Past Grand Master THOS. WHITE. He had refused a dispensation to brethren residing in the island of Barbadoes on the ground that at so great a distance it would be impossible to exercise the requisite supervision, whence we infer that Canada's experience with Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, at Jerusalem, was not without its value. Reporting that the relations of Canada with other grand lodges are most satisfactory, he says :

The absence from our proceedings of a report on correspondence has, however, been commented on, and the view is expressed by others that our brethren here are not aware of the loss they sustain by not having a report of this nature for their perusal. These reports in other jurisdictions are edited and compiled by the ablest and most experienced brethren they have, and they contain a fund of information that is exceedingly interesting and which must be of great benefit and instruction to all who are desirous of a better acquaintance with the work of our order. Without a report of this kind, the great mass of our brethren are entirely in the dark as to what is going on in the Masonic world around us. With such a report published each year with the proceedings, and consisting of a concise review of the more important transactions of other grand lodges, the most of our brethren would be enabled to become acquainted with all that is necessary to be known as to the work and practices of our brethren in other places. The expense would be no great matter and, in my opinion, it would be far over-balanced by the benefit to be derived from such a publication. Our grand lodge did have these reports from 1867 to 1878, and I am sure that all our reading Masons would be glad to have them resumed.

The grand lodge concurred with the grand master and agreed to pay \$100 to some expert who is expert enough to boil down the proceedings of nearly sixty grand lodges to the limits of a seventy-five page report.

The grand master submitted twelve decisions, some of which we copy :

2. A lodge is not "duly formed" according to our ritual while the deacons' chairs are vacant. The opening ceremonies sufficiently indicate what officers must be present and in their proper places before the lodge is "duly formed."
3. A visiting brother has a right to know that the body he proposes to visit is a legal body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant at the proper time ; but he has no right to put the lodge or its officers to trouble or inconvenience while at work. The master would be justified in refusing to allow the warrant to be taken out of the lodge-room while the lodge is at work.
5. The name, age, occupation and residence of the candidate should be inserted in the summons issued for the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken, no matter how often it may have appeared in former summonses. The ballot should not be taken at any meeting unless the required particulars have been inserted in the summons for that meeting.
8. The master has the power to refuse to initiate any candidate if he deems it to be for the interest of the lodge or the Craft to do so. He should not initiate any candidate, even after a favorable ballot, whom he knows or deems to be unworthy.
10. A brother who has been suspended for un-Masonic conduct for a definite period is not liable to his lodge for dues accruing during the period of his suspension.
11. The "previous question" is not Masonic. The master has charge of the debate and may close it when he chooses.
12. Only those who have served twelve months as master can rank as past masters.

Those we have omitted contain nothing at variance with Illinois law and practice. No. 2 is of interest as embracing a term not in use with us ; No. 5 as indicat-

ing a most commendable practice, if, as we infer, the word "summons" is here used as the equivalent of *notice*; and No. 12 as touching a point on which we have had no direct decision, although in practice there is nothing with us to indicate that the installed master of one hour's service is ranked by one who has served twelve months. The only difference between them is their different relation to membership in the grand lodge. The former is a representative with one full vote and in the absence of the wardens three votes; the latter is a permanent member with such a fraction of a vote as is found by determining the number of past masters present, they being entitled to one vote collectively. Referring to No. 3, we agree that the master might be justified in refusing to allow the charter to be taken out of the lodge-room during the progress of the work, just the same as he might be justified in refusing to appoint an examining committee at an inopportune time, but not because the lodge or its work would be in any wise affected by the temporary absence of that instrument. For the reason given by him in No. 11 why the "previous question" should not be recognized in Masonic bodies, the Illinois statutes forbid also the motion to lay on the table, except for a specified limited time within the probable duration of the session.

The decisions were all approved, as was also a ruling which has been repeated and emphasized in Illinois, that lodge by-laws are unlawful which provide that members in arrears for dues shall not be eligible to vote or to ballot or to hold office, none of the rights of a member being alienable except by due trial and suspension.

The wraith of the "Past Master's degree" seems to be still stalking in the Dominion. By a misunderstanding of the directions of the committee to the printer something got into the new edition of the constitution which led some to suppose that the so-called degree had been abolished, but the grand master says it is not so. More's the pity.

The method of healing has become a practical question in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, owing to the disintegration of the concern styling itself the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," which we are happy to say, judging from the reports of the district deputies, is on its last legs. The grand master describes the process in a few words:

To "heal" is in reality to re-make the irregular Mason, abbreviating the ceremonies and omitting the monitorial instruction, but giving the essentials as in the case of a profane. If the essentials are already correctly known, they may also be omitted, and then the healing ceremony would be comprised in the administration of the obligations of secrecy and fealty to the grand lodge. When parties who have been irregularly made Masons are "healed" by the order of the grand master, they then immediately become regular Masons, but non-affiliated, and they may apply to and join any regular lodge that is willing to receive them as members.

In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the grand lodge the grand master had issued twenty eight dispensations for healing during the year. Some of the district deputies thought the number applying for relief would have been larger if the fee had been less, but no proposition was made to cut rates.

To our mind it is a confusion of terms to speak of the process by which persons belonging to the alleged Masonic lodges composing the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario are invested with the degrees of Masonry, as "healing." It is simply a short way of working the degrees, not on irregularly made Masons, but on those who have never been made Masons at all. Healing is only applicable or possible where lawful and undeniable Masons irregularly at work, without proper authority have invested a profane with the secrets of Masonry. There it properly comes in to place the person who has become unlawfully possessed of such secrets under those obligations to the Fraternity which those who unlawfully communicated them to him had no power to impose, and to invest him with the rights and benefits which they were powerless to confer. But the process by which men are lawfully affiliated with the Fraternity who claim to have received the secrets of Masonry in bodies which we do not and cannot know to be composed of lawful Masons, is simply making Masons, however much the ceremonies may be abbreviated.

The most interesting item of Masonic news contained in the Canada proceedings is the announcement of the final affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Canada of the only remaining foreign lodge within its territory, St. John's Lodge, No. 159, Irish registry. For the first time, therefore, since its organization the Grand Lodge of Canada finds its jurisdiction unvexed by the presence of a lodge of lawful parentage refusing allegiance to it. In the consummation which leaves its control absolute, exclusive and undisputed nobody will more heartily rejoice than the Masons of Illinois.

The rivalry of two other lodges formerly on the Irish registry—St. John's No. 20 and St. John's No. 209a, both located in London (Ontario)—brings out a curious bit of history.

St. John's Lodge, No. 20, complained of certain statements made in a London newspaper, edited by R. W. Bro. J. S. DEWAR, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, questioning the claim of No. 20 that it was authorized under a special permit to continue to use the Irish work and claiming that No. 209a was the only lodge specially so authorized; and claiming also that No. 209a, and not No. 20, was the original St. John's Lodge, 209, Irish registry. The grand master investigated the matter on the ground in person. He found from the unbroken records of No. 20 and the records of the Grand Lodge of Canada that at the formation of the grand lodge in 1855, St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., was represented by duly elected delegates sent for that purpose, and joined in the movement and became a constituent element of the grand lodge. At the numbering of the lodges in 1856 it became No. 14, and on the re-numbering in 1859 it became No. 20. On receiving a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada, the Irish warrant was deposited among its archives as a memento. More than three years afterward (in May, 1859,) some of the members of the lodge got possession of this defunct warrant and assumed to revive St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R. In this they were sustained by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, but were declared clandestine and irregular by the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1862 Grand Master HARRINGTON, of Canada, issued an edict re-

voking a former edict forbidding communication with it, and recognized it as St. John's Lodge, 209, I. R., not, as he therein stated, because any evidence had been brought forward to change the facts, but because the Grand Lodge of Ireland claimed that the lodge had never become extinct because the warrant had never been returned to the parent body.

In 1872 this lodge affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Canada and received the number 209a. "So the curious result of these proceedings is," as the grand master observes, "that the same lodge, No. 209, I. R., has affiliated twice with the Grand Lodge of Canada, or that two separate and distinct bodies have each joined the Grand Lodge of Canada at different times as the same St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R."

Both lodges were found to be in possession of a written permit from the grand master, authorizing them to continue their old work, and that these permits had been exacted as a condition of submitting to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The grand lodge agreed with the grand master and the committee on jurisprudence that such exceptions were opposed to sound policy, and took the initiatory steps to get rid of a clause in the constitution which authorizes them where it can be shown that it was a right conceded as a condition of transferring allegiance. There can be no doubt that the power lies in the grand lodge to alter the work of a minority, and it might of a majority of its lodges; but it is manifest that where there is so much ground for pleading a contract, prudence requires that the fraternal thumb-screw should be applied with all patience and gentleness.

The grand lodge granted five charters; continued its affiliation with the General Board of Relief of the United States and Canada, having found that it had tended to a great extent to lessen the number of applicants for transient relief to the local board; negatived a motion that hereafter all business except balloting for candidates, initiating and passing be transacted in lodges opened in the third degree; refused to permanently locate itself at Toronto, and fixed upon Owen Sound as its next place of meeting; transmitted resolutions of condolence to the Masons of Germany on the death of Emperor WILLIAM I., past grand master, and Emperor FREDERICK III., grand master, and to the Dowager Empress VICTORIA, the widow of the latter; and offered to mediate between England and Quebec in the following terms:

That having heard with pleasure from the M. W. the grand master that the last lodge working under a foreign warrant in this jurisdiction has now applied to this grand lodge to be placed on its roll of warranted lodges, the time is opportune for the Grand Lodge of Canada, as the mother Grand Lodge of Quebec, to offer its friendly services to the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec, to aid them in the settlement of the unfortunate matters in dispute between these grand bodies, so that a stop may be put to the vexatious trouble so injurious, not only to the jurisdictions directly interested, but to the Craft generally; be it therefore

Resolved, That this grand lodge request the M. W. the grand master to enter into correspondence with H. R. H. the Most Worshipful the grand master of England and the M. W. the

grand master of Quebec, looking to the end that harmony and brotherly love may prevail between England and the Craft in this Dominion.

R. T. WALKER, Q. C., of Kingston, was elected grand master; J. J. MASON, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

COLORADO, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Denver, September 18. No less than thirteen past grand masters were present, but M. W. HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, was not among them.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE M. KIMBALL) is devoted wholly to practical considerations. He says that he did not expect to make any official visits, although he deemed it essential to the prosperity of the Craft, as his financial circumstances would not admit of such, and that until some arrangement is made whereby the grand master's expenses are paid none but those possessed of ample means can satisfactorily fill the grand east. The saloon question had given him considerable anxiety, and he had found quite a conflict of opinion on the subject in reviewing the correspondence of other grand lodges. He says:

I recognize the right of this grand lodge to make such qualification laws as they deem for the best interests of the Craft. I shall be obliged to take issue with their action of last year on this subject—the last clause of the question relative to the qualification of candidates, which reads, “and do you agree not to become so engaged in the future.” A candidate must be in good repute when received into a lodge, in this jurisdiction, but can we expect him, or have we a right to demand that he shall pledge himself to remain so forever. The Fraternity is protected by its right to discipline a brother who infringes its rules, and the candidate must be aware that any lapse from that good repute renders him liable to Masonic discipline; and is not this sufficient?

The committee on jurisprudence didn't think it was sufficient—and the grand lodge sustained the committee—for the following reasons:

Your committee is of the opinion that there should be no change in the position of the grand lodge upon this question. We cannot learn that the operation of the rule has in any way worked to the injury of the Craft. That part which receives the grand master's criticism is the question to the candidate if he will promise not to engage in the liquor business. Of course this means the sale of intoxicating beverages. The lodge is not required to reject a candidate if he answers the question in the negative. This, with other items of importance, is merely for the benefit of the brethren who vote, that they may determine the habits, character and future probability pertaining to the candidate. The candidate having been made a Mason, with or without making the promise, may be convicted under existing laws of un-Masonic conduct, if he engages in the liquor business; and your committee thinks that he is less likely to so engage if he makes that promise to the lodge. Hence they recommend that the promise stand.

By referring to p. 30 of our report for last year it will be seen that the full text of the question referred to is as follows: "Are you engaged in any manner in the liquor traffic, and do you agree not to become so engaged in the future?" Let one read this in connection with this from the grand lodge by-laws, "It shall be unlawful to initiate or affiliate any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors" (*Col. Proc. 1888, p. 216*), and he can see how near the committee comes to begging the question when it says that "the lodge is not required to reject a candidate if he answers the question in the negative." Will the committee say that the last clause would have been added to the question if it had not expected that a negative answer would work the rejection of the candidate? Unless there are better reasons for the innovation than the committee have given it ought to be apparent that there is no justification for changing the terms by which the qualifications of candidates are described and which the Fraternity has learned by heart through generations of unvarying use.

The grand master had replied to several inquiries relative to the necessity of giving a newly elected master the Past Master's degree, and expresses the opinion that the degree, if degree it can be called, has no place in the Masonry of the lodge and trusts that we will hear of it no more. He objects to the custom among the lodges of making the record read, "suspended for non-payment of dues," in cases of discipline for financial delinquency, holding that if non-payment is a Masonic offense it is no slight offense, and hence the record should read "suspended for un-Masonic conduct." After a man is dead it can't make much difference to him whether he was hung for stealing a sheep or for breaking the law; but logic is logic, and those of us who have seen cyclones of discussion over the deductions to be drawn from certain supposititious events of the ritual, will not grudge the grand master his find who discovers a genuine little deduction lying around loose in some other department of lodge business.

He reports having had his attention called by Grand Master EICHBAUM, of Pennsylvania, to the constituting of bodies commonly known as Cerneau Masons within his jurisdiction, wherein he claims for his grand lodge absolute control, and forbids the use of Masonic halls for such bodies to meet in, and says that it is not consistent with the duty of members of Pennsylvania lodges to seek to retain membership in that organization. He confesses that he has not had time to study the subject as much as he ought, but so far as he has studied it he is prepared to endorse to the fullest extent the Pennsylvania manifesto.

This paved the way for the introduction by Past Grand Master GREENLEAF of a resolution identical in language with the constitutional amendment which was engineered through the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the interest of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, just as it had been previously engineered through the Grand Commandery of Ohio and the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin. This was referred to a special committee of five past grand masters, viz.: CARR, ORAHOOD, HENRY, ANTHONY and PEABODY, and adopted on the following report:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the resolution defining Masonic bodies, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the resolution, and recommend the adoption of the same. Your committee also desire to call attention to section 127 of our by-laws, which forbids the delivery or teaching of any Masonic work not authorized by the grand lodge.

We think there is internal evidence in the grand master's reference to this subject, bearing out his statement that he had not properly studied it; and we think, too, that the brief report just quoted contains internal evidence that some members of the committee had guilty knowledge that in this action the grand lodge was being used as a cat's-paw by the supreme council. Why did the report direct attention to the by-law forbidding "the delivery or teaching of any Masonic work not authorized by the grand lodge," if it was not intended to create the impression that the adoption of the resolution was necessary to prevent somebody from delivering or teaching some unauthorized version of the degrees of Masonry which the grand lodge administers? What other impression could it convey to the great mass of the brethren who did not know, as the committee did, that the "Cerneau Masons" are conferring just the same file of side degrees—no more, no less—as the councils presided over by HENRY L. PALMER and ALBERT PIKE?

We are aware that it is no light matter to charge directly or by implication that well known Masons are trying to hoodwink their less informed brethren; but it is no time to mince words when the integrity of Masonry is threatened by men who have enjoyed the highest honors the Fraternity has to bestow, and who are too intelligent not to know that the only logical outcome of their action is to establish in this country the grand orientism that has destroyed the identity of Masonry in nearly all the countries of continental Europe. In the face of its own constitution which declares the grand lodge to be "the supreme Masonic authority in Colorado," possessing "original and *exclusive* jurisdiction over all subjects of Masonic legislation," that body proceeds to recognize by resolution several other legislative bodies within its territory as "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies." If these legislative bodies are Masonic bodies, what do they legislate upon if not upon Masonic subjects? If they do not deal with subjects of Masonic legislation, where do they get their title to the Masonic name? In any view of the subject, what is to be said of the stewardship of the Grand Lodge of Colorado?

The grand master submitted fourteen decisions. He decided that their anti-liquor-selling by-law did not apply to druggists selling liquors for medicinal purposes; that lodges might elect as honorary members brethren of other jurisdictions, they retaining their membership in their own lodges; that it is not necessary to open a lodge in the first degree when it is known that there is no work on the first or second degrees; and that a lodge could not bury a brother with Masonic honors where six of the eight pall-bearers are not Masons, the lodge being open and at labor none but Masons could be admitted. Relative to this last the committee on jurisprudence—the grand lodge concurring—say:

Your committee think that the better way would be to leave this delicate question to the good judgment and tact of the W. M. presiding. While the dignity of the Craft should be maintained

upon all proper occasions, there are times when the strict rule laid down by the grand master would be impracticable and undesirable.

We think the grand master was right and the committee wrong. As we have before stated in these reports we have in practice never found any trouble in bridging over the difficulty which the committee had in mind. When the family desire of their own motion or in consonance with the known wishes of the deceased that the burial shall take place with Masonic ceremonies, and yet desire that some friends or associates not Masons shall be among the pall-bearers, the lodge can refrain from taking charge of the remains until the grave is reached, and then let the pall bearers who have acted at the church or residence retire, and those appointed from the lodge take charge.

The decision embraced in the following was approved :

Is a written objection from a brother of this lodge (before ballot) sufficient to prevent the degrees being conferred on a candidate for the first degree in Masonry? *Answer*—A written objection from a member of your lodge, who was unable to be present at the lodge at the time when the ballot was to be spread (as this case shows), should have been considered equivalent to a black ball, you should therefore arrest the ballot, and give the brother due time to be present, but as you ordered the ballot spread, you should have cast the black ball yourself. The degrees cannot be conferred until the objection is withdrawn.

We do not regard this sound as a statement of law. While we might feel inclined to give effect in most instances to a protest made in advance against the making of an individual, we can conceive of cases where we should not feel so inclined, and we do not believe that any brother can demand the right to vote by proxy, for that is what this proposition amounts to. The right of objection is quite another matter, for it does not come into existence until after the regular method of registering an adverse decision—by the ballot—has been exhausted.

The grand lodge granted four charters; listened to a brief oration by the grand orator (WILLIAM D. WRIGHT) demonstrating that many things which are considered gains in modern sociology are but immemorial features in the polity of the Fraternity, among other things tracing the eight-hour law to the ritual of Masonry; took steps looking to the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, in which we trust they will profit by the experience of others and in shaping their final plan place their institution upon the true Masonic—a voluntary—basis; negated a proposition which had the approval of the committee on jurisprudence, reducing the grand lodge dues from one dollar to fifty cents per capita; refused to refer the work to a committee of three past grand masters for revision; authorized the loaning of \$5,000 to the Masonic Temple Association, of Denver; adopted the recommendation of the grand master to pay the committee on correspondence \$200 for his labor; decided to pay, in future, the actual traveling expenses of grand master while visiting lodges; and accepted the invitation which was also extended to all visiting and resident Masons, their wives, sisters and daughters, to what proved to be a brilliant and successful reception, given on the evening of the closing day of the session by the Denver Craftsmen.

WILLIAM D. TODD, of Denver, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 93) is from the pen of Past Grand Master JAMES H. PEABODY, reviewing the proceedings of fifty-two grand lodges, some of them for two years. Illinois receives brief notice. In the matter of the physical qualifications of candidates and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material he represents himself as being rather a strict constructionist, and he speaks highly of Bro. BROWNING's report, copying to commend his remarks against extending Masonic burial to men of dissolute lives.

Under Arizona, favoring the modern practice of a ballot for each degree, Bro. PEABODY says:

Possibly in older jurisdictions, where the young men applicants for Masonry have grown up under the immediate observation and personal acquaintance of the members of a lodge, the one ballot rule might safely be adopted, yet even then we see no harm to be done by taking the precaution of balloting for each degree.

The reason does not seem to have occurred to him which induced Illinois to abandon the multiple ballot system and return to the old way, viz.: that a ballot for each degree makes it possible that a brother shall be stabbed in the dark, that he shall be deprived of his rights without the trial and hearing which should be his by virtue of his Masonic character.

BRO. PEABODY properly thinks the tiler should be called in to vote on petitions, waivers, trials and elections; calls the past master's degree a farce, an incubus, and other disrespectful names, none of which jar on our sensibilities; makes a justifiable correction of Bro. PARVIN's statement that M. W. Bro. SHRYOCK, of Maryland, is the youngest grand master ever installed in an American grand lodge, confessing that he himself was installed grand master at thirty-two; warns against the danger of mixing Masonry with politics in the guise of prohibition; dissents from the Maine decision that when the junior warden prefers charges in his official capacity he should be deemed the accuser and denied the right to vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused; falls in with Grand Master SHRYOCK's notion that correspondence reports ought to be submitted to some sort of censorship, and sees no reason why they should not receive the same scrutiny as other reports before receiving the stamp of grand lodge approval, which would be to the point if they were intended in any way to commit the grand lodge, as they are not, being prepared simply for the information of that body and avowedly expressing nobody's views but their authors; favors frequent changes in lodge officers; defends the right of a member to exclude an obnoxious visitor by summary objection; does not believe, we are glad to see, in laws designed to impair the rights of delinquents for dues without trial; considers the advice of Past Grand Master ATKINSON, of West Virginia, to keep all quarrels between the Cerneau and other branches of Scotch Riteism out of the blue lodges as good, and says he proposes to follow it. We have no means of knowing whether this promise was made before or after he as a Blue Lodge Mason took a hand in the quarrel by

signing the special report recommending the adoption of the resolution "Defining Masonic Bodies," to which we have referred in this notice, drawn by Scotch Ritters in the interest of one of the factions. If before, we are sorry this particular good intention should finally have gone the way of so many others said by the proverb to be now in use as paving material; if afterwards, we wish he had read Bro. ATKINSON'S report earlier.

CALIFORNIA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at San Francisco, October 9. Grand Secretary ABELL, the representative of Illinois, was on duty in the southeast, but was far from well. Accompanying the volume of proceedings is a brief circular from him, dated April 20, 1889, explaining that the delay in publication had been in consequence of sickness and death in his family, and his own greatly impaired health. In his sorrows Bro. ABELL will have the sympathy of the Craft everywhere.

In the exordium to his address the grand master (HIRAM NEWTON RUCKER) strikes a high key, and it is well sustained and is throughout marked by an easy mastery of forcible and euphonious speech. It is, too, a paper of great ability. In contrasting Masonry and the church he says:

Its object is not to teach man of the existence of God and eternal life, for these form the basis of introduction to its mystic rites, the *sine qua non*, without which he can never become a subject for Masonic consideration. Whatever there is of religion in Masonry is that "general one of nature and primitive revelation handed down to us from some ancient and patriarchal priesthood, in which all men may agree and in which no men can differ. It inculcates the practice of virtue, but it supplies no scheme of redemption from sin. It points its disciples to the path of righteousness, but it does not claim to be 'the way, the truth and the life.' In so far, therefore, it cannot become a substitute for Christianity, but its tendency is thitherward; and, as the hand-maid of religion, it may, and often does, act as the vestibule that introduces its votaries into the temple of divine truth."

It is quite evident from this that while our brother is a Christian believer in revealed religion he is no bigot, and that he would be a sorry failure as Inquisitor-general in a grand lodge like Texas or Missouri.

We copy all the decisions submitted by him, as none of them are without interest:

Question. Should a Mason, who was a life member of a lodge at the time of his expulsion by the grand lodge, and who was subsequently restored by that body, be subject to the payment of dues in becoming a member of another lodge, or of the lodge of which he was a life member?

Answer. Yes. In the first instance, such a contract can have no force with any other than the lodge with which it was made. In the second, the grand lodge only restored the individual to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and not to membership in his lodge.

Question. When the charter of a lodge has been arrested and subsequently restored, should its members, who were exempted from the penalty of suspension, pay dues during the time the charter was under arrest?

Answer. The matter may be left to the pleasure of the lodge, unless there be dissension; in which case payment should be exacted.

Question. To whom should payment of such dues be made?

Answer. To the lodge, after the restoration of its charter.

Question. In the event that the charter should not be restored, what course should be followed with reference to the exempted member?

Answer. He may receive a dimit from the grand lodge, bearing date of the arrest of the charter, provided his dues have been paid to that date.

Question. Is a newly elected Master required to take the Past Master's degree before presiding as Master of a lodge?

Answer. No. The degree is permitted by the grand lodge, and may be conferred, when practicable, as an honorary reward to the brother who has been found worthy by his lodge to occupy the Oriental Chair, but is not a prerequisite.

Question. Would it be proper to confer the degrees of Masonry upon one who is subject to epileptic fits?

Answer. It would not be proper.

Question. In the event of a tie vote at the annual election for officers of a lodge, has the Master the right, in addition to his proper vote, to have the casting vote?

Answer. Certainly not.

Question. What is the correct and exact Masonic definition of "ballot," as applied in the grand lodge constitution?

Answer. A secret vote by balls, or cubes, or slips of paper.

Question. Can the degrees of Masonry be conferred gratuitously?

Answer. No. It would be contrary to our constitution.

Question. Is the Entered Apprentice, who has been refused advancement, entitled to a return of the fee accompanying his application for the degrees, or to any part thereof?

Answer. The fee should be returned, less the amount charged by the lodge for the Entered Apprentice degree.

Question. Has the Master of a lodge the right to refuse admission to a visitor on the objection of a member, without requiring said member to state such objections to him, that he may determine upon its validity?

Answer. The Master *should* "require that the reasons therefor be stated to him, and he must be the judge of their sufficiency." [The word "should" is used instead of "may" in a former report of the Committee on Jurisdiction as a fair interpretation of Sec. 16, Art. III., Part 3, of the constitution, and would seem to make it the imperative duty of the Master to require that the reasons be stated to him.]

Question. A brother withdrew from a lodge and removed to Maine. While there he contributed an amount equivalent to the dues of a lodge in that State. Two years ago he returned to California, and has continued to contribute to the lodge in Maine till the present time. He now

wishes to affiliate, and claims that he is in good standing and should not be compelled to pay the six months' dues required by our constitution. Is the brother in good standing?

Answer. No. Sec. 8, Art. V., Part 5, of our constitution, with its reference, is very plain upon this subject. Being a non-affiliate, he must comply with our laws while he resides in our jurisdiction.

Three of these failed to pass muster with the committee on jurisprudence. First, with reference to the contract of life membership, the committee holding this view, to which we also subscribe :

His contract was that in *that* lodge he should be forever exempt from the payment of dues, and common justice would require the observance of that contract on the part of the lodge. It is true that when his connection was once severed by expulsion or withdrawal it would be for the lodge to say whether it would receive him again, but if it should receive him, it should restore him to his former standing in all respects, and should be ready to perform all its obligations to him,

With reference to liability for dues during the time a charter is under arrest, the committee hold that dues should be exacted during such period. We infer that the committee is led to this judgment in order to maintain consistently the California idea that good standing in Masonry depends on cash contributions, because it seems to us that as lodge dues are an equivalent paid for lodge privileges, if those privileges are denied equity requires that liability should cease with such denial.

With reference to the decision that the possession of the so-called Past Master's degree by the Master-elect is not an essential prerequisite to installation, the committee cite the following regulation, which, having never been rescinded, they regard as still existing law :

1. This grand lodge recognizes no *degree* of Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate grand lodge—acknowledging only the *order* of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master-elect of a chartered lodge : which order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Masters or Past Masters, not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it.

The decision that the degrees should not be conferred upon a person subject to epileptic fits was approved. While we should not object to it as a statement of fact frequently applicable, we think there is no basis for it as a statement of law. The rule if inflexible would have excluded Caesar whom the genius of Shakspeare recognized as "the foremost man of all this world," and with the world's assent ; Napoleon, who was confessedly one of the foremost men of modern times ; and Petrarch, priest, poet, philosopher, diplomat, historian, essayist, orator, the inaugurator of the Italian Renaissance, the intellectual leader of his age.

The grand master reports a notable event in the celebration in San Francisco, by the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast, of the thirty eighth anniversary of the grand lodge. Among those who graced the occasion were some of California's most gifted citizens, "whose inspiring eloquence stirred up the depths of soul, and rang the bells of memory in the hearts of Masonic pioneers."

Having disapproved and declared void a "standing resolution" passed by a lodge contemplating the issue of a certificate of life membership to any member who

had been such in continuous good standing for twenty-five years—void because the by laws fixing dues and prescribing how they should be paid had not been correspondingly amended—the grand master after condemning the plan, says :

A more equitable plan of life membership would be to deposit a given sum for the privilege. But here difficulties arise that have been and are to-day being realized by some of our lodges which have practically tested the plan. Proper care and prudent management of a fund, thus created, could but result in benefit to the lodge. Unfortunately, however, the business of lodges too often falls to the management of those who are not financiers, and disaster is the result : for, with a depleted treasury and a dependence upon a limited number of its members for support the future of such lodge is by no means hopeful. Many reasons, in my opinion, could be offered in opposition to life membership. I could cite you to at least one instance in the earlier history of the grand lodge which gave rise to much embarrassment and trouble ; and another has proved a cause for complaint during the present administration.

Reporting a case in which the master of a lodge properly declined to proceed with a candidate who failed to make a satisfactory avowal of his belief in DEITY, the grand master thus continues :

I directed the fees to be returned to the candidate, with the advice to the Master that Masonry has no use for men who will “hesitate” and quibble about *God*, or belief in His *Omnipotence*, *Omniscience*, and *Omnipresence*. If there was error on the part of the Master, it was in admitting the candidate the second time to the lodge-room. Masonic lodges should never falter on this prime requisite to an introduction into our mystic rites and observances. The first, the essential, and the indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have *faith in God*. Not a nameless something, but the true God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob ; the same by whose Divine command Moses wrought the deliverance of the children of Israel ; and the same who gladdened the heart of David by promise of a house that should be dedicated to His Holy Name, and finally verified that promise in the person of Solomon, whose wisdom consummated the great design and crowned his labors in adoration of that Deity whose power and infinite wisdom direct the revolving worlds, mark the sparrow’s fall, and water the flowers that bloom in the meadow.

The grand master is entirely right in saying that the first and indispensable qualification of a candidate for Masonry is that he must have faith in GOD, but this fact does not warrant the implication that he may properly be required to define the DEITY as the GOD of the Hebrews, any more than he can be required to define HIM as the triune GOD of the Christian. Masonry requires the candidate to affirm GOD ; it does not ask and the law does not permit it to ask him to define HIM, for the wise reason that definitions breed sects, to the inevitable defeat of the avowed purpose of the landmark “whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union, and conciliates true friendship among those who must have remained at a perpetual distance.”

The grand master had discovered that several lodges had been incorporated under the laws of the State, in violation of an edict of the grand lodge, but had hesitated to issue an order to disincorporate, on account of property complications existing in certain cases. He suggests that a limited time should be allowed for lodges to disincorporate, with the understanding that such fact be reported to the grand master, and that a failure to report shall incur a forfeiture of charter. The matter went to the committee on jurisprudence who were unable to give the matter sufficient consideration to report upon it this year.

He refers with pleasure to the gratifying fact that the objectionable custom of serving wine at Masonic banquets, which a few years ago was almost universal, is fast falling into disuse. He says:

There are brethren to be found in almost every lodge, who, upon special occasions, enter into the festivities with a zest and abandon that is truly surprising to those who, by nature, are more conservative in their habits. Among just such brethren, from a social and benevolent standpoint, we find our best men—great, warm-hearted characters, who are always foremost in their efforts for relief to the needy; who are first at the bedside of the sick and dying; who linger longest at the grave of the departed; and whose very nature rebels at doing anything in a half-hearted manner. It is not surprising then that these individuals often allow their social proclivities to carry them beyond the bounds of prudence. Is it consistent that a lodge, whose duty it is to teach morality and rectitude of conduct, should thus tempt its members to violate one of our cardinal virtues, temperance?

Brethren, let your own hearts answer this question. I do not advise or ask legislation upon this subject, as is being done in some Masonic jurisdictions. I have an abiding faith in the pure motives and better judgment of the California Mason, that, whatever may be his idea upon this question as an individual, fealty to his lodge will prove paramount to every other consideration; and I trust that the time is near at hand when all will rejoice to know that this practice has become a thing of the past.

The San Francisco Board of Relief reports aid extended to five cases from Illinois, amounting to \$301.85, and the following sums refunded by Illinois lodges: East St. Louis, No. 504, \$21.20; Kilwinning, 311, \$30.00; Urbana, 158, \$21.00. JOHN H. KIRBY, of the last named lodge, was buried with Masonic honors under the direction of the board. The Oakland board reports \$25.00 expended for one Illinoisan.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the grand secretary pay a high tribute to that officer, and well say that the fact that it is his *thirty-third* annual report indicates the appropriation of the flower of his manhood to the mental and physical toil which has formed the chief factor in the success that in all these years has characterized the Grand Lodge of California.

The grand lodge listened to an oration from Bro. THOMAS HENRY LANE, grand orator, which had the merit of brevity, and the demerit of not being short enough to exclude the exploded claim that Masonry had its birth at the building of Solomon's temple; presented the junior past grand master with a service of silver containing one hundred and seventy-three pieces of table ware; granted five charters and continued two dispensations; agreed with the grand master in commending the custom of decorating the graves of dead brethren, upon some day to be selected by each lodge for itself, and decided that for this purpose no dispensation was necessary; continued its customary appropriations of \$100 per month for the assistance of Past Grand Master STEVENSON and \$40 per month for Past Grand Master TUTT, and increased its appropriation for the care of their "little New Orleans yellow-fever waif," Master WALTER WILCOX, to \$300; appropriated \$250 to the STARR KING Monument Association, Bro. KING having been grand orator, and \$7,200 to the boards of relief in five principal cities; and under the lead of the committee on jurisprudence withholds from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales the recognition which it ex-

presses the hope that the grand lodges of England and Scotland will promptly grant. This expression is presumably based upon the opinion that the new grand lodge is fully entitled to recognition, while the non-action is avowed to be in adherence to the California policy of waiting in the case of grand lodges formed in the English colonies until the mother grand lodges have extended recognition. While we can see that non-action might be considered wise on the part of grand lodges whose recognition recognizes, we can't see how affirmative action would hamper a grand lodge which now maintains the right of a grandmother grand lodge to occupy jointly with the Grand Lodge of Quebec the "political boundaries" which California declared the granddaughter was "by right entitled to," as long ago as 1872.

A committee from the grand commandery of Knights Templar, selected by that body from among the members of the grand lodge, to endeavor to secure a change in the regulations so as to permit lodges to attend funerals, as lodges, when the ceremonies are conducted by a commandery of Knights Templar, proposed an amendment to the general regulations, to that end, and so framed as also to secure recognition of the commandery as a "Masonic body." This Trojan horse was turned over to the committee on jurisprudence, and on its adverse report was set outside of the gates.

The report on correspondence (pp. 147), by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON, reviews the proceedings of fifty-three American grand lodges and several foreign bodies. Bro. WM. HENRY HILL, to whom the work had been assigned, was obliged by a temporary affection of the eyes to forego it.

Illinois finds a place in Bro. ANDERSON's review. Of Bro. GURNEY he says that his loss will be felt wherever Masons are found, and that he has left as a legacy to the Fraternity a fair and untarnished name—an example and teachings that will prove a perennial source of benefit and blessing; that his reports on correspondence, distinguished by so many excellencies, both of scholarship and common-sense, will be greatly missed; and that his place in the guild will be hard to fill. He speaks very highly of Grand Master DARRAH's address. He commends the promptness of Grand Secretary MUNN, and says that the grand secretary of California received a copy of the Illinois proceedings in eighteen days after the close of our grand lodge. He characterizes Bro. HOOPER's oration as a model of excellence, and appropriates from it to his report some well chosen extracts. He especially commends to his grand lodge the Illinois method of saving, for the dispatch of the business of the grand lodge, all the time usually consumed in the election of grand officers except that absolutely required to *collect* the votes. Bro. BROWNING's report is praised, and receives a liberal share of attention. Respecting Bro. BROWNING's criticism of the attitude of California on the Quebec-England question, Bro. ANDERSON says "he seems to ignore the fact that the Grand Lodge of England has never acceded to the American doctrine, and the further fact that that grand lodge has steadily refused to recognize grand lodges established in any of the provinces of the British Empire, except upon the condition that their subordinate lodges should be allowed, if they de-

sired to do so, to maintain their allegiance to the grand lodge from which they held their charters." Bro. BROWNING did not have to ignore a fact that did not exist. The Grand Lodge of England may not accede to the American doctrine when it is sought to be enforced against itself, but is swift enough in asserting it when some other grand lodge poaches upon any particular bailiwick to which she can lay even a remote claim of occupancy, as witness the case of Manitoba, whose grand master issued a dispensation in 1881 for a lodge at Gibraltar, and immediately got notice from the grand master of England to get out. Moreover, we presume it did not occur to Bro. BROWNING that he was expected to judge California so much by what England thought, as by what California professed to think; and as the California declaration that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was by right entitled to occupy its present political boundaries contained no reference to English opinion, it is at least an open question whether "ignore" is just the word Bro. ANDERSON was hunting for.

Bro. ANDERSON goes into an explanation to show that Bro. BROWNING is mistaken in supposing that a member of a lodge in California can be suspended for non-payment of dues without an opportunity to be heard. His explanation shows that the mere fact that the books show a brother to be in arrears is *prima facie* evidence of a Masonic offense for which the master is required to declare him suspended unless the delinquent makes a case to the contrary. This is divesting a brother of his Masonic rights with altogether too much facility; but Bro. ANDERSON argues that the facility with which he may reinstate himself—which he can do by paying up arrearages, or securing their remission—evens the thing up and makes the law a popular and desirable one. But it is open to the, to us, fatal objection that, like our own law it permits of the deprivation of one's Masonic character, for the time being, for an offense not against the Fraternity, but merely against the lodge; and moreover it tends to cheapen the estimation in which Masonic rights are held.

Bro. ANDERSON does not favor the erection of "Widows' Homes," not because he disparages good enterprises, but because he thinks that the effort which would enable Masons, their widows and orphans to be self-sustaining, are far more worthy of consideration than the formulating of plans by which they may be supported by others; denies that grand masters have any prerogatives except such as are delegated by the constitutions of the grand lodges which elect them, whence we infer that he does not regard grand lodges as being constrained at all by the constitutions of Masonry; "seriously doubts" the Solomonic origin of Masonry, but does not seem to be quite ready to squarely deny that exploded theory; holds that past masters by service in the constituting lodges prior to the formation of the grand lodge, are members of the grand lodge equally with those who have become past masters since its formation, which as a statement of general law we think is correct; seems to be in favor of the California statute to discourage affiliation by requiring an unaffiliated Mason to pay a bonus equivalent to six months' dues for the privilege of petitioning for membership; thinks there should be a power somewhere, either in the lodge or the master, to pass upon the sufficiency of objections to visitors; shares the aversion of his grand lodge to the incorporation of lodges; looks with disfavor upon the Del-

aware proposition to expel non-affiliates of more than one year's standing, but would compel a suspended Mason to pay dues during the period of his suspension as a condition of reinstatement, which to our mind has nothing to commend it over the other on the score of justice; thinks a California lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over a profane, because the constitution contains nothing to authorize a lodge to take *any* action in respect to a person resident within its territory until he has made application to it for the degrees, reasoning which to us is not conclusive, because we think jurisdiction belongs to the lodge and in the nature of things may be waived when the constitution is silent; believes notwithstanding the regulation of his grand lodge forbidding Masonic work on Sunday, that the communication of good moral lessons such as are contained in the ritual would be no desecration, but rather a keeping holy of that day; properly scouts the "perfect man" doctrine; says with reference to the revocation of charters that common sense as well as common usage teaches us that the power which creates a regulation or an instrument is the only power that can annul or destroy it; thinks a lodge cannot, even by unanimous consent, excuse a member from balloting on a petition for the degrees, wherein he is neither in accord with the law of our jurisdiction nor our individual judgment; says California agrees with Bro. PARVIN that the pall-bearers may with propriety be "mixed" at Masonic funerals; disagrees, we are glad to see, with the California law forbidding lodges to expend any portion of their funds for social enjoyment, and believes from his observation that a small sum spent in that way will be productive of more benefit to the members, and of more pecuniary benefit to the lodge and the grand lodge than when spent in any other way, and moreover thinks Masons and their families ought to participate in dancing and other social amusements in the lodge-room, making that place more like the home fireside; does not prosper with the spread-eagle lecturers and masters who spoil the ritual with extraneous matter; argues at some length against the well settled principle—well stated by Bro. DRUMMOND—that a Master Mason may apply for affiliation anywhere, without regard to jurisdictional lines, a principle to which the Grand Lodge of Illinois is fully committed; does not favor rotation in office; holds that when official correspondence between grand lodges ceases, intercourse between the Masons of the two jurisdictions is interdicted, insisting that logic will have it so because the whole includes all the parts, but somehow it don't work so in practice, any more than that the people of two nations find themselves at war every time diplomatic relations become interrupted; says his grand lodge is in perfect accord with other grand lodges as far as the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is concerned, but seems nevertheless inclined to the opinion that England is better authority as to what lodges are regular in Quebec than the grand lodge of that province; thinks, if we read him aright, that the presence of the charter is necessary to give validity to the acts of a lodge, while we have no doubt that if any of the incorporated lodges of California should enter into a contract at a meeting regularly held, in conformity with the provisions of its by-laws, the fact that the charter was in the master's house or office, or in ashes, would not help the lodge to wriggle out of the bargain if it so desired; and in making haste to endorse the strictures of Bro. DRUMMOND on the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the case of Bro. CRUM and Vienna Lodge, shows that he did not read the report which the Maine brother criti-

cized, or at all events did not read it with sufficient care to state the case correctly. He says:

The case being brought before the grand lodge, it decided that Bro. Crum should not be punished, because the trial had been conducted in contravention of the principle that "the master of a lodge should not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter, either oral or written, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to the lodge;" and further because "there is nothing to be gained in inflicting punishment upon those who have broken the law, at all comparable to the mischief of continued agitation of a question so dangerous to the peace of the Fraternity."

Changing "should not permit" to "shall not permit" and we have in what purports to be his first quotation, the exact language of the Illinois statute—a statute which hews true to the line of the Charges of a Freemason—in direct violation of which the case was brought. Not simply because the trial was had in contravention of the well settled principle that the master should not permit sectarian matters to come up in his lodge, but because the proceedings were had in violation of the plain letter of its own by-laws, the grand lodge properly, necessarily declared those proceedings void. But Bro. ANDERSON says the grand lodge further decided that Bro. CRUM should not be punished because, as he quotes from the report of the committee on jurisprudence, "there is nothing to be gained in inflicting punishment upon those who have broken the law, at all comparable to the mischief of continued agitation of a question so dangerous to the peace of the Fraternity." If he had bestowed upon that report sufficient attention to understand it, he would have seen that this language did not refer to Bro. CRUM but to the master who had, as the committee had already stated, "very squarely disobeyed the unmistakable letter of the law."

Less than a month after the close of the grand lodge it was again called to meet for the burial of W. Bro. JOHN WERNER SCHAEFFER, the grand lecturer, a brother widely known and greatly beloved.

CONNECTICUT, 1889.

This volume of the Connecticut proceedings, which is adorned with a fine steel portrait of the junior past grand master, JOHN W. MIX, contains the records of an emergent and the annual communications. The former was held at Waterbury, Nov. 20, 1888, for the dedication of a new Masonic temple in that city, on which occasion a historical address of great interest and evincing much painstaking labor, was delivered by Bro. NATHAN DIKEMAN. There was abundant material for an interesting sketch, for the first lodge in Waterbury was erected in 1765 under a charter granted

by JEREMIAH GRIDLEY, provincial grand master, signed by JOHN ROWE, deputy grand master, and EDMUND QUINCY, grand secretary. After a ten years' existence in Waterbury, of which there is no record, the lodge was removed to Woodbury where it still exists as King Solomon's Lodge, No. 7. In 1797 the Grand Lodge of Connecticut chartered Harmony Lodge, No. 42, at Waterbury. It is a curious fact that for a long time the lodge was "on wheels." Bro. DIKEMAN says:

The communications of Harmony Lodge were held from 1797 to 1805 in alternate months, in the "first society at the center, and in the second society at Salem." Salem Society, or Salem Bridge (now the town of Naugatuck), was an ecclesiastical society or parish within the township of Waterbury, and at the time of the institution of this lodge its membership was nearly equal in the two parishes. They were between five and six miles distance from each other, and for mutual convenience the meetings were held alternately. This monthly alternation was continued until 1805, when, by permission of the grand lodge—upon petition—the alternation was made yearly instead of monthly. This arrangement continued until 1818, when the lodge was located in Salem society, where its meetings were held for more than twenty years. In September, 1841, it was "voted to locate Harmony Lodge, permanently, in Waterbury, first society, near the center," and the action was confirmed by the grand lodge. Thus after a nomadic existence of more than seventy years was the lodge at last fixed in its old home in the first society of Waterbury, now the center of Masonry in the Naugatuck valley.

A brilliant and noteworthy address on Masonry was delivered by Rev. Bro. J. W. RICHARDSON, catholic for the most part in its breadth, though we question the propriety of his use on such an occasion of the term Master Carpenter of Nazareth, and its implications.

The one hundred and first annual communication was held at New Haven, Jan. 16, 1889. Past Grand Master JAMES L. GOULD, the representative of Illinois, was not present. Save for the briefest exordium the address of the grand master (JOHN W. MIX) is a strictly business paper.

Presenting a circular from Grand Master SMITH, he says:

The following circular in reference to the representative system, has recently been received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which it seems is desirous of appointing active workers in the Craft. I learn from our records that Past Grand Master James L. Gould now occupies the position of representative from Illinois, which he has filled for a number of years. The duty of nominating a representative in accordance with the wishes of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I leave for my successor in office.

We copy the following because it indicates a different view and practice than obtains in Illinois, where it is held that the power of a lodge to waive jurisdiction is inclusive and exclusive, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this grand jurisdiction, without the intervention of the grand master:

At the request of Roswell Lee Lodge, Springfield, Mass., Wooster Lodge, No. 70, of this State, relinquished jurisdiction over Mr. John Sackett, a resident within this jurisdiction.

The request came to me through the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Massachusetts, and was returned through the same channel, with my approval as Grand Master of Connecticut.

The grand master makes no reference to the Hiram Lodge matter.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; voted to incorporate the Masonic Charity Foundation, the fund of which now amounts to \$10,082.53; in fixing the *per capita* tax at twenty cents for each member of a lodge, provided that in estimating membership, all members who have been Masons for thirty years may be deducted, and also those whose whereabouts have been unknown for the five preceding years, a provision that seems to us to have much to recommend it; expressed its sense that the warrants of the grand master appointing representatives in other grand lodges should be in force but for five years; appropriated three thousand dollars for its centennial celebration and directed the grand secretary to publish the proceedings thereof in a memorial volume; authorized the grand secretary to procure a suitable number of past grand masters' jewels, to be owned by the grand lodge, to be worn in public processions by the past grand masters of Connecticut, eighteen of whom—as we observe by a table given in another connection—are still living; and so amended the constitution as to change the title "District Deputy Grand Master" to "District Deputy," a change which seems to us also to be an improvement.

JOHN H. SWARTWOUT, of Stamford, was elected grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

In his report on correspondence Grand Secretary WHEELER, in view of the coming centennial, its cost and probable space required by it in the proceedings, set himself the task of compressing himself into about eighty pages, but he lapped over and reached one hundred and twelve. Long ago, WENDELL PHILLIPS said, "You can't make a pint pot hold a quart." Referring to the Hiram Lodge controversy and the discussion of it by Bros. DRUMMOND and SINGLETON, he says:

Our own opinion is in accordance with the views, which these distinguished brethren have presented, *i. e.*, that "a dueguard is not a landmark," but of comparatively recent origin, and has been subject to change by several bodies, and at the present time there is no uniformity, although about four-fifths of the American jurisdictions are using what was last adopted by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. In some jurisdictions the dueguard is unknown in the M. M. degree. Among these can be numbered the Grand Lodge of Canada, which traces its source and customs to the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which boasts of the introduction of Masonry from England, into its jurisdiction, as early as 1730.

Brother Albert G. Mackey says "the dueguard is an Americanism, and of comparatively recent origin, being unknown to the English and continental systems. In some of the old rituals of the date of 1757, the expression is used, but only as referring to what is now called the sign."

I have accumulated quite a large amount of correspondence on this subject which would be of interest, but its esoteric nature forbids the printing of it.

Illinois receives liberal notice. The reports of all the officers are characterized as very comprehensive, and the "prelude" of the obituary committee not only receives high compliment in set terms, but the higher compliment of drawing from the reviewer further reflections as beautiful as they are true.

Referring to Grand Master SMITH's declaration in favor of a Masonic "Monroe doctrine" for this continent, he asks how it is to be enforced, and says:

The only thing that can be done is to proclaim non-intercourse, and what effect will this have? Simply to open the doors to foreign jurisdictions who, out of revenge, will establish lodges on our soil, and perhaps rival grand bodies, resulting in continual turmoil and strife. There is enough of that already, arising out of the various clandestine bodies, *rites and rites*, AND RITES. But little attention is paid to non-intercourse by some grand lodges, in support of their sister jurisdictions. Clandestine lodges have existed in Canada under the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario, without a helping hand to crush out their existence, and little or no effort to prevent their initiates from traveling from one end of the country to the other, and be recognized as Masons. We need much closer bonds between the jurisdictions of the United States, and the grievance of one should be that of all, and legislation for the common good of all.

The italics and small capitals are his, and show that he puts the emphasis in the right place when pointing out the chief sources of discord among American Masons.

BRO. WHEELER holds views closely akin to those expressed by us last year relative to the California legislation forbidding lodges to use any portion of their funds for social purposes, and says if they see fit to assess themselves by a system of dues for the purpose of defraying their running expenses and for social intercourse he does not see why they should not enjoy the benefit so long as they pay their dues to the grand lodge; agrees that an Entered Apprentice who neglects to come up for advancement should not be dropped from the roll, because we recognize the necessity that his advancement must be of his own free will, but suggests that the trouble can be obviated by collecting the fee for the three degrees in advance, and refunding the money for the degree or degrees not obtained if the candidate should be stopped by objections, wisely holding that what a man has paid for he will not be satisfied until he receives; rejoices that his Western brethren who like ourselves had figured him down to the likeness of old Father Time, with his fingers entangled in a maiden's scalp-lock— or words to that effect— are being set to rights by his published portrait, a satisfaction which we share; is paralyzed by the amount of jurisprudence cropping out in one year's service of a Michigan grand master, requiring twenty-two pages to record his decisions, and says that if it is continued for a few years Michigan will be worse off than the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars—they will have so much law they won't know where to find it; says, while referring to the prohibitory statute of Mississippi against saloon-keepers, that they in Connecticut have thus far clung to the ballot to decide all questions of unworthiness, and since the ballot is ample protection in that class of cases as well as all other classes, we don't see any good reason why they should not be contented to continue so wise and conservative a course; has no sympathy with the Tennessee ruling that a lodge may waive jurisdiction over an applicant for the degrees in favor of another lodge, and still claim the fees, a point on which Tennessee and Illinois are wide apart, the latter having decided that the lodge waiving jurisdiction can make no conditions, financial or otherwise; indicates his disapproval of the act of the grand master of West Virginia in declaring void the initiation of a brother who was elected before the prescribed time had elapsed since his previous rejection, and properly asks whether the penalty ought not in justice to have fallen on the guilty lodge, rather than on the innocent brother; and discloses the extent to which he is possessed by the Texas idea that the Masonry which thought it "expe-

dient only to oblige men to that universal religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves," needs tinkering, and supports the proposition of that blooming Lone Star reformer, Grand Master ROSE, to replace the antiquated theory that it is sufficient for the purposes of fellowship that Masons should be "good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished," with the explicit declaration of a belief "in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures." He says that "the grand lodge having declared that such a belief is an indispensable prerequisite to admission, it would certainly be very proper for candidates to subscribe to such a belief when sending their petitions."

This is not the only instance, nor the worst, in which he lets his dogmatism get the better of his Masonry. In his review of Missouri he cites a case wherein a brother was "expelled for denying the divine authenticity of the Bible, and expressing a disbelief in the existence of a Supreme Being," and fully endorses the arguments and conclusion of the committee on appeals justifying the action of the lodge, and says: "It is not the question of religious belief, but the fact that the party in question entertained *no* religious belief." It is perhaps a sufficient commentary upon this assumed presentation of a fact, as well as upon the act of the committee approving the finding of the lodge that he was guilty of a "non-belief in the existence of Deity," to quote from the report of the committee what they vouch for as being his own language: "I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things, and made unchangeable laws to govern the same."

To Bro. WHIFLER and the Grand Lodge of Missouri this is atheism!

DELAWARE, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Wilmington, October 3. No representative was present from Illinois, and in looking over the grand secretary's lists of representatives to and from Delaware we do not find Illinois therein, while the lists in the Illinois proceedings, of even date with Delaware, show the names of JOHN O'NEIL, of Chicago, as the representative of Delaware near our grand lodge, and that of DANIEL GOODWIN, Milford, as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

In his very brief address the grand master (GEORGE W. MARSHALL) announces the decease of no less than four past grand officers: JOHN TAYLOR, past grand master; SWITHIN CHANDLER, past deputy grand master; SAMUEL W. HOLLINGSWORTH and ISAAC K. SHORTMAN, past junior grand wardens. Three of these belonged to

the same period: Bros. CHANDLER and SHORTMAN both held their offices in 1877, and Bro. TAYLOR in 1878-9; Bro. HOLLINGSWORTH at an earlier date, 1859-60.

The grand master reports harmony, financial prosperity and contentment everywhere prevailing. A notable event was the presentation on Sept. 11 of a gold-headed cane to Bro. ROBERT B. JUMP, by Union Lodge, No. 7, of which he is a member, he having then completed the 62nd year of his Masonic relations and the 85th of his life.

The business of the session was purely of local interest.

JAMES S. DOBB was elected grand master; WILLIAM S. HAYES, re-elected grand secretary.

Opinions differ as to the value of publishing in full the names of members of the constituent lodges. On the affirmative side we credit the fact that in the case of Delaware it enables us to locate Grand Master DOBB at Wilmington, his address not being elsewhere given.

The report on correspondence (pp. 71) is from the pen of Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON, past deputy grand master, who makes an interesting notice of fifty-one grand lodges. Illinois gets very liberal notice. He highly commends Grand Master DARRAH's address, Bro. HOOPER's oration, and Bro. BROWNING's report, the latter to his mind being very ably done. He thinks Illinois must be a "busy hive." He notes the decision that seven Master Masons, exclusive of the tiler, must be present before a lodge can be opened in any degree, but overlooked the fact that the grand lodge decided that the tiler can be counted in making the required seven. He corrects Bro. PILLANS who inferred that cyphers must be in common use in Delaware because the grand lodge found it necessary to legislate on the subject, and says they simply believe an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure; cannot agree with the grand master of Colorado that a law should be passed expelling any brother who has been convicted of any crime under the laws of the State, because that would be virtually permitting the expulsion of a brother by the civil law, and properly holds that a Masonic trial should be had; thinks one ballot for the three degrees is the correct practice, and should be universally observed, correctly holding that a Mason should have a right to a hearing on anything that would bar his advancement; does not believe in "mixed" funerals; thinks while the text of the ritual should be correctly given, the skillful master should be at liberty to amplify and elucidate; can't conceive what "the public" have to do with Masonic installations, and thinks that they should not be admitted to them; is opposed to the exclusion of visitors upon summary objection as destructive of the universality of Masonry; does not believe in compulsory retention of members, Masonry being a voluntary society; starts out with the opinion that an applicant having lost the sight of one eye is not eligible for the degrees, but later, happily, gets light enough through both of his to see that this is not a defect which renders one incapable of learning the art and of being made a brother; and concludes that the so-called Past Master's degree is or should be a part

of the installation ceremony, but that as a degree it should be kicked out and the name "Past Master's Degree" abolished, to the end that Ancient Craft Masonry be made consistent as comprising three degrees and no more. This shows that Bro. JACKSON has got down to bed rock on the question of what constitutes Ancient Craft Masonry. It seems inevitable, therefore, that as all of Masonry was included in these degrees when the only bodies in existence claiming to be Masonic were lodges and grand lodges, he should soon stand equally fast on the proposition that no grand lodge can admit that anything outside of these degrees is Masonry without repudiating the declaration which has been entailed upon every generation of Masons since that day, that no man or body of men can make innovations in its body.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1888.

The propinquity of the constituent lodges makes it possible to have a communication of this grand lodge before breakfast, and accordingly we find in the volume before us the record of several held during the year. The first, a special held on March 28, was for the purpose—besides the exemplification of the work—of receiving a supplementary report from the committee on jurisprudence, who give themselves ten pages in which to show the steps by which they reach the correct conclusion that the rebellious Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, is working without any lawful authority and must therefore be cut off as a clandestine body. The committee quote the following from Bro. SINGLETON's report on correspondence :

"Now in reference to this same D. G., which caused this trouble : instead of its being a landmark in Masonry, it is not even truly a general Masonic matter, but entirely *local*. The D. G.'s of the three degrees are strictly and exclusively American, and are *unknown* in other countries than the U. S. of North America, and date from the change of ritual brought about, perhaps, by Thomas Smith Webb, or some other high American authority.

"Dr. Mackey (Encyclopedia) says : 'A mode of recognition which derives its name from its object, which is to *duly guard* the person using it in reference to his obligations and the penalty for their violation. The D. G. is an Americanism, and of a comparatively recent origin, being unknown to the English and Continental systems.'

"The present writer has had ample opportunity of conversing, in Washington City, with the most intelligent Masons from England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, some of whom have presided over lodges, and he has been long aware that the D. G. is unknown, as such, in Europe. The term was applied originally to the single sign in each degree. In our examinations of the old rituals, now out of use, we find no reference whatever to any such word.

"We have recently been informed by the highest authority in Quebec, viz., the Grand Master, that the D. G. in each degree has been *very* recently introduced into that Province. We do not know if it has yet been adopted in Canada Grand Lodge."

The semi annual, held May 9, was chiefly devoted to amending the constitution, which being completed the grand lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be authorized to have five hundred copies of the revised constitution printed.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to furnish to each lodge in this jurisdiction, a bound copy of the revised constitution, Old and New Regulations and Ancient Charges of a Free Mason, which form the "Book of Constitutions," referred to in the ceremony of installation.

Resolved, That the installing officer, previous to the installation of the Worshipful Master of a lodge shall see that the said copy of the "Book of Constitutions" is present in the lodge, which book is to be given to the W. Master in the ceremony of installation.

An excellent idea, one that gives to the installation ceremony the point which it too often lacks.

At a special communication on June 7th, with the grand lodge open on the Entered Apprentice degree, the grand master laid the corner-stone of the "cathedral" in process of erection by the brethren of the Scottish Rite of the Southern jurisdiction, and Bro. ALBERT PIKE delivered an address which is entitled to rank as a noble production whether considered for its literary excellence or for the catholic spirit which pervades it. How the following strong statement—stronger for its restrained moderation—shines in comparison with the rank, flatulent rhapsodies of too many grand orators:

Like every other human institution, Freemasonry has its faults, its defects, its imperfections, its inefficient methods, its inconsistencies, its shortcomings and failures, its periods of inaction and sluggishness. It often has to acknowledge, lament, as the churches do, that its power to do good is not equal to its will and desire; that it cannot make every one better and wiser who knocks at its door; that it cannot always prevent disputes and heal animosities and make whole again the broken threads of brotherly love, or keep every member from bringing reproach upon it by falling into an evil course. But it rarely happens that it exerts no good influence at all upon its members; and it has never, by its influences or precepts, made a good man bad, or a bad man worse. It has never made a man rapacious or cruel, a tyrant or persecutor, a libertine or extortioner, corrupt or dishonest, or false or treacherous. No man has ever been taught that he could serve Freemasonry by revenge or retaliation, or by an invasion of the rights of other men.

As we propose to examine that portion of Bro. PIKE's address which claims for other systems Masonic equality with that to which his primary allegiance like our own was given and to which we still hold that allegiance to be due, the instinct of fair play constrains us, at the sacrifice of space that we can ill spare, to quote it entire; and we do this the more willingly because if not the closest, it is the most plausible and persuasive statement of that view we have encountered:

No human institution lives long without changes in its organic structure, in the processes of its action, in its forms and methods, and even in its principles once regarded as essential and unchangeable. The restless activity of humanity makes stability impossible. From the common lot of all Freemasonry is not exempt; but, in the main, it has stood upon the old ways, and thence made progress. The constitutions of civil government and political organization, whether written or broadened from precedent to precedent, change more in a score of years than Masonry has changed in a century. For the most part it has adhered to the spirit, if not altogether to the letter of the old Charges and Regulations, too much, perhaps, in some things, in which it might be better if the letter of the old law governed it less and its spirit more.

The field of Masonic labor is as wide as the world is ; and everywhere in it the toilers in the sun will find work enough to do, and the same old enemies to overcome. No matter under what forms the workmen organize themselves to attain that concentration of effort in which strength consists and on which success depends, no matter in what degree each organization embodies its teachings, making each a lesson for its affiliates, no matter what form of government or modes of administration each may adopt, there should be harmony and allied action among all, if the work of all is Masonic work, if the degrees are all lessons of Masonic truth, and if the aim and end and purpose of the labors of all are the same.

For the different divisions of Masonry into rites and orders are like streams that flow from one great, inexhaustible fountain. If in one flows the morality of Masonry, in another the high principles and noble sentiments and heroic aspirations of chivalry, and in another the philosophy it has as heir of the ancient ages, these streams may glide peacefully onward side by side, each with healing in its waters for the ills of humanity ; for the mission of all is the same, and there is no antagonism, and ought to be no rivalry between them, and no claim of superiority by one over the other. One cannot be made to flow more amply by the diminution of the other, nor is either higher, greater or nobler than the other.

All the rites and degrees that can justly claim to be in their character and essence Masonic, all that have become invested by the common consent and long possession with that character, are animated by the same great purpose, and have the same high objects. All labor to strengthen the ties of Masonic brotherhood, all insist upon the observance of Masonic vows, strict performance of duty in all the relations of life, the absolute right of every man to obey the dictates of his own conscientious convictions ; upon obedience to the divinely enacted laws of truth, justice, right, duty and honor, upon the foregoing of revenge and the forgiveness of injuries, upon charitable judgment and opinion, generous deeds, and virtuous and decorous lives ; and no rite will sustain any real loss by the denial to it of the title "Masonic," if it enforces the performance of Masonic duty, strengthens the ties of Masonic brotherhood, is animated by the true spirit and imbued by the true principles of Freemasonry, and labors faithfully to achieve Masonic ends, under Masonic forms and by Masonic methods. Such a rite or order will be Masonic, whether called so or not.

Words often borrow their chief significance from their authorship, and while whatever is true in the above extracts is none the less true because it emanates from the supreme head of the governing body of the "Scottish Rite" for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, yet the fact ought to be borne in mind, because that system of degrees touches Masonry in a way that none of the other bodies or systems in whose defense he is speaking touches it. None of the others claim the right in any country or under any circumstances to establish lodges and confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry. The so-called Scottish Rite does claim this right under certain circumstances. Formerly it claimed that it had the right always, but that for the sake of harmony it waived it in countries where grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons existed. It still claims the right in countries where grand lodges do not exist, and claims that the lodges there established by its supreme councils are legitimate lodges of symbolic Masonry. It is because of this claim that Bro. PIKE starts out with the proposition that innovations in Masonry are inevitable, in itself a confession that what he is about to defend is a departure from the original plan of Masonry. His implication is that these innovations are of slight practical importance and considering the restless activity of humanity, slight in themselves. "The constitutions of civil government and political organization," he says, "whether written or broadened from precedent to precedent, change more in a score of years than Masonry has changed in a century." Predicated of what we, personally, include under the name "Freemasonry," this is true ; but if that which alone we call Ma-

soury, the Masonry of the first grand lodge, that which Bro. HUGHAN calls the "English Rite," and which Bro. PIKE, conceding its priority, identifies as the "York Rite," if we remember correctly—if this Masonry which confessedly occupied the whole ground and was therefore the sole possible source of Masonic authority; if this Masonry which was restrained by the avowedly unchangeable law of its being, which bounded, defined and identified it, from begetting anything save in its own likeness—capable of being bounded, defined and identified by that law; if this is no more Masonry than a dozen or a hundred systems that have been started since, then it is not true that Masonry has changed less in a century than the organic law of civil government or political organization changes in a score of years.

Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members. It is a commonwealth in which they all, historically and logically as well as ritualistically, meet upon the level. Its governing body is an elective and representative one, and every member of the Fraternity is eligible to be raised by the suffrages of his fellows to the highest place therein. If this fundamental principle of self-government has become so far subverted that the system which it defines and vitalizes has become simply one of the "different divisions of Masonry," eating its leek of degradation by the sufferance of a system built on the old doctrine of the Divine right of kings and the Privilege of the nobility, then a century's history of no people can show so great or so swift a change as this anomalous involution by which Masonry has reverted from a higher to a lower form.

That we are speaking wholly within the bounds of moderation when we speak of systems built on the medieval doctrines of Divine right and Privilege, will appear if we reproduce here the language in which Bro. ROBERT FOEKE GOULD, the Masonic historian, contrasts them with the polity of self-government which characterizes genuine Masonry:

"But in almost every one of these new systems, with scarcely an exception, the governing power is autocratic and irresponsible. A Hierarchy is formed, each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others. Each class is self-elected, that is, it receives into its sacred circle those only whom it pleases, so that those of the lower classes have no voice whatever in the administration of their affairs or in the election of their rulers. This one consideration alone precludes these systems from calling themselves Masonic. They are not and never can be Freemasonry. They are simply separate societies, all of whose members happened to be Freemasons."—*Hist. of Freemasonry*, Vol. III., p. 348.

The so-called Scottish Rite—miscalled because it has nothing whatever to do with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the only source of Masonic authority in Scotland, and did not originate in that country—is not one of the possible exceptions referred to by Bro. GOULD, but is the completest type of the system described.

When Bro. PIKE says that it is no matter what form the organization takes, it is a confession that the system for which he speaks has departed from the only form which the original plan of Masonry knew; that it is no matter in what degree the teaching is embodied, it is a confession of innovation in the matter of degrees; that

it is no matter what form of government or modes of administration may be adopted, it is a confession of departure from the principles of representative self-government and equal eligibility which is an essential characteristic of the Masonry to which his allegiance was originally given; hence the claim that it is sufficient if the work of all is Masonic work, if the degrees are all lessons of Masonic truth, and if the aim and end and purpose of the labors of all is the same.

Happily a timely illustration is at hand to show the fallacy which lies at the very surface of this claim. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, whose orator Bro. PIKE was, had just adopted, unanimously, the report of its committee on jurisprudence which divested Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, of the last shred of legitimacy in the eyes of District of Columbia Masons and declared it a clandestine body. And yet Hiram Lodge was known to be composed of legitimate Masons, lawfully made in strict conformity to the laws applicable in the case, organized in the same form, making the same lesson from the same degrees, adopting the same form of government, having the same modes of administration, and, save in one minor particular, unimportant in itself, their work was the same, the lessons of their degrees the same, the aim and end and purpose of their labors the same as with all the other Masons of Connecticut. But the fact that a stream of morality, or of chivalry, or of philosophy was flowing through it, and that its members were doubtless fully persuaded that there ought to be no antagonism, no rivalry between it and other Masonic bodies, and no claim of superiority by one over the other, did not save it from being boycotted by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia as clandestine because it was acting without proper authority. And that grand lodge could do nothing else without disloyalty to the law of its own being. The charter which gave Hiram Lodge its claim to be known as a Masonic body or to exercise even the shadow of an authority in Masonry, had been revoked by the power which granted it, and it ceased instantly to be an organized factor in Masonry. When afterwards it assumed nevertheless to be a factor in Masonry, to teach, administer, or exercise the remotest semblance of authority therein, it became the duty of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, the supreme and exclusive Masonic authority in that jurisdiction, to take cognizance of and warn the Fraternity of the fact that the body calling itself Hiram Lodge, No. 1, was a clandestine body. And the same law that constrained the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in this matter constrained the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and constrains every other grand lodge to the same view.

So we see that teaching the same lessons and having a common aim, end and purpose with legitimate Masons is not sufficient to give an organization the status of a Masonic body; not sufficient even when these things are supplemented by a community of forms, degrees, forms of government and modes of administration, unless the authority by which it exists is derived *and continues to be derived* from the same legitimate source.

Would the organization calling itself Hiram Lodge, No. 1, and whose illegitimacy is fixed by an instantaneous and universal consensus, be legitimated by invent-

ing or adopting thirty more degrees and calling its conglomeration the Hiram Lodge Rite? If not, would the "rite" thus created be legitimated by subverting the Masonic principle of self-government and setting up in its place an irresponsible hierarchy wherein each higher class maintains absolute control over admissions to its own ranks, and each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others? Would it become legitimated by establishing a score or a hundred more Hiram lodges, each one as destitute of authority for being as the first? Manifestly neither of these things nor all of them combined could ever render it anything but hopelessly illegitimate.

And now will Bro. PIKE or some other brother who considers the so-called Scottish Rite any part of legitimate Masonry, point out any substantial difference between its genesis and that of the Hiram Lodge Rite? We shall be told, probably, that the lodges out of whose departure from the original plan of Masonry the Scottish Rite grew, never had their charters revoked as did Hiram Lodge. If this is true it in no wise mends matters. If their charters were not revoked by the power which granted them they were repudiated by the lodges themselves, if not formally, none the less completely by the act of transferring their allegiance. The moment these lodges accepted charters from a supreme council or consistory, or any organization other than that which gave them existence, that moment their original charters ceased to be sources of Masonic authority just as completely as if they had been revoked, just as completely as did the OXNARD charter of Hiram Lodge when that body participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

It is perfectly true that the system, organization, "rite"—or whatever may be agreed upon as its descriptive title—which "enforces the performance of Masonic duty, strengthens the ties of Masonic brotherhood, is animated by the true spirit and imbued by the true principles of Freemasonry, and labors faithfully to achieve Masonic ends, under Masonic forms and by Masonic methods" is Masonic, but nothing can be further from the truth than the implication that there is more than one system, organization or rite that does these things; because, to go no further, no organization can be said to enforce the performance of Masonic duty which assumes that a Mason can absolve himself from the primary and inclusive duty of fealty to the ancient law whose irrevocability he accepted as one of the conditions of his admission to the institution whose form it determines and whose bounds it fixes.

The annual communication was held November 14. The representative of Illinois, Bro. EDWIN B. MCGROTTY, was not present.

The address of the Grand Master (JESSE W. LEE, Jr.) presents a brief but comprehensive record of the business of his office for the year. Among the dispensations granted were two to as many lodges to hold their regular meetings on the 5th of July instead of the 4th as provided for by their by-laws. Upon reflection the grand master thinks they should not have been granted, having become satisfied that it is not the province of that officer to set aside any part of the by-laws of a constituent lodge after they have been approved by the grand lodge. We observe that he

granted several to enable lodges to confer degrees in less time than that required by the grand lodge constitution, but in these cases makes no confession of error.

In the case of a "mixed funeral" where a non-Masonic association desired to perform its service at the grave, their law being silent on the question of who should have precedence he found on inquiry that in such cases the lodge had sometimes performed its service first and then withdrew, leaving the other society to perform theirs; at others the lodge had performed the final service. He left the matter to the discretion of the master, but in another case occurring soon afterwards he announced as his final conclusion that the Masonic service must be the last.

The grand master seems to be appropriately possessed by the District mania for recognizing bodies claiming to be Masonic, and as no candidates presented themselves for recognition he went out into the by-ways to hunt them up, issuing a circular letter inviting all the grand bodies "claiming to be regular grand lodges" to come up and be recognized. In this paper he intimates that his grand lodge ought to set the style, so to speak, in the recognition business, "being as it is at the seat of government of this great, prosperous and ever increasing people." While he proposes to continue to extend the right hand of fellowship to all bodies that have been "duly organized and constituted in any well established Masonic Rite," he will make a specialty of "those who have found it necessary to separate themselves from bodies practicing rites, not consonant with the degrees of American Craft Masonry." If all other grand masters and grand lodges were like minded with him and his grand lodge there would seem to be no good reason why these so-called grand lodges should find it necessary to separate themselves from anything, since if they conclude to continue as sections of "grand orients" where they do not enjoy even the poor privilege of authenticating the charters which they pretend to grant, by the signatures of their so-called grand officers, they would be recognized all the same.

The grand master embodies in his address a report from the Masonic Board of Relief of the District by which it appears that under the old want of system which the board supercedes seventy per cent. of the applicants for relief were unworthy. He likewise gives space in his address for the president of a local insurance company bearing the prefix "Masonic," to advertise his business and adds a puff of his own. With the present drift of affairs in the District it ought not to be long before this Insurance Rite is recognized by the grand lodge as a "high Masonic Power" and a co-ordinate branch of Masonic government.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized, and a past grand master's jewel was presented to the junior past grand master, JOSE M. VZNAGA.

HARRISON DINGMAN, of Washington (Atlantic Building, F St., N. W.), was elected grand master; WM. R. SINGLETON, Washington (No. 909 F St., N. W., Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

At the installation communication a large number of grand representatives were present, but among them was neither Bro. McGROTTY, whose name appears in our

grand secretary's list as the representative of Illinois, nor Bro. JOHN H. OLCOTT who is credited with that position in the list of Grand Secretary SINGLETON.

Upon being installed, Grand Master DINGMAN delivered a brief address in which he especially commended the action of some of the lodges in having their annual meetings, or at least during the hour of election of officers, exclusively of their own members.

The retiring grand master, Bro. LEE, was presented with a past grand master's jewel.

The report on correspondence (pp. 83), noticing fifty-five grand lodges, is as usual by Bro. W. R. SINGLETON. It is to be regretted that Bro. SINGLETON felt compelled to restrict himself to such narrow limits, as his reports are always of value. Illinois gets quite extended notice. Grand Master SMITH's address receives the highest praise. He says he does not remember of ever having read so complete a state paper emanating from a grand master, except, perhaps, one only from a grand master of Massachusetts. He copies the table prepared by Grand Master SMITH showing what grand bodies in addition to those acknowledged by Illinois are looked upon as governing Craft Masonry, and builds thereon high hopes that Illinois is about to recognize the hybrid bodies in which his own grand lodge takes so great an interest. He then proceeds to fulfill his promise to pay his respects to us personally for our criticism on his grand lodge in this very matter. In that criticism we suggested that a grand lodge situated at a national capital is subjected to influences which in the nature of things tend to make it unreliable as a conservator of its Masonic heritage. We said much more, but Bro. SINGLETON does us the honor to say that there is in it never an argument worthy of notice, and having assured us of pardon by the Masons of the District for our ignorance of their motives, he continues:

We shall go on our own way, irrespective of the unjust aspersions of those who know so little of the Masonry of the world, as to suppose that what is not in accordance with *their* limited ideas, is not true Masonry. We may not live to see the final result, but as sure as true Masonry is devoid of ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism, the time will come, and that not very distant, when all the Grand Lodges of the world will be on one platform, as they once were, and a Mason, who proves himself to be such, will be recognized in every part of the earth, where there are Masons, of whatever rite they or he may be. We refer Bro. Robbins to the list above, furnished by his own Grand Master.

Last year we congratulated ourselves that Bro. SINGLETON had got so far as to admit that Masonry was designed to have and ought to have representative government. From his referring us to the list furnished by Grand Master SMITH we infer that it is now immaterial to him whether the Craft on one platform is to have Masonic government or "Scotch Rite" government, as in most of the bodies there named the lodges are governed by supreme councils direct or through grand orients, bodies in which there are nominally grand lodges, but, as Bro. ALBERT PIKE properly calls them, emasculated grand lodges, grand lodges only in name, incapable of doing any independent act, whose very charters depend for their validity upon the authentication of the supreme council which graciously permits this by-play to go on

in order to satisfy the consciences of Masons whose allegiance is confessedly due to the Masonry of the Grand Lodge. The list to which Bro. SINGLETON triumphantly cites our attention has a significance about which he says nothing, a significance only to be appreciated by comparing it with lists of years gone by. Formerly the grand lodges in this country were in correspondence with a much larger number of these bodies, but when their true status came to be understood this correspondence was either formally or tacitly dropped; dropped too in advance of the severe criticisms of Bro. GURNEY and Bro. ROBBINS, which Bro. SINGLETON speaks of in a way to imply that these brethren have stood alone in opposition to "the work of universal Masonry," as he euphemistically calls the effort to secure recognition for these hybrid bodies. In 1871 the Grand Lodge of New York dropped such correspondence by formal, affirmative action. Upon the fact being pointed out by Grand Master ANTHON that these bodies were neither sovereign nor independent, but subordinate to supreme councils belonging to a system that requires for admission to its governing body the possession of degrees wholly unknown to the Grand Lodge of New York, the grand lodge concurred in the following from its committee on jurisprudence:

"The question of the recognition of or correspondence with the regular, disputed, doubtful, or spurious bodies called Grand Orient, discussed by the M. W. Grand Master, has been considered by your committee, and for the reasons stated by the Grand Master, it is recommended that such recognition and correspondence cease."

Other grand lodges instead of openly confessing the mistake of having recognized such bodies and squarely retracing their steps, tacitly dropped the whole brood. Since then many who saw the propriety of dropping them simply because they were not independent bodies, have found still stronger reasons for letting them alone in the results of the investigations of Masonic students, showing that their origin was utterly illegitimate and that they never were, and in the nature of things never could be possessed of the least shadow of authority in the Masonry to which our allegiance has been pledged and is wholly and exclusively due.

Bro. SINGLETON makes a second caption of "Illinois" in his review, heading with it some historical notes concerning the formation of some of the oldest grand lodges in the United States. In these "excerpts taken from well authenticated sources" we find support for the position taken by us, in our report of 1871, while reviewing Bro. GARDNER's address on the organization of the grand lodges of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It can hardly be for this reason that Bro. SINGLETON chose the heading for his notes, and we can only guess that it was selected for the same consideration which prompted ARTEMUS WARD to name his famous lecture "The Babes in the Wood." It was the only chance for the babies, as they were not referred to in the body of the lecture.

FLORIDA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Jacksonville, January 15, with the representative of Illinois, M. W. DEWITT C. DAWKINS, on duty in the southeast. On referring to Bro. DAWKINS' list of grand representatives we find that it needs revision: it still bears the name of Bro. ORLIN H. MINER—of blessed memory—as the representative of Florida near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, although Bro. MINER died in 1880.

At the outset of his address the grand master (NORVILLE R. CARTER) refers to the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed at Jacksonville and vicinity, and supplements it with the report of the Masonic relief committee which was organized originally for local work at Jacksonville, but which ultimately directed the relief work at other infected points. DR. WM. L. BALDWIN, master of Duval Lodge, No. 18, the first chairman of the committee, fell a victim to the scourge and was succeeded by DR. C. W. JOHNSON, who had been the first member of the committee stricken with the disease, but who happily recovered, as did Bro. J. A. CONOVER, another member. The surviving chairman pays a warm tribute to Bro. BALDWIN and truly says: "Greater love hath no man than this—his own life a sacrifice upon the altar of humanity." The death roll of Duval Lodge numbered six besides the master, and of Solomon Lodge, No. 20, three, including the master, W. Bro. H. A. L'ENGLE. Thirteen brethren holding membership in other jurisdictions also perished, making twenty-three in all, and eight members of Masonic families. Contributions from other grand jurisdictions aggregated \$21,340.14, of which \$184.25 is credited to Illinois. Iowa leads the column with the munificent donation of \$2,500. The grand master also reports the death of SETH S. BENNETT, district deputy grand master of the ninth district, who died at Enterprise a victim to the fever.

Among the special dispensations issued by the grand master we note three to enable lodges to continue work in the absence of their respective charters destroyed, lost or mislaid. In Illinois the fact that they were regularly chartered lodges as shown by the records of the grand lodge, would have been sufficient authority for continuing labor. From the decisions of the grand master, as approved, we quote the following, numbering them for convenience:

1. When a communication is called for the sole purpose of conferring a specific degree, it is not necessary to open the Lodge in any other degree; and so when called for any other special purpose.
2. Under Regulations 140 and 179 when a brother petitions for reinstatement from a suspension of dues for several years, his dues are continuous and must be paid for the whole time of his suspension.
3. The proper position of a Lodge Chaplain is to the left and in front of the Worshipful Master, corresponding to that of Grand Marshal in the Grand Lodge.

In the absence of any local regulation to the contrary we think No. 1 is good law, as it certainly is good sense. No. 2 doubtless conforms to the regulations, but so much the worse for the regulations. In our opinion there is no justice in requir-

ing a brother to pay for what he has been deprived of, as a condition of being relieved of such deprivation. The following, which came in as a resolution, now does duty as a regulation:

A visiting brother, before submitting to an examination, has a right to demand sight of the charter of the Lodge, but is not required to do so if fully satisfied, by other means, of the regularity of the Lodge which he desires to visit.

This is in modification of a regulation instructing members to ask for a view of the charter before entering a strange lodge, and was reported by a special committee (Past Grand Master ANDERSON) who had received forty-five answers from as many grand jurisdictions as to the usage prevailing therein. Eleven recognize the right of the visitor to view the charter, by express regulation; twenty-five, including Illinois, have no regulation on the subject. In seven additional jurisdictions in which there is no law or ruling on the subject, the exhibition of the charter is sanctioned by custom; while in two more—District of Columbia and Pennsylvania—the law forbids the removal of the charter from the lodge, while it is open, under any circumstances.

For the sixth time Bro. R. H. WELLER delivered the annual oration, and in that portion of his address in which he speaks of the objects and accomplishments of the Institution he is practical enough and eloquent enough to realize the ideal at which his immortal namesake of the Pickwick Papers arrived when he declared that the true secret of writing a love letter was to make her wish there was more of it; but the assumed historical portion of it would make us satisfied with less. So much is now known to the contrary that it ought to be too late for any well-informed brother to put forward the ritualistic traditions of Masonry as historical fact. And it is too late for any one either in public or private to assume that the degrees of the chapter and the orders of the commandery are any part of Ancient Craft Masonry, or have any connection with it beyond the fact that the chapter and the commandery require applicants for membership to be Masons.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; presented Bro. GEO. S. HALLMARK, junior past grand master, with a past grand master's jewel, which was accepted in a brief speech that hit with great good sense and delicacy the line where modest self-respect and grateful appreciation meet; recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; adopted Sickel's Monitor for the use of the lodges; decided to continue its committee on temple building, whose labors last year were rendered almost entirely nugatory by the fever epidemic; adopted a necrological report which gives six lines to four deceased American past grand masters, including JOHN W. SIMONS and ROE MORRIS, and devotes two pages to the two deceased German emperors, apparently for the purpose of making an opportunity to say that the so-called Scottish Rite which falsely claims to derive its Constitutions from another German monarch, the great FREDERICK, is "the most extensively universal system of Freemasonry," when in truth it is not Freemasonry at all, whatever may be its extent; selected Jacksonville as its

next place of meeting, and accepted an invitation from the two lodges and the business men of that city to a banquet at the St. James Hotel, the record of which, by the grand secretary, fairly smacks its lips over the spoliation of the tables under the encouragement of pure and sparkling liquids and the stimulus of other "soul-stirring enjoyments."

HENRY W. LONG, of Martel, was elected grand master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 86) is by the veteran reviewer, DEWITT C. DAWKINS, who gives Illinois her due share of attention. He thinks our mileage and per diem system seems like a greedy one, taking more money than the lodge dues amount to. We presume he means that some representatives receive more than their lodges pay in. Of course they do. This is just what a mileage and per diem system is for—to enable weak and distant lodges to be represented on the same rate of taxation as the strong, or those situated near the seat of the grand lodge. And to secure this full representation is worth all it costs.

Bro. DAWKINS seems a little puzzled by the "Standard Team," who, "at their own expense visited twenty-five or more lodges, exemplifying the work with much profit to the Craft," and says: "We suspect there is some difference there between 'old Standard' and 'Standard' or *new Standard*, and such will always be the case when there is an attempt, by combination or otherwise, to arbitrarily force new things upon the Fraternity."

We assure our brother that there is nothing hidden under that wood-pile. These twenty-five or more lodges are all located in Chicago or its suburbs, so that the expense of reaching them is not so great after all as to excite suspicion. It is much less, we feel assured, than the self-sacrificing members of the "Standard Team" would be willing to incur in order to secure a thorough dissemination of the correct work. On the other hand the outlay both of time and money has been too great to leave any suspicion that the team is composed of that class of ritualists who feel that they have inherited the mantle of Garriek, and, having all of Bottom's eagerness to play all the parts are willing to pay for the opportunity to hear their own voice.

Bro. DAWKINS, referring to our special report last year advising against the recognition of the body calling itself the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, on the ground of the congenital and incurable illegitimacy of its constituents, and referring also to the prior refusal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to recognize Colon and Cuba (the parent of the Porto Rican bodies) because its constituent lodges "came out of a supreme council," says:

What a mistake! Well, let the Grand Lodge of South Carolina be heard on this, as we understand that the original Lodges of the old Grand Lodge of Colon were chartered by her. And we refer the Grand Lodge of Illinois and Brother Robbins to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, where "Singleton" so well depicts the better and more liberal views.

Illinois has not acted hastily or with closed eyes in this matter. The genesis of

the Grand Lodge of Colon was thoroughly discussed in the special report of Bro. GURNEY on "Colon and Cuba" in 1877, including the formation of the Grand Lodge of Colon by the lodges holding charters from South Carolina, and the subsequent abdication of its responsibilities by the grand lodge thus formed, its renunciation of legitimate Masonic government and its abject submission to the oligarchial supreme council whose form of government enables one without knowing anything more of it, to place it unhesitatingly outside of the pale of Masonic bodies. There is no evidence anywhere that the constituent lodges of the Grand Lodge of Colon ever made any protest against being swallowed up by the supreme council. Indeed we could hardly look for any such evidence, because the controlling men in the lodges and the grand lodge were the same.

Referring to the personal side of Bro. DAWKINS' advice, we have to say that we last year reviewed Bro. SINGLETON'S matter now copied into the Florida report.

Speaking very kindly of general report, he says: "His first report was written in 1869, and our first was presented in January of that year, though we be left out of his list of surviving confreres."

We should have been glad to note the fact that Bro. DAWKINS was in the field in 1869 if we had known it. In our report of that year we reviewed Florida for 1868, in which there was no report on correspondence. The only matter we received referring to the Florida proceedings of 1869 was a circular giving a list of officers elected and giving notice of the adoption of the revised constitution. And so we never had the good fortune to see Bro. DAWKINS' first report.

Coming down again to the present era, our brother thinks we have not shown that the Province of Quebec was not unoccupied territory when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, and says that everybody knows, who knows anything about it, that the Grand Lodge of Canada was occupying the province at that time. Then there must have been either a dense and widespread ignorance on the part of the grand lodges of this country, or a perversity akin to that of the eleven obstinate jurymen, to have induced them to recognize so universally as they did Quebec, a grand lodge erected in territory where another was in full possession.

Referring to the strictures of Bro. DRUMMOND on Illinois, respecting the Vienna Lodge case, Bro. DAWKINS says:

Brother Drummond, in review of Illinois, seems to think that if a Mason turns Atheist he violates Masonic law, and should be expelled. The Grand Lodge of Illinois decided differently. The argument of Brother Drummond, that the Bible is a fundamental fixture in American Masonry, and that all Masonic covenants in this country are sealed thereon, settles the fact that an Atheist cannot become a Mason in our Lodges; but we are not aware of any Masonic law that forbids a Mason from ever changing his religious belief. Such law would change the nature of the institution so that its name, *Free* Masonry, would be, in matters of religion, a misnomer. We well know a devoted Mason who became an Atheist many years previous to his death, who, being rectitudinal in conduct, was buried with Masonic honors. And there is a prominent and useful Mason now in mind, who says he "does not believe much beyond what he can see or feel with his natural senses."

We are willing to admit that every true and faithful Mason is necessarily Theistic, and that if he becomes Atheistic it would seem that he would be more consistent with himself to withdraw from the Masonic fold, but he may think differently, and that is his business, so long as he demeans himself as a brother should.

Whenever Free Masonry shall usurp the power of arbitrarily controlling a man's religious belief it will descend from its high estate of *teaching* sublime truth, which, of itself, is Divine, to the low Vatican machinery which enslaves the very souls of men, and causes them to bow down, in the most disgusting humility, to idolatry in human shape.

So mote it never be!

BRO. DAWKINS is led by the Alabama decision that a lodge could not confer the Entered Apprentice degree upon a candidate elected by another lodge, at the request of the latter, to wonder what inherent and inalienable rights have not been taken from the lodges; says of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas that it was opened on a certain date "and then called to refreshment so the grand marshal and his procession should lay a corner-stone," and will find many to think with him that it would have been better for the grand lodge to have performed that exoteric work, and not have turned it over to a lot of Masons to do while at refreshment; suggests a practical view of a mooted question when he says that certain grand lodges will persist in printing the names of all the members of their lodges, even if tramps do thereby have a good opportunity to personate good men and thus prey upon others; says the proposition of the grand master of Colorado to expel a Mason without trial because he has been convicted of crime in a criminal court, is simply monstrous, as such convictions are sometimes erroneous; calls Bro. WHEELER, of Connecticut, "the venerable grand secretary," even after he has seen his youthful looking picture in the proceedings of the Nutmeggers; doubts the propriety of the Dakota decision that a lodge under dispensation can discipline a member thereof, and thinks the power of discipline in such cases resides only in the grand master, but as he intimates that he holds these views rather tentatively we have no doubt—having in view the general trend of his opinions about the rights of chartered lodges—that upon reflection he will settle down to the conclusion that such members of a lodge under dispensation as are affiliated with other lodges would still be amenable to them for any breach of Masonic law, as they would also be—together with the unaffiliated members of the inchoate body—amenable to the lodge or lodges having penal jurisdiction in that territory before the "probationary creation of the grand master" was created; does not understand why a lodge in Georgia cannot open and do work in two or three degrees at the same communication without asking permission of the grand master, and neither do we, but exercising a Yankee's privilege we *guess* there has been too much legislation down there; thinks that one ballot for the three degrees would work well in Florida as well as Idaho, but says the majority has expressed a different opinion, meaning, of course, the Florida majority, as the one ballot rule is probably the most widely prevailing, as it certainly is the oldest usage; has no objection to Bro. MURROW's having his own religious views and preaching them on the streets and from the public pulpits if he so desires, but does not think it nice for him to thrust his own peculiar dogmas, through the Masonic channel, into the face of our Israelitish, Buddhistic, Mohammedan and other monotheistic brethren, with which we quite

agree, but we do not overlook the fact that Bro. MURROW is not a sinner above all others in this respect, he having but followed the pernicious example of those whose opportunities for the study of Masonry have been far wider than his; thinks the California law forbidding the expenditure of lodge funds for social purposes is in disregard of the customs of ancient Freemasons and of the rights of lodges, and we—pre-mising that those who hold the California view claim that the funds of the lodge are simply held in trust for the purposes of charity—agree with him inasmuch as FELLOWSHIP rather than alms giving is the distinguishing feature of Masonry; seems to regard Masonic burial as an endorsement of whatever is unworthy in the life of the deceased, when to our mind it is no more so than is Christian burial an endorsement by the church; has his chronic whack at the prerogatives of grand masters; would like to know some good reason why a lodge cannot have a duly elected officer installed without somebody's permission, and although it is not strictly our put in—he having asked Bro. CHADWICK more particularly—we can't forbear asking him if in his experience as grand master he never found a lodge which needed a dispensation to get it out of a difficulty when it had simply tied itself up by its own by laws; is made to wonder whether Bro. VAUX is not losing his mind when he says that officers publicly installed have no Masonic authority to act as officers of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and says he presumes it is lawful in every grand jurisdiction on earth to publicly install officers when authorized by competent authority, and indeed everywhere except in Bro. VAUX's private residence; cannot understand the fact which he mentions, that Scotland has seven lodges in Peru and Chili, there being an independent [Scotch Rite] grand lodge in Peru, but seems to have no mental difficulty with the fact of Scotland or England maintaining lodges in Quebec where there is a grand lodge whose legitimacy is beyond question, and which unlike the putative Grand Lodge of Peru acknowledges no authority superior to its own; calls the Southern Supreme Council one of the grandest Masonic bodies on earth, when in truth it is no more a Masonic body than a lodge of Odd-Fellows would be whose members all happened to be Masons; looms up “grand, gloomy and peculiar” as the one confessed advocate of a general grand lodge, thinking it would be much better for the grand lodges of this country to have a Supreme Masonic head, in which matters, as well as in his apparent leaning to “authentic printed rituals,” in his satisfaction over the embroiling of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the Cerneau business, and his confessed inclination to recognize the mongrel bodies of Mexico, the West Indies and the States of South America, as legitimate Masonic bodies, he gives pointers not to be overlooked by those who recognize the recent strides made in this country towards the grand orientism which has smitten Masonry with a deadly blight wherever it has gained a foothold.

GEORGIA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Macon, October 30. Forty-one grand lodges were represented at the opening, Illinois by Bro. JAMES WHITEHEAD.

The address of the grand master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is an able paper. The exordium is a fine specimen of his rhetorical style. He is sometimes florid, always poetical. If he soars high, he never flounders; and throughout the paper is infused with a never failing sense of euphony that clothes even commonplace topics with attractive garb. He reports fifteen decisions, of which we copy six:

1. No man unable to read *and* write can legally be made a Mason under the law of this jurisdiction.

2. The Masonic residence of twelve months, which enables a Lodge to entertain a petition from an applicant who comes from the jurisdiction of another Lodge, is thus defined: 1st. A man always has a Masonic residence. 2d. That residence is the Lodge nearest to which he resides. 3d. He resides there until for twelve consecutive months he has actually considered some place nearer some other Lodge his home. If, during the twelve months in which he is acquiring Masonic residence elsewhere, he desires to become a Mason, the consent of the Lodge from whose jurisdiction he removed must be obtained.

7. A Mason is guilty of fornication or adultery with a lewd woman who is known to him at the time he committed the offense to be the daughter of a Mason. Held, that the want of chastity in the woman does not change the Masonic offense.

8. Masonry does not recognize any side degrees and does not attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over them. It can only punish its members for any improper use of its secret work in connection with such degrees.

10. A Mason at date his Lodge forfeits its charter is too poor to pay his dues. After forfeiture he desires to obtain a certificate from the Grand Secretary but is still from the same cause unable to pay. Held, that he has no remedy. His Lodge having forfeited charter cannot remit his dues and the only condition under which Grand Secretary can issue certificate is payment of dues. The Grand Lodge is the only body which can grant relief, and it can do so only after legislation on the subject.

15. It has been frequently held during the year that it is the right of a Subordinate Lodge to recommend for expulsion a member convicted of violating his obligation by failing to pay his dues. There is such serious complaint against the severity of the punishment, whereby the member is put upon the same footing with those guilty of the highest Masonic crimes, that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the matter for the purpose of reducing the penalty if in your judgment it is deemed advisable in the interest of Masonry in this jurisdiction so to do.

No. 1 is in accord with Illinois law, but we have the verbal criticism to make that we wish Masons would not use the term "legally" when they mean lawfully. *Legal* and *legally* belong to the civil law and their use should be restricted accordingly.

We dissent entirely from the doctrine of No. 2. The jurisdiction which a lodge has over a profane living within its territory is purely negative, its only right in the premises being to say that no other lodge can receive his petition for Masonic privileges without its consent. If he makes no move to put himself in relation with Masonry it can acquire no other. If he moves out of its territory this negative jurisdic-

tion which was wholly contingent upon his living within it, ceases instantly and as completely as if he had never lived there.

Nos. 7 and 8 we hold to be good law, and the latter to be a correct statement of the relation of Masonry to all degrees of whatever name except the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. The grand lodge remedied the hardship recognized by No. 10 by authorizing the lodge within whose jurisdiction the delinquent resides to inquire into and settle the question of dues, by remission if necessary, and certify the facts to the grand secretary who is then required to issue his certificate of good standing, which answers the purpose of a dimit.

The Draconian statute referred to by the grand master in No. 15, which inflicts the penalty of expulsion for non-payment of dues was so far modified as to make the penalty, primarily, suspension for twelve months, at the end of which period he must, if still delinquent, be re-tried, and if convicted be excluded and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion. In one sense this is an improvement, but it is still open to the objection which has brought such general and merited criticism upon the jurisdiction, it ranks the non-payment of dues with the highest Masonic crimes.

In the record of dispensations we find one issued to several lodges to elect worshipful masters. Nothing is said about the right and duty of the wardens to succeed to the powers and duties of the chair.

The grand master paid a beautiful tribute to the deceased grand treasurer, Bro. JOSEPH E. WELLS, who died soon after the close of the preceding grand lodge, and who had held the office for thirty-nine years, and announced the death of Past Grand Master, ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, whose life and services he made, at a later period of the session, the subject of an elaborate and appreciative address in which he quoted largely from the poetical works of the deceased, closing with his best known production, "The Level and The Square." Incidentally Bro. DAVIDSON alludes to DAVID VENTON as the author of the Master's hymn, "Solemn Strikes the Funeral Chime."

The grand master recommended the adoption of the district deputy system, and the grand lodge concurring made the districts correspond to the congressional districts into which the State is divided.

A letter was read from Past Grand Secretary J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, written from London in acknowledgment of the complimentary resolution passed last year, giving a rose-colored account of his voyage over a sea mirror-like in its smoothness and placidity. Much depends on the eye that sees a landscape, or seascape, and perhaps we ought to discount just a little in view of his confession that he was also prosecuting a matrimonial voyage equally novel, and equally without a ripple. Of the Grand Lodge of England he says :

I have had the opportunity of attending only one Communication of the Grand Lodge of England since I came to London. The meetings are quarterly, as you know, and are conducted very

differently from the manner in which we do business in American Grand Lodges. They have a Board of General Purposes, who meet monthly, to hear grievances and to attend to any other business that may arise. It is before this Board that all discussions take place and all matters are finally disposed of. They say they prefer to wash their dirty clothes at home, in the family, so they can come before the Grand Communication clad in clean garments. What is there done is simply a formal recognition of what the aforesaid Board has done. The Grand Communications are, therefore, of brief duration, never lasting over one evening. The one I attended opened at 8 P. M. and closed at 9 P. M., and yet the hall, which is quite large and gorgeously decorated, was filled to overflowing, even the galleries. Every one in attendance, moreover, was in full evening dress, and full jeweled, no one being admitted without his jewel. Many were, indeed, ablaze with jewels.

The grand lodge granted eight charters, four of them to lodges previously working under dispensation; directed the grand master to give Masonic welcome to the General Grand Chapter and the General Grand Council whose triennial convocation is to be held at Atlanta in 1889; expelled a large number of brethren for non payment of dues, agreeably to the recommendation of their respective lodges; appropriated \$50 for the relief of Past Grand Master SAMUEL LAWRENCE, now confined to his home in a condition of almost total blindness, and \$25 to each member of the committee on correspondence, and provided that the committee should consist of three members in future instead of five; and on the liquor question adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that the election to the Degrees in Masonry of persons engaged in the business of saloon-keeping should be discouraged, and that all members of Lodges who are engaged in such business should be encouraged to discontinue the same as hurtful, not only to the Craft, but to the community at large.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, was re-elected grand master; A. M. WOLHIN, Macon, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 104) is a mosaic, the work of brethren B. H. BIGHAM, JAS. A. GRAY, W. E. MUMFORD, C. T. LATIMER and W. S. RAMSEY.

Bro. GRAY gives Illinois generous notice. He disagrees with Grand Master DARRAH on the subject of mixed funerals, believing that the master or his lodge should be at liberty to invite the participation of any respectable religious or benevolent organization, being careful to abstain from such intermingling as would give the appearance of a joint or co-ordinate ceremonial. If, as Bro. GRAY says, there is and can be no analogy between the private and public work of Masonry, or as he puts it, "between a lodge meeting and a Masonic procession, or between the work of conferring degrees and funeral ceremonies," we cannot understand why he should insist on the avoidance of such intermingling as would give the appearance of a joint or co-ordinate ceremonial. If it is only a matter of taste, why not mix it all up to suit the taste of each locality?

But Bro. DARRAH's opposition to mixed funerals is not his worst failing. Bro. GRAY discovers in his statement of Illinois law that seven Master Masons must be present before a lodge can be opened on any degree, "the ring of innovation." He asks, "How many compose a lodge of Master Masons?" and "If composed of three,

and three only, who are they?" Having knocked the offender down with his modern ritualistic club, he invokes ELIAS ASHMOLE as an ancient landmark to sit on him. He says:

We have actual history as early as the sixteenth century that Elias Ashmole was made a Mason when only six of the fraternity were present and their names are furnished. On other occasions he attended Lodge meetings composed of less than seven. We must conclude, therefore, that the decision is not in accordance with the landmarks.

The ritualistic argument is scarcely worth anybody's attention. Whatever in the ritual is law, is not law because it is in the ritual but is in the ritual because it is law. There is a good deal there that is not law, and hence the ritual alone is utterly untrustworthy as a basis of jurisprudence. As for ELIAS ASHMOLE, his story has been invoked to prove a good many things, on most if not all of which it probably has no bearing whatever. We understand that Bro. JACOB NORTON has an article in the *Freemason's Chronicle* (London) showing that ASHMOLE never was initiated into our Masonry, or the Masonry of our legitimate predecessors; that ASHMOLE's Masonry was gripless, signless, wordless and ceremonyless, a very different concern from the Masonry of the "Four Old Lodges." We have not seen the article, but we know that like a successful reporter who is said to have a nose for news, Bro. NORTON has an antiquary's nose, and we shall not be surprised to find that he is right about ASHMOLE.

Bro. GRAY copies and commends Bro. DARRAH'S remarks on electioneering for office, but disagrees with him as to the importance of the convention of grand masters held at Chicago. While conceding that the gentlemen there assembled enjoyed themselves well enough and aired to their entire satisfaction their Masonic knowledge, he wants to know by what authority they held a meeting and denominated it Masonic. If we thought Bro. GRAY really meant to be captious about the right of the brethren who participated in that gathering to meet and confer on Masonic matters, we should say that the permission of the grand master of the jurisdiction, involved in his invitation to them to so meet, would satisfy those most scrupulous as to proprieties. As to the other branch of his inquiry, inasmuch as the conference was occupied with the consideration of purely Masonic subjects, we do not think the customary license of speech which condones our calling such gatherings of Masons "Masonic" as those which the Grand Master of Masons in Georgia is directed to give Masonic welcome notwithstanding they are to be occupied with matters foreign to Masonry, is exceeded by calling the Chicago gathering a Masonic meeting.

Bro. GRAY compliments Bro. BROWNING'S report very highly, and copies the grand secretary's account of the burial of Bro. GURNEY.

For the rest, although scarce thirty years of age, he confesses himself a natural criminal for robbing nature of her just desert—the eight hours provided for refreshment and sleep—in preparing his report, and although he is also disobeying the ritual we forgive him, for we know how it is ourself; disagrees with both the Grand Master of Indian Territory who decided that a brother could not be excused from

voting on a petition and with the committee who reversed the decision, holding that to either excuse a brother from voting or require him to vote is to a certain extent interfering with the secrecy of the ballot, and that the brother's conscience should be his only guide, but we confess our inability to see how the secrecy of the ballot is interfered with by either of the courses he condemns; holds anent the action of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in authorizing a past grand master to cast the entire vote of the body for Bro. SMYTHE for grand secretary, that a brother may be authorized to cast the entire vote of the grand lodge but not for a particular person, but does not give a reason for this to us staggering proposition, staggering because the one valid objection to it—the interference with the right of brethren to oppose any one for any office without practically exposing their ballots—applies equally in either case, a consideration which has always induced us to withhold the requisite unanimous consent both in the grand and constituent lodge; approves the growing custom of limiting the life of commissions to grand representatives to a specified time; misses the point of the general criticism of his grand lodge for inflicting the punishment of expulsion for non-payment of dues in saying that for some time past no expulsion for this offense has occurred where there had not been a previous suspension for at least twelve months, because it is no valid answer to the complaint that hanging for stealing a shilling is unwarrantable, to show that the thief had been kept on bread and water for a year before he was strung up; approves the anti-liquor legislation of Kentucky, and on the whole makes a very bright and interesting report.

Bro. BIGHAM seems to share the Georgia idea that the ritual settles for practical use the number requisite to run a Master Mason's lodge, and when a Colorado reviewer confesses to a vain attempt 'to imagine the three principal officers opening and closing a lodge and transacting the business,' gravely asks him who he supposes carried messages around in King Solomon's day!

Bro. SINGLETON having conceded the correctness of the Mississippi usage which exempts funeral lodges from the rule requiring the presence of either the master or one of the wardens in order to open a lodge, for the reason that 'whatever rules may be enacted by any grand lodge anent the ceremonials or rituals of Masonry are strictly correct,' Bro. BIGHAM thus states his reasons for holding his conclusion and his reasons equally erroneous:

No Lodge works under any Ritual without its charter, and the Masters and Wardens are the only custodians of the charter. The question is, whether a Lodge for funeral purposes or any other purposes, can be opened, work and be closed without its charter. It is not a question of mere Ritual.

Without discussing the question of the constructive presence of the charter in the persons of the master and wardens, we feel bound to confess that we have known a funeral lodge to be opened without the presence of either the dead or living parchment, although the Illinois law does not like that of Mississippi except funeral lodges from the general rule. A past master of one of our oldest lodges, noted for his originality and quaint speech, was asked by the then master of his lodge to officiate in his stead at the burial of a brother, for the double reason that he, the master, was unfamiliar with the burial service and that it was especially inconvenient for him to get

away from his business. The past master assented, it occurring to neither that the wardens might possibly both be absent. Arriving at the lodge-room with but a few minutes to spare and busy with the selection of the pall-bearers, and other preparations, it was not until the last moment that the past master realized that neither of the wardens was present. There was no time to be lost, and it required but a moment to decide to take the responsibility; but feeling that the fitness of things required some change of formula in recognition of the irregularity of the proceedings, having placed his temporary officers he proceeded "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" to "declare this lodge open for the burial of the dead." And the dead sleeps just as soundly and safely as if the proceedings had been faultlessly regular.

BRO. BIGHAM combats in a vigorous and telling way BRO. SINGLETON's plea for the recognition of spurious bodies, and stands firmly by the Georgia rule which requires the body seeking recognition to be composed of regular Masons and regular lodges, regularly descended from legitimate Masonic ancestry.

BRO. MUMFORD, to whom the work is entirely new, uses the scissors more freely than his colleagues. We use the word scissors in a figurative sense, for we hope no reviewer gives himself needless labor and commits the unpardonable sin at the same time by mutilating a book. He betrays his affiliation with some society other than the Masonic by using the term "Right Worthy" instead of *Right Worshipful*. He expresses few opinions, but is very decided against the liquor traffic.

BRO. LATIMER begins his work with New Jersey, in the alphabetical order, but devotes most of his space under that head to Illinois and the CRUM case, and like most of those who have criticised the action of our grand lodge adversely undertakes to prove that BRO. CRUM is an atheist notwithstanding he says he is not, and in the face of his acquittal by his lodge on that specification. If any assurance was needed of the correctness of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in this case it is the unanimity with which the critics keep carefully aloof from the real point at issue. As BRO. DRUMMOND comes nearer being an exception to this rule than any other brother who has dissented, we shall discuss the question when we come to Maine.

BRO. RAMSEY, the last member of the committee, is also a novice in the work, but he has done many things so well in his allotment that one might well have doubted it. He talks eloquently and well in favor of putting dram-selling under the Masonic ban, but like a good many others regards those who differ as to the method of reaching so desirable a consummation, as endorsing the evil.

On the whole this "farming out" plan of preparing correspondence reports is disappointing, and from no fault on the part of the members of the committee. Either of them would have come nearer doing himself justice if he had had the broader outlook of the whole field instead of a small segment.

IDAHO, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Boise City, September 11. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JONAS W. BROWN, was present and as usual took an active hand in the proceedings.

The former term of service of the grand master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON), 1876 7 8, was contemporaneous with our own in that capacity. After a lapse of nine years he was again elected to the grand east and we now have the pleasure of reviewing his address on retiring, as we did in 1879 that delivered on his previous retirement. He makes some important recommendations, the most important being that in conformity with which the grand lodge adopted the following :

Resolved, That a copy of the charges, answers, and the entire evidence in all Masonic trials shall be forwarded to the grand lodge, together with the action of the lodge on the evidence ; and the grand lodge, upon examination of such papers, may reverse, affirm, or modify any order or decision of the constituent lodge, and may render such decision as should have been rendered by the constituent lodge, or direct a new trial.

It will be observed that in this the grand lodge assumes in cases where there is no appeal the same complete jurisdiction which the Grand Lodge of Illinois assumes only in cases where an appeal is taken, and with which it considers itself clothed only by the fact that an appeal *is* taken, the prescription of the law of Masonry being that "if any complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge)." The reasons given by the grand master why the grand lodge should complete the work in appeal cases unless the admission of improper testimony or the exclusion of evidence which should have been admitted makes it impossible to reach a final judgment, are excellent, but they are not conclusive as to the right or policy of reviewing cases where no appeal is taken.

Another important recommendation, concurred in by the grand lodge both as to object and method, is that looking to the consolidation of weak lodges, (the necessity for which, although the Grand Lodge of Idaho is only twenty years old, he says is strongly apparent,) the consolidation to be effected if not more than seven members of either of the two lodges vote against the proposition submitted to each after formal presentation, delay and due notice, and if effected under the name and number of either of the lodges, no new charter need issue.

The essential difference between this and the law of Illinois is that the latter requires a unanimous vote to consolidate, the general Masonic principle that no brother can become a member of a lodge without the unanimous consent of all the members being kept in view, while the gist of the Idaho regulation is that if offered in job lots it requires eight objectors to exclude them.

The grand master decided that no installed officer of a lodge could resign, and the grand lodge approved.

The grand lodge granted two charters; changed the name of the Orphan Fund to the Orphan and Indigent Fund and provided that the interest thereof might be devoted to the support of indigent Masons as well as of orphans; negatived the motion of the representative of Illinois to strike from a proposed amendment to the constitution the provision that past grand masters and past deputy grand masters should be permanent members (past wardens are also members as the law now stands); adopted (substantially) the New Hampshire schedule of questions to be answered by the committee of inquiry; again wrestled with the subject of uniformity with the final result of adopting the "California work," whence we conclude that there were no North Carolinians present to enlighten the brethren as to the results of the investigations made by that grand lodge with a view to reconstructing the "Pythagoras work;" and closed after having been three days at labor.

JOHN HUNTER was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM re-elected grand secretary, both of Boise City.

The report on correspondence (pp. 58), by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON, reviews the proceedings of forty-six grand lodges. His notice of Illinois opens with a feeling allusion to the lamented GURNEY. Grand Master DARRAH's address is characterized as of unusual ability, but Bro. STEVENSON finds fault with him for incorporating in it the record of the Masonic convention held at Chicago, which he says is not official and does not concern the grand lodge, and that the grand masters who participated in it seem to be trying to drag the affair into prominence. It is true that it is not official in the sense of being a part of the business of the grand master's office, but it was incorporated in the address as information and as such is more interesting reading and of more concern to the brethren composing the grand lodge than the mixed traditional speculation and historical misinformation with which these addresses are often loaded down.

The fact that Grand Secretary MUNN began to distribute the printed proceedings in nine days after the grand lodge closed he characterizes as quick work; and he confesses the pride of Idaho in their representative, Grand Master SMITH. Bro. BROWNING's report is complimented and the fact noted that the author of it is an advocate of perpetual jurisdiction.

Bro. STEVENSON sees many reasons for disagreeing with the Alabama decision that the grand master cannot authorize a lodge to bury a dimitted Mason, and we confess to seeing as many why a lodge ought not to need any authority save the fact that it is a Masonic lodge to enable it to bury any Mason who has not been divested of his good standing by due process of law; asks anent the remark of a reviewer that Bro. J. ADGER SMITH (S. Carolina) was put in nomination for grand master, if it is the custom anywhere to nominate candidates for Masonic offices, to which we can answer that the custom prevails in the Grand Lodge of Illinois; says with Dakota and we say with him that Masonry consists of three degrees, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and we may add of his remark that the chapter degrees are merely continuations of the latter, that the law of Masonry writes "Finis"

and not "To be continued" after the third degree; sheds a possible ray of light on the failure of the Pythagoras work to materialize in Idaho, by saying that he cares little what Solomon, or Adam, or Pythagoras, or Confucius or any other musty ancient did or did not do; says the questions (theological) that puzzle Bro. THOMPSON, the Dakota reviewer, should be left to profanes, but says it at the end of a disquisition indicating his own view of them; agrees with Bro. DAWKINS that the grand representative system would be more useful if the term of offices was limited to three years and no one allowed to represent more than one grand lodge; says that they of Idaho are ahead of the Georgians and "up with progress" because they have but one ballot for the three degrees while the latter have a ballot for each, whence we infer that he regards a separate ballot for each degree the old practice, instead of the innovation which it is; intimates that the experience of Idaho in granting a charter after the Georgia fashion to a lodge which had not previously worked under a dispensation, is likely to prevent a repetition of the experiment; concurs in the statement of an aboriginal grand orator that "Masonry is not Christianity, but it is a religion resting on no other foundation than the Holy Bible," when in truth Masonry is not a religion at all and was not designed to be in the sense that religion is a body of doctrine, but on the contrary it expressly claims for itself in its first authoritative utterance that it is only by avoiding any religious test save the broadest, that is, a simple belief in God and beyond that a good life, that it becomes the center of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance. While he is not in favor of "Masonic balls," he can't say that he has ever seen any harm come from a good sociable dance, especially one participated in by Masons, and on the question of dancing in Masonic halls is like the Missourian in the Idaho legislature when asked his opinion on a certain measure—"Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly *amphibious* to me"; agreeing with Bro. STATON that when a Mason who is a Templar requests to be buried by the ritual of that order, then it is best for Masons not to turn out as such, says that as long as these appendages hang on to Masonry, obtaining their life blood from the symbolic degrees, he believes they should get along without a burial service; strikes very close to the core of a most important matter when he says anent the legislation of some grand lodges on the saloon question, that he does not see the propriety of a grand lodge deciding for its constituent lodges who shall or shall not be Masons, and we agree with him that the grand lodge should not attempt by legislation to add to or take from the qualifications fixed by the law of Masonry; thinks there is a good deal of humbug about the grand representative system and says Idaho's representatives never attend to their duties, if they have any, with very few exceptions, and we are not sure that we have seen any more pointed criticism on the system than in his four words, "if they have any;" agrees with Maryland and a good many others that public work is Masonic labor and should be performed while the lodge is open; declares himself a firm adherent of the 'perfect youth' doctrine whence we infer that no man with an unsound liver, a missing tooth, or a bald head ever survives the attempt to run the gauntlet where he wields the black ball, and although warned that he is already impatient with those who think that a person who has lost the sight of one eye may be eligible to receive the degrees, at the risk of provoking further impatience we must ask him

whether he thinks that his definition of "perfect youth" thus indicated, accords with that given to the term in the Charges of a Freemason (IVth) where the term is used and where it is defined to mean "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art," and if he thinks it does, to explain how, since the person so afflicted can see everything that a man with two eyes can, he is any less capable of learning. Bro. STEVENSON also expresses another question-breeding opinion when he concurs in the Ohio decision that a lodge has not the right or authority to instruct its master how he should vote on a given question in grand lodge, and approves the reasoning on which it is based, viz.: that "the master is a member of the grand lodge, made such by its constitution, and his lodge cannot interfere with or abridge his rights as such." We want to know whether Bro. STEVENSON, who always pledges the master whom he is installing to submit to the awards and resolutions of his brethren when convened, "in every case consistent with the constitutions of the Order," then has in mind any better evidence of what is consistent with the constitutions of the Fraternity than the "Old Regulation" (X), contemporaneous with the ceremony in which that pledge occurs, that "the majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, not else, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, before the meeting of the Grand Chapter or Quarterly Communication; because the said officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak the sentiments of their Brethren at the said Grand Lodge."

The rosters of the lodges are printed in full in the appendix, and with each is an analysis of the occupations of the members. These are all consolidated in a single table by the grand secretary. Of the 723 members in the jurisdiction 149 are farmers. The miners come next with 142; then the merchants with 80, stock-growers 36, blacksmiths 22, carpenters 11 and so on. There are only three barbers, a small proportion it seems to us for a civilization so advanced that these turn up in the list as "tonorial artists." Perhaps, however, their field of labor is narrowed by the competition of Indian cheap labor, the untaxed aboriginee often developing a special aptitude for hair-dressing.

INDIANA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Indianapolis, May 28. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master DANIEL McDONALD, was present.

The grand master (ISAAC P. LEYDEN) says the condition of the craft is peaceful, prosperous, progressive and healthy. He announced the death of Past Grand

Master ALBERT P. CHARLES, of whom the special committee in closing their very appreciative notice, say :

He was deeply versed in the learning of the craft. He was wise in its counsels. He was earnest and untiring in the advancement of its best interests. He was eloquent in espousing the right, and forcible and uncompromising in resisting the wrong. Above all, he was an example before the world, in whom Masonry could take a just and honest pride.

It being stated that Bro. CHARLES had compiled a digest of Masonic law, which he presented to the grand secretary, the grand lodge ordered that 2,500 copies be published and distributed to the same parties to whom the grand lodge proceedings are sent.

The grand master reports having in pursuance of law issued citations to twenty-five lodges delinquent for grand lodge dues for 1888, or in making their returns, or both, suspending the functions until they should pay up or make their reports, citing them to appear and show cause why their charters should not be annulled, and informing them that they would be refused representation in grand lodge until their reports were made and their dues all paid. Indiana is one of the jurisdictions that does not believe in the prerogatives of grand masters, but Indiana can discount the most pronounced believers in the possession of extra constitutional powers by the grand master of powers when that officer by his dictum can suspend the functions of a lodge beyond the recess, and by his nod deprive a lodge possessing an unrevoked charter of its representation on the floor of the assembled grand lodge.

The grand master had refused permission for lodge parades to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration, as being contrary to the Indiana regulations and to ancient usage. He looks with favor upon the district deputy system, says he had made no decisions of sufficient importance to be reported, and reports that only 255 lodges (the highest number on the roll is 575) returned answer to the question submitted to them by order of the last grand lodge, Is it the opinion of your lodge that steps should be taken at the next meeting of the grand lodge to establish an orphans' home? Of this number 111 answered in the affirmative and 144 in the negative. A burnt child dreads the fire, and the Indiana brethren have had recent experience in temple building.

The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence that no change be made in the district deputy system, which since 1862 has left the grand master free to appoint annually as many and in such sections of the State as he may deem necessary; decided under the lead of the appeal committee that under their local law a vote to waive jurisdiction may be determined by a majority voting by ayes and nays or by a show of hands; and also that under the following provisions of law it is not necessary to admonish a brother before suspending or expelling him :

Section 85 reads as follows: "The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is a Masonic offense; and if a brother persists therein, after being admonished by his Lodge, it is the duty of the Lodge to suspend or expel him.

The committee say that in 1853 the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage was declared to be a Masonic offense, and that the law was amended in 1870 by adding the latter clause, beginning "and if a brother persists therein." The committee hold this to be merely directory, declaring the duty of the lodge in a certain contingency, and say :

The use, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is by the first part of this section made a Masonic offense, for which a brother may be tried and punished by his Lodge, or by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside, without being first admonished by such Lodge, just as for any other Masonic offense.

They add, smartly, that "the offense is in the use, manufacture or sale, and not in the admonition." We have always understood it to be a well settled principle of construction that a statute should be so construed if possible that no portion of it should be meaningless. The construction given by the committee does not answer this requirement. A more obvious and just interpretation, and one that would not leave the reference to admonition meaningless, would be that for the persistent violation of law it would be the duty of the lodge to suspend or expel, but that this penalty ought not to be inflicted until the offender had been warned that he *was* violating it.

In another case before the same committee the following was concurred in :

The only evidence in support of the first two specifications is what appears to be the complaint of his wife against him for divorce, and the judgment of the court granting the divorce. This evidence we do not think sufficient to establish the truth of the facts charged against the defendant in that suit. The complaint itself does not charge adultery in direct terms, but we do not base our decision upon that ground, but upon the ground that the Masonic law does not make these proceedings in a civil cause evidence in a case before the Lodge of the truth of the facts in that case in controversy.

Section 114 of the General Regulations provides that where one charged with an offense has been convicted in a court of law the record of his conviction may be admitted against him. This section, however, only applies to criminal cases, and there being no similar provision making the record of proceedings in civil causes evidence, we think it plain that under the law such records can not be received, and when received are not sufficient to sustain the charges, when unsupported by any other evidence, as in this case.

Further, the grand lodge held as it had repeatedly done, that the failure to meet money obligations is not a Masonic offense unless the element of fraud is found, which is in harmony with the definite provision of our law that charges shall not be entertained by a lodge unless acts manifestly fraudulent are clearly specified ; indefinitely postponed by a large majority the proposition to embark in the project to build a widows' and orphans' home ; granted one charter and continued one dispensation ; refused to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees below \$20.00, or to reduce the mileage to six cents, and killed a proposition to amend its regulation relative to the use, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes so as to define the renting or leasing of property for their manufacture or sale as a Masonic offense.

THOMAS B. LONG, of Terre Haute, was elected grand master ; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

BRO. SIMEON S. JOHNSON again presents the report on correspondence (pp. 102) in which he finds time and space to give Illinois very generous notice. The address of Grand Master SMITH he says is good, "has the 'right ring' to it," and quotes from it at length on various subjects. Of the correspondence with Scotland respecting the making of Masons there of residents of Illinois, he says: "This is the old question up again, for which there seems to be no remedy, except, to use the common expression, to fight the devil with his own weapons." He copies as especially pertinent and as applicable to places he knows of outside of Illinois, the grand master's circular with reference to lodge parades. Referring to the report on correspondence he says that we seemed to think that while the weight of authority and argument was, so far, with those who regarded the grand master as the creature of law and amenable to the law creating him, "but that the tide will soon turn and the grand master be acknowledged independent and above law." Here for the sake of brevity Bro. JOHNSON has become a little careless. We did not intimate that the weight of argument was against the prerogative doctrine, whatever we thought about the weight of numbers, and to say as we did that we thought the dispensing power which the grand master derived from the Constitutions of Masonry was "limited by the *inherent* rights of the lodge, and—more sacred still—of the individual," was certainly not saying that he was above law. It is not altogether complimentary that he failed to learn from the little we said about the "Cerneau question," which side we were on, or where we thought the right lay, but we should be in doubt as to our ability to make ourself understood and in no doubt as to having been remiss in our duty if he did not gather from our report that so far as either might claim to have any authority whatever in Masonry we were impartially and unalterably against both.

BRO. JOHNSON says of the Alabama decision that an applicant is disqualified for Masonry who cannot read or write, that it is bad law, if it is good practice; disapproves of the Arizona decision that a man who has lost an eye or who has lost the two outside fingers of his right hand is disqualified for Masonry, and properly questions the correctness of the committee's statement that a majority of grand lodges so hold; can discover no reasonable objection to having outsiders help administer the Masonic burial service—in the capacity of ball bearers; thinks reprimand—at least private reprimand—as a punishment is a "humbug;" thinks a lodge under dispensation may discipline its members for unmasonic conduct, but much ought to be forgiven to one living in a jurisdiction where a lodge can discipline its own master; thinks there can be no reason for continuing the old custom of fixing the time of lodge meetings with reference to the "full of the moon," unless it is claimed as an "old landmark," in which he comes nearer the truth than he wots of, the custom being undoubtedly due to the desire of country Masons to have moonlight to enable them to see the landmarks while going and returning; says anent the argument in the Grand Lodge of Kansas by the representative of Connecticut, respecting the Hiram Lodge matter, that if the act of a grand lodge in disciplining a lodge is right that it ought not to take a speech over six pages long to prove it; referring to theological discussions in correspondence reports, lets out the fact that in Indiana they

pay men to thunder theology at them once a week, if not oftener, and as each pays his money he takes his choice of the doctrines taught; records his reflections on the Maryland style of opening the grand lodge by the deputy and then receiving the grand master with a flourish, and says that the Grand Lodge of Indiana is a "business body" but mighty little dress parade about her meetings; doubts the propriety of a finding and judgement in a civil tribunal being introduced against a brother on trial for a Masonic offense; properly takes the jurisprudence committee of Montana to task for quoting as authority for a decision the law of the "Scottish Rite" and "commanderies of Knights Templar;" says of the dispensation of a grand master to open a lodge one hour earlier than the time fixed by law, that this was something the grand master could not legally do, and we may add that if he could he ought not to do it; of the North Carolina decision that "a suspended Mason has no right to visit a lodge even though he has appealed from the decision of suspension," that the proposition is so plain that he is surprised Masons could be found asserting the contrary, but we think there are some jurisdictions in which it is held that an appeal vacates the judgment; is of opinion that not to exceed three men of a lodge, on an average, ever read a review, and this may be a liberal estimate, but if even this number read one thoroughly they will keep the lodge from doing many things it ought not to do; and, referring to the Virginia regulation that "Membership, like initiation, must be of the petitioner's own free will and accord. A brother raised in a lodge has the privilege of declaring himself a member of it. If he neglects to do so at that meeting he becomes a non-affiliate," he says he has not found such a provision of law in any other State, the doctrine usually held being that a brother raised in a lodge becomes a member of it. Perhaps the provision may not be found in any other State in the explicit form in which Virginia states it, nevertheless the substantial result—that is that all brethren are really raised non affiliates—is reached in other jurisdictions, Illinois among them. Here it comes about through the provision of law prescribing the signing of the by-laws as one of the prerequisites to membership. In practice almost everybody signs and becomes a member, but he may elect not to sign and in that event would remain unaffiliated. In Massachusetts after a brother has been raised in a lodge he cannot become a member without being regularly proposed and elected, a state of things growing out of the fact that by its charter St. Andrew's Lodge, of Boston, is limited to forty members, and could do no work if the law compelled every lodge to affiliate a brother on raising him.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, November 6, with the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, on duty in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (FLORIAN H. NASH) is a brief and plain statement of his official acts. He reports having waived jurisdiction over a profane who

lived a great way from any lodge in the Territory and was very anxious to receive the degrees, in favor of a lodge in Kansas. He did not say where he got authority to give away material belonging to a constituent lodge and no one seems to have taken the trouble to inquire. He decided that seven Master Masons—members of a lodge—must be present before the lodge could transact any business, that lodges had penal jurisdiction over sojourners, and hit it squarely in the following which we copy as a specimen of his style:

9. Lodge had suspended some of her members for non-payment of dues—afterwards endeavored to get them to pay up and be reinstated. They refused. Want to know what to do. Told them they could do nothing.

He announced the death of CHARLES E. GOODING who was grand master in 1881.

WASHINGTON IRVING says of the renowned WOUTER VAN TWILLER that as he was the last, so like each of his predecessors he was also the best of all the ancient Dutch governors of Manhattan, and this comes near the opinion of the grand lecturer respecting the work of Indian Territory, of which he says:

I am familiar with the work of several Jurisdictions but consider ours most reasonable and beautiful. I think a few changes still necessary to make it perfect, which at proper time I will suggest, hoping they will be made.

He gives a highly satisfactory account of the morals of the Craft, and of the influence of the institution on the habits of its members. Three charters were granted.

The committee on education reported two lodges assisting in the education of three Masonic orphans each, two more two each, and another "several." A committee was appointed to establish a Masonic Orphanage, one member of which after an earnest speech led off with a contribution of \$50.00. Others followed until the gifts amounted to \$500.00.

Judging from the record the recreation of the grand lodge is found in selecting the place of meeting, eloquent, interesting and amusing speeches being made in advocacy of the several places proposed. Purcell gets the plum this year.

JOHN RENNIE, of Savanna, was elected grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Oklahoma, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 85) was prepared by Grand Secretary MURROW, assisted by Bros. R. W. HILL, A. FRANK ROSS and LEO E. BENNETT. Bro. MURROW vouches for the work of his colleagues and the event proves that he was safe in doing so, for each contributes good work to what is on the whole a very good report. The notice of Illinois is by Bro. MURROW, our proceedings having been received at his office October 14, ten days after the close of the grand lodge. Of course he thinks Scotland is clearly in error in making Masons of residents of Illinois.

BRO. MURROW pleads guilty to the criticism of a reviewer who noticed that he tried to get full names in the returns of lodges and himself employed only initials in signing reports and in other places in the body of the proceedings, and adds :

But our chief object in trying to secure these full christian names in the returns of Lodges was to have returns uniform. In this West nicknames are very common and we have known Secretaries to send in returns with all sorts of nicknames in the register of members. The very next year the names, christian names of course, will be different. For instance, one year we find "Doc Jones," the next "Jim Jones," the third "J. T. Jones." All the same man. Our chief object was to correct this carelessness on the part of the Lodge Secretaries.

BRO. ROSS says of his own lodge :

The lodge of which I am Master, reads the proceedings of each year as greedily as the young lover does the welcome missive from his fair one. The copies we get are continually on the move, passing from one member to another, until fully digested as far as our ability allows. So that questions are few and far between and difficult to answer.

On the whole the proceedings are very creditable. The brethren of Indian Territory are "catching on."

IOWA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Sioux City, June 4. The representatives of thirty-four grand lodges were present, Past Grand Master CHAPMAN, the representative of Illinois, not of the number.

The grand lodge was welcomed on behalf of the Masons and citizens of Sioux City by BRO. J. S. LAWRENCE, of Landmark Lodge, No. 103, to whose address fitting response was made, at the grand master's special request, by Grand Secretary PARVIN.

The grand master (EDWIN C. BLACKMAR) says the new code of laws has given such general satisfaction as to more than meet the most sanguine expectations of those who prepared it, and as an evidence of its usefulness he says there has been scarcely a question presented to him which could not be answered by reference to some provision of the code, and while his correspondence had been voluminous, yet the large majority of inquiries had come from members of lodges where there was but a single copy of the code, and that probably locked up in the secretary's desk at the lodge room. He refers to the gratifying response to his appeal for aid for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, with pardonable pride; we have already seen under Florida that Iowa's contribution (\$2,435.25) was larger than that of any other jurisdiction.

His report on the condition of lodges shows that the visiting custodian (grand lecturer) had been very active in disseminating the work. Under the head of "Impending Danger," the grand master treated a matter to which we shall hereafter refer. Notwithstanding the express prohibition of both old and new code the grand master found that quite a number of lodges had become incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the State, and had ordered them to take the necessary steps to dissolve the incorporation. Their new law making proficiency the only prerequisite for advancement, thus abrogating the old law which also required the lapse of a full lunar month between the degrees, applications for special dispensations to confer the degrees have become a thing of the past. It will be seen that in this matter the Iowa law is now in accord with that of Illinois. The grand master was able to report that the annual returns of all the lodges had been sent up, an event which had not occurred until last year for a quarter of a century, and while last year this was due in a measure—as he modestly says—to his own efforts, this year he attributes it largely to the severe penalty attached by the new code for neglect on the part of the master. The law is as follows:

"And in any case where such return is not received by the Grand Secretary before February 1st, that fact will be *prima facie* evidence of a neglect of duty by such Master, and he shall, for that reason, and without further proceedings, be disqualified from being again chosen as Master of a lodge, or of being a representative in the Grand Lodge, until such disabilities are removed by action of the Grand Lodge upon good cause shown, and the Grand Master shall at once notify him to show cause against the arrest of his jewel, and the same shall be arrested, unless a satisfactory cause be shown; but such showing shall not have the effect of removing other disabilities under this section; * * *

Four masters were derelict notwithstanding a cautionary circular sent out by the grand master, but he became satisfied that they were not guilty of intentional neglect and therefore excused from the arrest of jewel and asked the grand lodge to remove their disabilities. We think we can also see that a failure to receive the returns before a given date might also occur wherein the master might be innocent not only of intentional neglect, but of avoidable neglect, and yet he would be placed under disabilities which only the grand lodge could remove, a hardship and injustice that could hardly occur but for a departure from the principle which perhaps above all others differentiates the criminal jurisprudence of enlightened from that of barbarous countries, the principle which requires the guilt of an accused person to be judicially determined before inflicting punishment.

The following is creditable both to the grand master's head and heart:

It is provided by Section 30 of the code that delinquent members of an extinct lodge can only receive a certificate of their standing by paying to the Grand Secretary all dues due from them to such extinct lodge at the date of its demise.

This would seem to be a very just and equitable provision, but in the light of facts I am of the opinion that it should be somewhat modified. If all the lodges were prompt in the collection of dues as required by law, so that no member would be allowed to become indebted for over six to twelve months dues, the law as it now stands would be all right; but the facts are that many of our lodges are negligent in enforcing collections, and the result is, in nearly every case where a lodge becomes extinct, some, if not many of its members, are found to be delinquent for several years dues—the

fault largely of the Secretaries and Masters—and hence it would seem but just that the Grand Secretary should be authorized to issue a certificate upon the payment of a reasonable part of the amount due.

Referring to the fact that the question of establishing a widows' and orphans' home had been annually presented for many years without favorable action, perhaps partly for the reason that nearly all the measures had proposed taxation, the grand master recommended a systematic effort to attempt to secure the necessarily large amount required by appealing to every Mason in Iowa for contributions and bequests, through a permanent, self-perpetuating committee, but in lieu thereof the grand lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa is now, and always has been, favorable to the proper dispensation of Masonic charity; that the needy widows and orphans of deceased Masons should be well cared for by the surviving members of the order.

That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the present method of caring for such widows and orphans, that is, by the lodges of which their deceased husbands and fathers were members, is preferable to that of building a widows' and orphans' home.

That while the building of a home would, at great expense for building, salaries, and other necessary expenditures, provide for the wants of a few, the present method, at much less expense, provides sufficiently for the wants of all needy Masons.

In view of the history of all such enterprises undertaken under grand lodge auspices, and the dangers that threaten when the grand lodge is responsible for their management and has patronage to distribute in connection with them, we think this action was wise.

The report of the visiting custodian, submitted as one of the appendices to the grand master's address, states that "probably not to exceed fifty per cent. of the lodges confer the degrees in full, leaving out the second and third sections of the first and third degrees *for a more convenient season*, and but slightly rendering the second section of the second degree." In this connection he well says:

Could our Grand Lodge but remove, *root and branch*, with the besom of destruction the *trash*, the *abominable literature*, that has been scattered so broadcast throughout this jurisdiction by nefarious peddlers of forbidden wares, then we would see the dawn of a new dispensation, as it were, in renewed interest among the craft to not only learn, but practice the teachings of our beautiful and impressive ritual.

Those brethren who have and are still using this trash are obliged to *unlearn* and *relearn*, to become bright workers, thereby causing a greater amount of labor and application on their part as well as upon the part of the instructor. *It is forbidden fruit; away with it!!*

And he might have added that in some jurisdictions these difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the crop of forbidden fruit which each generation of grand lecturers leaves behind it, differs so widely from its predecessors.

Wholly unmindful of the fact that non-affiliation has generally increased in direct proportion to the severity of the remedies proposed for it, the V. C. recommends the enactment of a law disfranchising unaffiliated Masons from all the rights and benefits of the Fraternity.

Another interesting appendix to the grand master's address, prepared at his request by the grand secretary, embraces notices of the distinguished dead of the year in Iowa and other jurisdictions. Iowa mourns the loss of a past grand master, OZIAS P. WATERS, who died at Burlington, June 28, 1888, at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years. He will be remembered by Illinois craftsmen as one of the three distinguished grand masters—SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Pennsylvania, and CHARLES F. STANSBURY, of the District of Columbia, were the other two—who in September, 1872, visited Chicago at the request of Grand Master CREGIER, as a commission to audit the accounts of the Masonic Board of Relief called into existence by the great fire.

The report of the grand secretary is as usual very complete, occupying fourteen pages of the proceedings, and his report as librarian twenty-two more.

By the new Iowa code the committee on grand master's address consists of one member. This year Bro. R. G. PHELPS was the member the key-note of whose elaborate conception of his duties as such committee is thus sounded :

The report of the committee upon the address of the Grand Master should be neither an echo nor the moaning of an adverse wind. What has been built by him throughout his Masonic year is of the irrevocable past. It remains but for us to commend or criticise what has been completed for our better guidance in the future, and consider and enforce what is proposed for our present and our coming welfare.

Then follows four and a half pages of commentary and recommendation on the principal topics of the address, *seriatim*, (in which we detect the whispered moan of a single adverse zephyr, and this is heard in his elucidation of the culpability of a whilom member delinquent for dues to an extinct lodge), before he ventures to entrust the subject to the committee on jurisprudence with instructions what to include in the amendment which he concurs with the grand master in deeming necessary. Eight resolutions follow, either definitely disposing of the subjects treated by the grand master or cutting out the work of the committees to whom they referred, with great particularity.

The beauty of this sort of thing is that the legislation of a grand lodge in which it prevails is likely to present what the French call *solidarity*. It may not be broad, it may be cranky, but it will have flavor if it reflects only the bias of a single mind. Incidentally it ought to reduce the number of committees to two—one to map out the work and another to reduce so much of it as he has not time also to complete, to proper form for ratification by the grand lodge; and ultimately to reduce very greatly and simultaneously the time necessary to do the business of the grand lodge, and the moaning of adverse winds in the doing. There may be some old-fashioned people who still think that final action through the report of the committee on address, whereby dimly remembered recommendations of the grand master are concurred in by the grand lodge at a venture, is the most dangerous kind of legislation, and that the true function of such a committee is to properly subdivide the paper and refer the various topics to appropriate committees wherein by the friction of several minds all

sides of each subject may be brought out. For our English brethren this Iowa report may have an exceptional interest as suggesting the possibility that their now somewhat cumbersome board of general purposes may by a process of natural selection and the survival of the fittest become reduced to one member.

The grand lodge granted eight charters; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria; tendered thanks to the Grand Lodge of Missouri for an oil portrait of the Hon. PRIESTLY H. MCBRIDE, who, as grand master of Missouri, signed the charters of the 'four old lodges' which constituted the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1844; accepted a valuable donation of books and portraits from Grand Secretary PARVIN, on certain conditions imposed by him; appropriated \$200 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers; fixed upon Otumwa for its next place of meeting; and by permitting itself to be made the instrument of one of the contending factions of the so-called Scottish Rite sowed the seed for a plentiful crop of discord and confusion.

And now we recur to the matter brought into the grand lodge under the head of "Impending Danger," which we passed with mere mention because we preferred to treat it where we could do so more connectedly—the capture of the Grand Lodge of Iowa by the spurious Masonry represented by the Supreme Council (ALBERT PIKE) of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, of which Past Grand Master and Present Grand Secretary PARVIN is the deputy for Iowa.

Only about six weeks prior to the sitting of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Grand Master BLACKMAR issued a circular to the Craft in which he warns them of a danger which threatens demoralization of the relations between Iowa Masons and those of other jurisdictions, and says:

"I refer to the spread of what is commonly known as the 'Cerneau' body of Scottish Rite Masons, into which organization, I am informed, quite a large number of our brethren have been misled.

"I use the word *misled*, because I think the majority of those who have become members are too honest in their intentions, and have a too high regard for their status and good standing as Masons to have taken that course if they had known all the facts.

"I will not undertake to discuss the question as to the legality or regularity of the body referred to. That has already been settled by several of our sister Grand Jurisdictions, and the action taken is of such a nature as to compel other jurisdictions to protect themselves and the craft by similar action.

"The Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado, Kentucky, South Carolina, Utah, New Hampshire, as I learn from their proceedings, as also the Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc., have all declared that the "Cerneau bodies are illegal, irregular, and clandestine." Moreover, I am in receipt of *official communications* from the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Pennsylvania, declaring that "NO FREEMASON OF ANY MASONIC JURISDICTION WHO BELONGS TO SAID CERNEAU RITE, WILL BE PERMITTED TO VISIT A SUBORDINATE LODGE IN THIS JURISDICTION." And to determine who does, 'all examining committees are required to include in the test oath the following:'

"Furthermore, I do not hold membership in, or allegiance to, any *Cerneau* or other bodies claiming to be Masonic that has been declared clandestine by this Grand Lodge.'

"From the above it will readily be seen that all Iowa Masons who belong to the 'Cerneau' rite, who remove or have occasion to sojourn in any of these states, are denied all the rights and privileges of the institution, and when other states 'fall into line,' as of necessity they must, an Iowa Cerneau Mason will be without a Masonic home, and be denied all Masonic benefits save within the borders of his own dominion.

"To save my brethren, therefore, from such calamity, and to protect them from unwittingly becoming ensnared in connection with anything which seems to forbode evil, is the sole purpose of this timely warning, and I trust that all will take heed, and lend me their aid in upholding and maintaining the good name of Iowa Masonry."

This is supplemented by a discussion of the question of jurisdiction, signed unofficially by E. C. BLACKMAR and twenty-three other brethren—at-large—so to speak—with the special endorsement of five members of a lodge in Sioux City, who say they believe the question of jurisdiction is the main question involved.

We have italicized the words "in all these states" in order to direct attention to the kind of misinformation sent out to terrorize the Craftsmen just on the heels of the meeting of the grand lodge, for it must be remembered that they had not then been put in possession of BRO. PARVIN'S pamphlet made up of that section of his report on correspondence, referring to "Cerneau Masonic Bodies," and therefore could not know that the grand master's statement was not correct. While several jurisdictions have legislated against the "Cerneau bodies"—and it is singular with what unanimity all the Scotch Rites point to Massachusetts as having led off in the business when every one of their stripe in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts pretended at that time that they were legislating against the Rite of Memphis—some making members of them liable to be tried and punished and others contenting themselves with denouncing them as irregular, only two grand masters (Pennsylvania and Ohio) have issued their humiliating edicts of outlawry against their own brethren and kin, divesting them of their Masonic rights without due process of law, barring the parental door against them by means of the test oath, not for any offense against lawful Masonry, but because it is decreed by an organization whose chief claim to be considered Masonic is the fact that it has stolen the Masonic name.

We have spoken of these edicts as humiliating, and we do not forget the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1882 or that of Ohio in 1877 when we say that we know of nothing in the history of the Fraternity so humiliating since the Grand Lodge of Louisiana expelled BRO. PEREZ SNELL in 1841 for adhering to the supreme council at Charleston instead of the supreme council which held sway in New Orleans at that time. He was first expelled by the grand consistory, and at its dictation by the grand lodge, just as the Grand Lodge of Iowa now proposes to punish those who do not adhere to the Southern supreme council. During his life BRO. SNELL vainly tried to have the stigma removed from his name, claiming that he had not been dealt with according to Masonic usage, and that the matters involved were those of which the grand lodge could not properly have taken cognizance. He died praying and hoping that his memory might be vindicated. In 1873, thirty-four years after his expulsion and several years after his death, Grand Master TODD brought his case before the grand lodge, where it went before the committee on jurisprudence

who reported that he was charged with no offense against the grand lodge, that it had no jurisdiction over the matters urged against him, that the action against him was urged, directed and dictated by members of other lodges calling themselves Masonic, using their influence in grand lodge in order to support the pretensions of these lodges. It was not so strange that such a thing could occur in Louisiana nearly fifty years ago, nor what member of the committee who reviewed the case fifteen years ago would have believed that now, after "the pretensions of these lodges" had come to be understood, history would repeat itself so closely, the example cropping out this time in a grand lodge that had seen the light so clearly as to declare—as Iowa did in 1886—that it had no jurisdiction to determine the legitimacy of any lodges other than those of symbolic lodge Masonry.

In his address to the grand lodge the grand master says it is not his purpose to discuss the question of legitimacy as it either of the contending bodies and the committee to whom the subject was referred say that they are not called upon, neither do they assume to determine the legitimacy of either of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies now occupying the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Iowa. Both labor to make it appear that the question is one that hinges on the principle of exclusive jurisdiction, and that the action is taken not in the interest of any particular body, but simply for the protection of the lodges. It is a significant fact that wherever any grand lodge is seized with a desire to protect the lodges that the supreme councils always get the usufruct of the protective action. We have elsewhere alluded to the fact that when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts wanted to "protect the lodges" it proceeded to do so by copying verbatim the previous enactments of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio, neither of which had any lodges to protect. In each case, however, certain supreme councils got recognition by name. It may be all chance but it is a remarkable coincidence that in matter who shakes the bag the supreme council always comes out first. It is said that the gods help those who help themselves. Perhaps it is true.

A motion was made to send so much of the grand master's address as referred to the Scottish Rite to a special committee of three, but the grand master ruled the proposition out of order as being in conflict with the law and so the danger of encountering the moat of an adverse wind through the constraint of parliamentary courtesy was happily escaped. The subject went to a committee of five all of whom had prejudged the case, all of them being signers of the circular above referred to which push-pushed the idea of there being any other side to the question than the side of the Southern Supreme Council and its adherents. We may add parenthetically that the circular says the signers are not connected with the Scottish Rite. This being true, one wonders in view of the glib way in which it talks of "grades" and "rites" and the like, where they caught so perfectly the vernacular of the Holy Empire.

The committee who as signers of the circular had informed the Craft that dissensions existed, report to the grand lodge that having heard statements from all parties they find that dissensions exist among the Craft in Iowa, and say:

The next inquiry is, what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the question?

It will be claimed by some of the brethren that this Grand Lodge has no power to legislate upon or deal with this question in any manner whatever. But the committee, after mature consideration, are unanimously agreed that this Grand Lodge has the undoubted power and the right to legislate upon this question, and upon all other questions that affect the welfare of this Grand Body or of the craft in Iowa.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa is the sole proprietor of the whole system of Symbolic Masonry in the state of Iowa. Symbolic Masonry is the foundation upon which Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons all rest. It is the only foundation upon which any Masonic structure can be erected in the state of Iowa.

Can it be truthfully said that the foundation—Symbolic Masonry—has no right to protect itself? We think not. Should the Grand Commandery of the state of New York, or any other Templar body, attempt to organize subordinate Commanderies in the jurisdiction of the "Grand Commandery of the state of Iowa," it would be the *duty*, as well as the *right*, of this Grand Lodge to prohibit such action by appropriate legislation.

In addition to its inherent power to legislate for its own self-protection, the Grand Lodge is fully invested with such power by its own constitution and laws. (See Preamble and Article III. "Of the Powers and Authority of the Grand Lodge").

In the preamble to the constitution we find the following provision :

"WHEREAS, A Grand Lodge is the sovereign, legislative, judicial, and executive power of a territorial jurisdiction of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, with an inherent power to form a constitution as its fundamental law, and to prescribe such other laws and regulations for good government as its wisdom may direct."

Article III., Sections 1 and 2 of the constitution, read as follows :

SECTION 1. "The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power in the state, possessing legislative, executive, and judicial attributes of government, limited by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order and by the provisions of this constitution."

SEC. 2. "Its legislative authority extends to the enactment of such laws and regulations as will meet the utmost needs of the craft in the jurisdiction."

Sections 3 and 4 of the same article of the constitution confer on the Grand Lodge complete executive and judicial powers to carry into effect and enforce all of its legislative enactments.

In the opinion of the committee, the Grand Lodge is vested with ample power and authority both to legislate and enforce its legislation upon the subject in question.

We have already seen that the committee say they are not called upon and do not assume to determine the legitimacy of either of the contending parties. This is a sophism. When the committee advises legislation in favor of a body, at that moment it assumes the legitimacy of that body. The committee see just one half of the truth when they say that the Grand Lodge of Iowa is the sole proprietor of Symbolic Masonry in that State. The other half is that in the very nature of things Symbolic Masonry is the sole proprietor of the grand lodge. The committee quotes the constitution to show that the grand lodge has the right to legislate on the subject in question, but give no hint that the express limitation of its legislative authority by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks gives constitutional force to the prohibition which lies in the very law of its being against recognizing as Masonry something which can no more be squared with the ancient landmarks than the system administered aforetime by the Sons of Malta.

Perhaps the Grand Lodge of Iowa concludes that it is no longer bound by the landmarks since Bro. PARVIN performed his latest work of supererogation by turning his battery against them after they had already, as he says, been utterly demolished by Bro. ALBERT PIKE. But Bro. PIKE and Bro. PARVIN (and all others who are or who seem to be interested in whistling down the wind everything which stands in the way of the complete domination of the Holy Empire over all Masonry) to the contrary notwithstanding, there are landmarks in Masonry. Bro. PARVIN says "a landmark, to be a landmark, must command the universal respect and observance of all Masons," and considers MACKEY's list knocked out of the category because General PIKE and others laugh at it. It is probable that Bro. PIKE and others laugh at the Charges of a Freemason, at all events it is sure that they don't command his observance, nor that of a good many others, including the Grand Lodge of Iowa. But the fact that there are outlaws who defy all statutes does not prove that there are no statutes in existence. Nor does the fact that there have been dissenters from the original plan of Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason and the regulations thereunto annexed, prove that there is no original plan of Masonry to which by the law of its being every grand lodge is bound and from which it cannot depart without self stultification. The preservation of Masonry on that plan, is the purpose for which the grand lodge exists and it is for that purpose that by a formula as old as the organization of Masonry on that plan, with every recurring annual installation of officers the master is required to promise not to countenance dissenters therefrom and to agree that Masonry can exist on no other, or, in other words that no man or body of men *can* make innovations in the body of Masonry.

The committee having persuaded themselves of the authority of the grand lodge to legislate upon the subject in hand, proceeds with the inquiry as to what legislation is necessary, and find that the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, *Southern Jurisdiction*" has been doing work (and they might also have said doing "business") in Iowa since 1866 and 1867, and that the Southern Supreme Council has been recognized as a legitimate supreme council by nearly all the supreme councils of the world. By this recognition at least a side light is thrown on its internal workings, inasmuch as in the list of supreme councils with which it is thus affiliated—according to the statements of the circular of the grand master and the twenty-three—appear the names of some twenty or more that claim jurisdiction over all Masonry and exercise it either directly or through grand orients over whatever is left of the three degrees in those countries, and in all of them the departure has been so great that the institution cannot be identified by reference to the ancient charges and regulations. The committee refer to the countenance more or less directly given by some grand lodges to the claim of these dissenters from the original plan that their creations are "Masonic bodies," and are also able to show that the Grand Lodge of Iowa once recognized these "Superior bodies," including those in "foreign countries having in charge *Masonic degrees*," by which was meant supreme councils and consistories. We reproduce the resolution referred to, adopted in 1852, on account of the remarks in parenthesis, inserted by Bro. PARVIN:

"The Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes the superior bodies in the United States and foreign

countries having in charge Masonic degrees, as the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and their consistories. [Neither at that time or since, till 1881, was there a Cerneau Body, so the councils then meant were what is now, 'for short,' called 'Pike and Palmer Councils.'] The General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment and their constituent bodies, Grand and subordinate. But she claims sole jurisdiction in this state over the first three degrees in the York Rite, etc., and holds fraternal correspondence with those bodies, but admits no authority in them to interfere with the craft degrees."

The committee admit that the present code of Iowa laws destroys the effect of this as a part of the *written* law, but leaves it in full force and effect as a part of the *unwritten* law.

We wish to refer for a moment to the parenthesis of Bro. PARVIN, in which he says that there was no Cerneau body until 1881, so that the councils then meant were the PIKE and PALMER councils. This answers well for the Iowa end of the argument, but it leaves the Pennsylvania allies of the imperial forces in bad shape. The grand master of Masons in that state issued his edict against the Cerneaus on the ground and with the positive statement that he had lawful Masonic information that they not only claim, but have exercised the power or authority or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry. His successor, Grand Master MACCALLA, alleges—in justification of this statement as we understand—that the Cerneau Supreme Council chartered two lodges in New York, one called John the Forerunner, the other La Sincerite. This about 1853, some twenty eight years before the Cerneau body had a beginning, according to Bro. PARVIN. It is but fair to add that Bro. JOHN J. GORMAN, the grand commander of the Cerneau division of the Holy Empire, says that there never was any such lodge as John the Forerunner, and with reference to La Sincerite that Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS, of New York, issued a dispensation for it in 1854, that the Grand Lodge of New York granted it a warrant as La Sincerite Lodge, No. 373, on the 6th of June, 1855, and that it is now and has been continuously since that time on the roll of lodges of that grand lodge.

To return to Iowa, the committee reported resolutions as follows:

First. That the Grand Lodge of Iowa having already recognized the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and their Consistories, hereby declares that the body so recognized for this jurisdiction was the "Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, *Southern Jurisdiction*," and this Grand Lodge hereby renews its former recognition of said body, and hereby declares that having been in the sole actual occupation of the jurisdiction of the state of Iowa for nearly twenty years, that it is now entitled to *exclusive jurisdiction in this state*.

Second. That this Grand Lodge *refuses* to recognize "the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," known as the Cerneau body of that rite, and its Consistories, and hereby *denies the right* of said Supreme Council, and its Consistories, or other subordinate bodies, to *occupy the jurisdiction of the state of Iowa*.

Third. That the said Cerneau body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and its Consistories and subordinate bodies, are hereby *prohibited from occupying* or doing work in *this jurisdiction*; and all Master Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby prohibited from conferring, communicating, taking, or receiving any of the degrees of said Cerneau body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Fourth. That all Master Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby required to withdraw from, or sever their connection with, said *Cerneau* body prior to the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

Fifth. That the Grand Master issue his Edict to the members of the craft to enforce these resolutions.

Sixth. That the Committee on Jurisprudence are hereby directed to report at the next session of this Grand Lodge such further legislation as may be necessary to enforce these resolutions and provide for the discipline of such brethren as refuse to obey them.

We have already referred to and copied the substitute which proposed to reaffirm the declaration of 1886. This was voted down on a call of lodges, by a vote of 633 to 334.

Past Grand Senior Warden WILSON offered the following substitute for the fourth resolution, but it was ruled out of order by the grand master as being in conflict with the rules of order :

Resolved, That all Master Masons in this jurisdiction be requested to withdraw or sever their connection with *all* Scottish Rite Bodies prior to the next annual session of this Grand Lodge.

It was moved as a substitute for the report the following declaration of 1886, to which we have already referred, but this was lost on a call of lodges by a vote of 633 to 334 :

That this Grand Lodge hereby reaffirms the doctrine declared in the report of its Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence at the session of 1886, that it had no jurisdiction to determine the legitimacy of any bodies other than those of Symbolic Lodge Masonry.

That we deem it unnecessary, inexpedient, and beyond our jurisdiction to pass upon the legitimacy of the contending factions of what is known as Scottish Rite Masonry.

The report was then adopted by a vote of 587 to 343.

The report, it will be seen, points out specifically what it means to accomplish, and notwithstanding that—like the grand master's address—it professed not to be called upon to settle the question of the legitimacy (from a Masonic standpoint) of either of the contending bodies, it carefully links its action of to-day with that of 1852 when it recognized a supreme council which it now says was the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, *Southern Jurisdiction*, as having in charge Masonic degrees.

We have already shown that a grand lodge could not without disloyalty to the purpose of its creation recognize anything as Masonry except the system defined and identified by the Charges of a Freemason and the regulations thereunto annexed. That the Grand Lodge of Iowa does not mean the three degrees of symbolic Masonry when it refers to the degrees had in charge by the supreme council, is apparent from what follows in the same resolution. The alternative meaning is that the supreme council having in charge Masonic degrees which the grand lodge does not administer is equally entitled with the latter body to occupy the jurisdiction of Iowa.

Let us see whether this recognition goes any further than the stultification which

attaches to the admission that there can be Masonry outside of that which alone existed when the grand lodge was created with the condition entailed upon it that innovations in the body of the Masonry thus occupying the whole ground are not only inadmissible but impossible.

We reproduced last year, in reviewing Iowa, the following from the last report of the lamented GURNEY, himself a "thirty-third" of the Scottish Rite but loyal in every fiber of his being to Ancient Freemasonry, the following :

"Why is it that the following is found in the constitution of the A. and A. Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States? It is found on page 60 of that instrument, published in 1884, to-wit: 'Every Lodge of Perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the BLUE DEGREES, with the secret work, and may have FOUR COPIES of that ritual.'"

And we here reproduce our comment on this because it is no less timely now than then :

When with reference to this, to the Massachusetts departure and its echoes, and the recognition of so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin as legitimate Masonic powers, he said, "There is some recondite, mysterious meaning to all this; and we call on grand lodges speaking our mother tongue to watch the course of events," he plainly indicated his suspicion, if not his conviction, that these outcroppings were not sporadic and accidental, but that there existed a conspiracy which threatened the integrity of legitimate Masonry. If we wondered that he felt so, we should cease to wonder when we noted how these occurrences persisted in locating themselves in jurisdictions where the influences of certain strong men of the supreme councils is most felt; and when we find men like Bro. PARVIN, who professes still to regard the Charges of a Freemason, collated by ANDERSON, as the paramount law, and whom we cannot believe guilty of disloyalty to genuine Masonry—when we find such as he caught in the web of their sophistries, we think it is high time to repeat and emphasize his warning.

But returning to the direct effect of the recognition of the Southern Supreme Council by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, we reproduce from the same article (13) of the statutes of the Southern Jurisdiction drawn upon by Bro. GURNEY, his quotation being from Section 4, the following, from Section 2 :

"Each Inspector General, Active member, and each Deputy of the Supreme Council, or of an Inspector General, shall have issued to him one copy of each Ritual of the degrees *from one to thirty-two*;" also from Section 13: "No body of the Rite shall be established until it has paid for, or made arrangements to have at once sent it, and pay for, the books which bodies are required to have, that is to say :

"Lodge of Perfection."

"4 Rituals of the degrees conferred by it.

"1 Ritual of the *Blue degrees* for instruction.

"1 Secret work of the degrees conferred by it.

"1 Secret work of the *Blue degrees*, etc."

This is what we referred to when we remarked that the committee might have

said that Bro. PIKE's council had been doing *business* as well as "work" in Iowa. We have never made a close study of the finances of the Holy Empire, but we can see that a "concession" which gives the exclusive privilege of peddling in print the secret work of the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason might be of very material value to the imperial exchequer. Is it because the matters involved come so near to the pocket that the quarrels of the empire are so frequent, so bitter and so interminable?

In the same resolution in which, as is claimed by the special committee, the supreme councils were recognized by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the exclusive authority of the latter body over the three degrees is insisted upon. If this is conceded by the supreme council, what are the lodges of its creation doing with the rituals of the three degrees? When Bro. GURNEY called on grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons to watch the course of events it was no idle warning. As we have before said, Bro. GURNEY was a "thirty-third." We suppose he was only an honorary thirty third, and that if so it is quite possible that he knew little or nothing of the "Secret Constitutions;" or that whether he was an honorary or an active member of that degree those constitutions were included in the matter which his engagements would not permit him to publish. Not being a subject of the Holy Empire we are under no such constraint. It is our understanding that the supreme councils of both the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions hold under the constitutions of 1786, so-called, and that of these the "Secret Constitutions" are a part. Bro. PARVIN will set us right if we are misinformed. That those who otherwise have very little opportunity to know what sort of a system it is that the Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes as having in charge Masonic degrees in that State, we quote from the "Secret Constitutions," the italics being ours:

ARTICLE I.

"A Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33d Degree, has the power to make Masons in *Lodges*, Colleges, Councils, Chapters, Sovereign Grand Council, Consistory, and Senate. He possesses the prerogative of being Sovereign Commander for life of *all Masonry*; but he can transfer that right only to a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33d Degree, like himself, and whom he shall deem capable of exercising and giving full effect to the powers placed in his hands. To that end, he should be assured that such Brother *hath a fixed resolution to cause punctually to be executed the Secret Constitutions*, and that he take care to report what is so done to the nearest Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, or if there be none such, then to the first Grand Orient to which the same is due, whether Ancient or Modern, of Paris, Berlin, or York."

Some might be in doubt as to what bodies are referred to when the word "lodges" is used in the article above quoted. They are left in no such doubt by Article III., which we quote:

"The Sov., Gd., Insp., Genl., Grand Commander has the same powers as the Gr., Orient or Senate. He may suspend, interdict, quash, annul everything contrary to the Regulations. He cannot exercise too strict a supervision over the *Blue Lodges*. It is chiefly in them that the greatest abuses occur. *Many of them set at*

naught the powers of many brethren who are in possession of the highest dignities. The Masters of those Lodges cannot take too much care to avoid these misdemeanors, which many Masons allow themselves to commit, who, though they have attained no high degree, think themselves absolutely their own masters. For which reason it is that the Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General have been constituted for life and armed with unlimited power, to be enabled to correct these errors and stay the progress of such misconduct."

That the ordinary run of the imperial small fry have no opportunity to know anything about the constitutions under which they live, and that even the great majority of the higher dignitaries get only a peep here and there, is shown by Article X, as follows:

"All Lodges, Colleges, Councils, Chapters, etc., which shall not conform to the present Secret Constitutions, that is to say, in the three Rites, Ancient, Modern, and Scottish, are liable to be definitely suppressed. Moreover, if a Mason of one of these three Rites should undertake to disown the authority of a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General Grand Commander of the Order, there will be shown to him *only the Article that condemns him*, without making known to him the *whole* of the present Secret Constitutions, *which are to be exhibited only to a Grand Commander of the order*; and if he cannot be convinced of his unlawful course by the exhibition of the present title and Article, the arguments of moderation will be employed; and if he persists in his obstinacy, he will be expelled from Masonry and forever cashiered."

Of course the imperial head of this spectacular combination is above the law, because he is the law and the State rolled into one, and Article XX. provides that he shall not be brought to book for any violation of either the civil, moral, or Masonic law:

"No person in the world has the right to institute any proceedings against a Sov. Gr. Insp. Genl. Gr. Commander, nor even cause him to submit to any penance."

But he must execute "literally" the regulations, statutes, and constitutions:

"Every Sovereign Grand Inspector-General Grand Commander must cause to be literally executed the Regulations, Statutes, and Constitutions of the different degrees that each possesses. He must himself personally swear never to give a copy of the Secret Regulations of the 33d degree to any Mason in the world, not even to the Knights Kadosh, or Princes of the Royal Secret, without having first obtained the express permission of the Sovereign Senate."

At the risk of repeating ourselves in part we recur to the responsibilities entailed upon a grand lodge by the law of its being. When the Grand Lodge of Iowa came into existence it accepted life on the condition that it should continue to be what it then became, the exclusive conservator of a system susceptible of being identified only by certain absolutely essential features, including its basis of fellowship, its tests of eligibility, its esoteric modes of recognition, its organic structure and representative form of government; neither acknowledging nor permitted to acknowledge any law of action or of being inconsistent with the Charges of a Freemason, and not subject to innovation by any man or body of men. How does the system which the

Grand Lodge of Iowa—appealing to a precedent which it ought to have been only too willing to forget—recognizes as having in charge Masonic degrees in that State, the system from whose constitutions we have quoted above, match the unmistakable, unalterable, unfading pattern? Will some one who calls the both Masoury, answer?

JAMES D. GAMBLE, of Knoxville, was elected grand master; THEODORE S. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 130) is as usual from the hand of Grand Secretary PARVIN. Its comparative brevity is accounted for by enforced absence on account of ill-health and the pressure of other duties, which compelled him to omit all reviews of correspondence reports and confine himself exclusively to a review of the proceedings proper of the grand lodges noticed. He says, among other things, of Illinois:

This Grand Lodge closed its session on the evening of the 4th of October, and at mid-day of the 12th, seven days later, the proceedings were received at this office, making a volume of over four hundred and fifty pages. This has been done for two or three years past, wherefore we propose the creation of a new office, and in compliment to our sister jurisdiction, devolve the nomination of the incumbent upon General Smith. We propose the creation of the "office of Missionary General," trusting that Brother Munn may be the man to visit the benighted and belated Grand Secretaries of the United States, and see if he can introduce some little dispatch into their offices. Brother Munn has won, as he will no doubt hold, the palm, although Brother Vincil, of Missouri, is in close pursuit, for within ten days following the close of the session his proceedings have for the past two years been placed upon our table. The proceedings of New York and Iowa, which, with Missouri, making a volume of the size of Illinois, have for years past been mailed within thirty days, while the proceedings of Connecticut, making a volume, however, of less than half the size, reach this office usually within three weeks. Why, then, is it, one may well ask that the proceedings of Grand Lodges numbering less than one-half the pages of either of those we have named, should not reach us until after three, six, or nine months following the date of their sessions? Surely there "must be a screw loose" somewhere in the machinery.

He commends Grand Master SMITH for his wisdom in opposing the erection of a Masonic temple, with the example of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts before him; compliments very highly the "grand and most eloquent address of the grand orator," Bro. LORIMER; and makes pleasant and appreciative reference to the visit and reception of Grand Master BLACKMAR. He was nodding when he wrote the following:

"Our relations," says the Grand Master, "with the Grand Lodge of *England*, and Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence, have been amicable during the past year." We are fully aware that a few years since the Grand Lodge of Illinois issued an edict declining all further Masonic intercourse and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England, because it still held upon its roll lodges in the Province of Quebec which she had chartered before the Grand Lodge of that province was organized, and which declined to go into the new organization. If that edict has been recalled, we have not been apprised of the fact. With that edict in full force and effect, we do not see how the relations between the Grand Lodges of England and Illinois could be of an amicable character, especially as the Grand Lodge of England had recalled its commission constituting a Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

No edict of non-intercourse between the Craftsmen has ever been issued by either of the grand lodges. The Grand Lodge of Illinois took note of and called

the attention of its constituent lodges to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which it recognized as the ultimate authority upon the status of lodges existing in that jurisdiction, had declared certain lodges in the Province of Quebec clandestine, and accordingly forbade Masonic intercourse with the members thereof. The Grand Lodge of England, on whose registry the "proclaimed" lodges were, thereupon withdrew its representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois and cut off its correspondence. Diplomatic relations were suspended, but war was not declared.

As a further evidence that Bro. PARVIN was tired he took hold of Grand Master SMITH's facetious remark about the divine right of kings in dead earnest; failed to find the adverse report of the jurisprudence committee on the proposition to establish honorary membership in the grand lodge; credits Past Grand Master CREGIER with Bro. GINTIER's report on obituaries; and spells our name with only one b when we have abundant evidence in his own handwriting that he knows we are entitled to two.

He says Iowa denies the *right* of a visitor to demand an exhibition of the charter, but does not object, as a matter of courtesy to show it; gets stumped, as the rest of us have, over the Indiana expression, "annulled charters arrested;" notes the fact that the Kentucky proceedings this year call the communication of the grand lodge an "assembly," and finding in this year's reading, for the first time, departures from the rule of calling the meetings of the grand lodge "communications," says he looks for further new terms next year. He asks, "What will they be?" We don't mind telling him, confidentially, that in Iowa we think "council of deliberation" would be appropriate.

KANSAS, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Wichita, February 20, the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master MATTHEW W. MILLER, being present.

The grand Master (WATSON M. LAMB) begins with a retrospective view, a third of a century having passed since the grand lodge was organized by the representatives of the three chartered lodges existing in the then Territory of Kansas. Of the six elective officers then chosen not one is now living, DANIEL VANDERSLICE, the first junior grand warden, having died fifteen days before the grand lodge met. So far as the grand master could learn only three now survive who participated in the organization: Bro. JOHN A. HALDERMAN, the first grand orator; Bro. CHRISTIAN BECK, first junior grand deacon and since 1858 grand treasurer; and Bro. H. MILES MOORE.

The grand master truly says that Masonic trials are not productive of peace and harmony in the lodges where they occur, and thinking it unreasonable to expect a just verdict from a jury composed of the entire lodge of which the accused is a member, or within whose jurisdiction he resides, he urges that provision be made for trial by a commission selected from a lodge having no personal interest in the parties, but the grand lodge concurring with the committee on jurisprudence wisely concluded to leave the responsibility where the law of Masonry places it—in the lodge. He reported the physical and mental condition of Past Grand Master COWGILL as unimproved, and the grand lodge continued the provision made for his comfort. On the subject of grand representatives the grand master reported that with one notable exception he had not been disturbed by any communications or documents from them whatever, making his acknowledgments to the exception, the representative of Illinois, Bro. F. S. BELDEN, for valuable documents emanating from our grand east. He treats the subject of schools of instruction at length, giving it as his opinion that the system of disseminating the work by such schools at the expense of the grand lodge is not only wrong in principle but unsatisfactory in results and much too costly in proportion to the benefits derived by the Craft at large. In this connection he quotes from the address of Grand Master SMITH, of this jurisdiction, as well expressing his views. He thinks the grand lecturer system is decidedly the best that has yet been given a trial, but he would also make the grand lecturer an inspector, not only of the proficiency of the officers of lodges in the esoteric work and lectures, but also as to their methods of conducting the business affairs of their respective lodges, the manner in which their records are kept, and their knowledge of the laws of the grand lodge and the usages of the Craft generally. He would make the board of custodians—answering to our board of grand examiners in Illinois—what their name indicates, *custodians* of the work, and not disseminators or teachers of it. The matter after much discussion went over until the next year, being recommitted to the committee on jurisprudence. The following decisions are reported :

1. A commissioner appointed to take testimony has no authority to reject any evidence offered, but if objection is made thereto he should note the objection. The Master of the Lodge is the judge as to the admissibility of evidence, whether it is taken before the Lodge or by a commissioner. (Sec. 19, Subdivision III., Chapter III., G. L. By-Laws.)

2. An objection to the conferring of any degree on an accepted candidate to be formal and therefore obligatory on the Master to take cognizance thereof or to be made a matter of record, must be made orally in open Lodge by the objector. However, the Master may, at his discretion, recognize an objection made out of the Lodge.

3. A formal objection by a member to the conferring of any degree must be recorded only at the request of the objector.

4. A formal objection by a member to the conferring of any degree but not recorded, bars the conferring of the degree at that communication only.

5. A formal objection by a member to the conferring of any degree having been recorded and subsequently withdrawn by the objector or the objectors, membership in the Lodge having terminated or the objection not being renewed after the expiration of six months, the degree may be conferred the same as if no such objection had been made.

6. A ballot being demanded upon an application for advancement and the ballot resulting unfavorably, the applicant is barred from receiving the degree until the next stated communication.

7. The report of a Committee of Investigation must be made orally in open Lodge, and by a majority of the committee.

8. It is not imperative that the brethren nominated for Master and Wardens in the petition for a Lodge U. D. be required to exemplify the Work before the Lodge which is asked to recommend such petition; however, the recommending Lodge may require it if a majority of the members present so desire.

9. An elective officer of a Lodge having removed permanently from this Grand Jurisdiction, may be dimitted therefrom.

10. A promissory note given to an unincorporated Lodge in payment of Lodge dues is null and void, and the maker thereof is not thereby relieved from liability to suspension for non-payment of such dues.

11. A Master Mason in good standing, though a non-affiliate, must be admitted as the advocate of a brother on trial before a Lodge. (Section 50, Chapter II., G. L. By-Laws.)

12. The W. M. has a right to question all witnesses in a trial at which he is presiding.

13. A Master of a Lodge cannot be called as a witness after the commencement of the trial at which he is presiding.

14. A Lodge U. D. has the same rights of territorial jurisdiction as it would have were it a Chartered Lodge.

15. A petition for advancement is required in all cases where an application for advancement is made to a Lodge other than the one which accepted the applicant's petition for the Mysteries of Masonry.

16. A Lodge shall not receive a petition for the Mysteries of Masonry from any candidate unless he is at the time and has been for the six months next preceding an actual resident within its territorial jurisdiction, and for the year next preceding, an actual resident of this Grand Jurisdiction (except in case of a sojourner), even though a waiver of jurisdiction from the Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he is an actual resident, accompanies such petition. (Section 2, Article VI, Constitution Grand Lodge.)

17. A Lodge must be opened on the First Degree for installation of its officers. (Section 5, Chapter II, Grand Lodge By-Laws.)

18. The demand for payment of dues required by Section 1, Subdivision 1, of Chapter III, must be made in conformity with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56, of Chapter II, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

19. The membership of an applicant for a dimit terminates immediately upon the declaration by the Master of the Lodge, that the vote thereon was in favor of granting such application, regardless of any condition that may have been incorporated in the motion to grant such application; Provided, that if a dimit shall be granted to a member who is in arrears for dues, the issuing of the certificate thereof may, by order of the Lodge, be withheld until such arrearages shall have been fully paid.

All but Nos. 8, 10 and 19 were approved, but 2, 7, 13 and 16 were modified. It will be seen by No. 7 that Kansas has also done away with written reports from the committee of inquiry, but does not, like Illinois, require the report of each member to be made privately, verbally to the master alone, who announces its character and the degree of unanimity, the fact only that the committee reported going upon the record. Of No. 13 the committee on jurisprudence say:

We regard the language of this as too broad, and liable to misapprehension. If a Master of a lodge is a material witness as to any fact directly connected with the offense charged, he is disqualified to deliberate on the case, and therefore incompetent to preside at the trial. (Sec. 10,

Subdv. i, Chap. III., By-Laws). On the other hand the mere fact that it might be necessary to call him, to prove some formal matter, would not per se disqualify him. No definite rule can be laid down, which will apply to all cases, but the foregoing suggestions may serve in some measure to guide the Master in the proper discharge of his duty.

The committee only comment on No. 16 to make it plain that the clause in parenthesis refers only to residence in the State a year, and does not mean that even a waiver can dispense with the necessity of his having been for six months an actual temporary resident of the jurisdiction of the lodge. This differs from Illinois inasmuch as our law requires actual citizenship for corresponding periods. No. 8 is disapproved on the ground that the grand lodge meant to require an actual exemplification of the work; and No. 19 on the ground that lodges have no right to dimit members who are in arrears for dues. The following is precisely in accord with an Illinois decision rendered in 1877 during our service as grand master :

Referring to decision No. 10, we do not think "a promissory note given to an unincorporated lodge in payment of lodge dues, is null and void," and we earnestly dissent from the conclusion that "the maker thereof is not thereby relieved from liability to suspension for non-payment of such dues." Doubtless the cases are rare which would afford sufficient justification for a lodge to engage in such transactions with its members; but if a lodge, whether incorporated or unincorporated, voluntarily elects to take a promissory note, in payment of arrearages due it, the fraternal obligation of the member has been transformed, by the transaction, into a civil debt, and, in the exercise of good faith, the lodge ought thereafter to be estopped from asserting the rights it agreed to waive, when it accepted something aside from money for that which was justly due it.

Other points raised by the grand master are sufficiently indicated by the following from the report of the jurisprudence committee (Past Grand Master BASSETT, chairman), a paper notable as a whole for its breadth of view and clearness of statement :

We find the law in relation to the right of dismission in conformity with general usage, and believe it is inexpedient to make any change in relation thereto. The right of dismission is based upon the fundamental rule "As a man seeks Masonry and membership in a lodge of his own free will and accord, so in like manner he may retire from the society and sever his connection with it." There is no good reason why there should be any departure from long established and general usage in the required qualifications of a petitioner for membership, one of which is that the petitioner shall be non-affiliated, but there are many good and sufficient reasons why this rule should be strictly adhered to, and if adhered to, the certificate of dismission, or other evidence, should accompany the petition. This Grand Lodge cannot change its regulations to meet the special rules of other Grand Lodges, particularly when such special rules are not in conformity with common usage, yet we are of the opinion that the law is sufficiently flexible to enable the Grand Master to meet special cases by dispensation.

* * * * *

The Grand Lodge has full control of the methods or form of voting, except as limited by law, and on any proposed amendment to the law, possesses all the power necessary. If the records of the Grand Lodge, by its printed proceedings, fail to show that amendments to the by-laws were adopted by a constitutional majority, this omission raises no presumption that they were not so adopted, especially if the record does show that the amendments were proposed, and that they were declared adopted. It is safe to assume that the members of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master, at the time of the adoption of any amendment, knew the law, and that there was a full compliance with its provisions. If it appears that the Grand Master declared the proposition carried, or if such declaration may be fairly inferred from the record, and it does not appear that any question of the regu-

larity of the proceeding was raised at the time, it is conclusive now upon the Grand Lodge, and we are of the opinion that no further legislation is necessary.

An interesting question arose as to the status of W. Bro. JOHNSON, a past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 9, who dimitted therefrom in 1880, since remaining unaffiliated, but now one of the petitioners for a new lodge. His name was on motion stricken from the report of the committee on credentials (who reported him entitled to a seat) on the ground that he was not a member of any lodge and therefore not a member of the grand lodge. The point of law went to the jurisprudence committee, who reported that under the law in force at the time of his dimission that act did not terminate or suspend his membership in the grand lodge; that by the terms of the present constitution membership is suspended by dimission, but by another section of the same article it is provided that "in the exercise of its powers, the grand lodge shall never apply to any case any law or regulation not existing at the time the cause of action arose;" hence the terms of the present law, adopted since his dimission, were not retroactive and did not affect his membership. The committee add that they did not think that his connection, or proposed connection with a new lodge strengthened his position.

The grand lodge listened to an interesting oration by the grand orator, Bro. SAMUEL C. BUSSEY; granted seventeen charters; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; refused to concur in the recommendation of the committee on appeals that the names of persons mentioned in their reports be omitted from the published proceedings, in matters wherein offenses against the body of Masonry are charged; and selected Salina for its next place of meeting.

GEORGE C. KENYON, of Abilene, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas City, Kan., re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 170) is the seventeenth annual review presented by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN. Seven pages are given to Illinois. Grand Master SMITH's address is characterized as a plain matter of fact and business like official paper, a minute and faithful account of a laborious stewardship in a jurisdiction second only to one in point of number of lodges and membership, and equal in importance to any. He especially commends his method of dealing with dissensions, and says his own experience has been that a personal interview with the discordant element in a lodge, of an hour or two will do more to reconcile differences than a month of misunderstood correspondence. Copying the remarks of Grand Master SMITH on the occasion of his visit to Vienna Lodge, and the endorsement thereof by the committee on address, he says:

So far so good, but how about the action had last year, in the matter of approving and confirming the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, by whose misinterpretation of the law, as I think, the Masons of Illinois have been placed in a false position. A Grand Master sat down upon for having done his duty according to law and the ancient usages of Freemasonry. A Master severely criticised for doing his duty as a faithful officer, and he only saved his head because he was acting under instructions of Grand Master DARRAH. The charter restored to a lodge whose membership is mainly composed of those who ridicule and speak contemptuously of the Bible.

BRO. BROWN says our committee on jurisprudence have, as he thinks, misinterpreted the law and thereby placed the Masons of Illinois in a false position. If this be so, why does he not give the law and point out to the benighted or blundering members of the committee how it should be interpreted? The law is accessible to him, because he quoted it in the report which he now in general terms condemns as a misinterpretation of it. It lies there as plain as a pikestaff, and while it may be ignored it cannot be overlooked. We can well understand his disinclination to reproduce the law on the same page with his alleged bill of particulars, else it would be plainly seen of all his readers that so far from a grand master having been "sat down upon for having done his duty according to law and the ancient usages of Freemasonry," the grand master's acts were called in question because they were not according to law and the ancient usages of the Fraternity; and that so far from a master having been "severely criticised for doing his duty as a faithful officer," he was criticised for failure to perform his duty as a faithful officer, although due allowance was made for the peculiar circumstances under which he so conspicuously failed to perform it; and as for the charter being restored to a lodge whose membership is mainly composed of those who ridicule and speak contemptuously of the Bible, there is nothing in the history of the lodge, nor of the trial of Bro. CRUM to indicate that in respect of religious opinions or opinions about the Bible the membership differs from the lodge to which Bro. BROWN belongs, or from any average lodge in Kansas or Illinois. Doubtless a large majority of the members are not in sympathy with Bro. CRUM's views, but their unfriendliness did not prevent their acquitting him on the specifications which there was no evidence to sustain. As for the failure of the lodge to agree upon the grade of punishment to be inflicted for the offense charged in the specification on which he was found guilty, on the first round of balloting, that is a sufficiently common experience not to excite remark. Those who are tenacious for the highest grade of punishment will not, that having failed, vote for the next grade, and so neither at the first attempt secures the necessary two-thirds vote. In this case the deputy who presided instead of going over the ground again peremptorily closed the lodge with the result, happily, of bringing the matter to the attention of the grand lodge when the unlawful character of the whole proceeding became apparent. So much for the facts, and we beg to assure the brethren who make a show of discussing the matter that there is nothing to be gained in the long run by misrepresenting them. Nor is anything to be gained by such a palpable inversion of terms as calling that action "seditious" which shows indisputably upon its face that it was designed wholly and solely to secure obedience to the unmistakably plain letter of the law of the grand lodge, and the equally plain law of the Institution.

Parenthetically we wish to remark that if the Kansas idea that the grand master is "sat down upon" every time a committee differs with him on a question of law, is correct, the journal of the Kansas proceedings for 1889 attests the possession of sedentary capabilities by the committee on jurisprudence of that youthful grand lodge well calculated to make the 'prentice hands of older jurisdictions green with envy.

That we may say all that we have to say on this subject in one place, so far as the Kansas committee is concerned, we pass for the time some points to which we

may recur, to take up what Bro. BROWN says of our report on correspondence; and while for reasons which we—mistakenly, perhaps—think are obvious he forgets the hint he gives while reviewing the plan on which Bro. HEDGES makes his elegant and interesting reports (wherein every word is in his own language), that “it seems a little more courteous to those whose work we are criticising or commenting on, and it certainly gives our readers a better understanding of the various subjects being discussed,” to quote their views in their own language, we are glad to emphasize our concurrence in the views thus expressed by transferring his remarks to our pages:

From the way Bro. Robbins squirms, he is evidently not very well pleased with the suggestion offered by the Kansas committee in relation to the extraordinary position assumed by his committee on jurisprudence in the somewhat celebrated Crum case, from Vienna Lodge, No. 150, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois on this report, at the annual communication held October, 1887. Had this action of the fraters of Illinois only affected a question of local interest in that jurisdiction, nothing would have been said beyond a passing notice, but such is not the case. This action touches a vital question, one that strikes at the very foundation of our Masonic Institution and its influence for evil will be seriously felt wherever Masonry is recognized as a potent influence in the building up of a grand system of morals, and for that reason grand lodges should be exceedingly cautious how they tamper with the fundamental and unchangeable laws of Masonry. The opinions of men are many times cheap and harmless, unless they are crystallized into law, and then they wield an influence for good or evil. The grand lodge by its action in confirming the opinion of its committee on jurisprudence in the “Crum case” made it law, and that is where the mistake was made, and the injury has already begun to be felt, as has been so well expressed by the present grand master, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith. All this talk of the anti-Bible chairman of the committee on correspondence, about Bro. Brown’s sectarianism and church-theology has nothing to do with the case, but as it seems to be innocent amusement for the brother, let him go ahead so long as he is not in the law making business and establishing dangerous precedents to govern those who do not believe with the Crummites. For the information of Bro. Robbins I desire to say that not a word was said in either reports that the author did not sincerely believe was correct, and not only in strict accord with the sublime teaching of Freemasonry, but is in harmony with the views of such Masons as Drummond, Parvin, Vincil, Staton and a host of others, leading lights of our noble Fraternity. Not a word was said about any particular sect nor anything that in any manner indicated the views of the Kansas committee on “church theology;” they treated the matter entirely from a Masonic standpoint and only a skeptical brain could draw any such conclusions from the reports. It is well known that Bro. Robbins is not much of a believer in the divine authority of the Holy Bible but rather leans to the book of Crum. This case of Crum seemed to afford an opportunity for the brother to air his anti-Bible views, and now that he has done so, perhaps he will rest contented. Adieu.

Very little need be said of the personal side of this, except that by attempting to knock a brother down with the *odium theologicum* he is likely to make it as plain to others as it is to us and to him what sad straits he is in for argument. It is due to ourself to say, however, since he speaks of us as the “anti-Bible chairman,” and says that it is well known that Bro. ROBBINS is not much of a believer in the divine authority of the Holy Bible but rather leans to the book of CRUM, and that our report on the CRUM case seemed to afford an opportunity to air our anti-Bible views—in view of this it is due to ourself to say that when Bro. BROWN can put his finger upon a line in the thousands of pages we have written in preparing these reviews, or in the report of our jurisprudence committee on the CRUM case (wherein it fell to us to state the views of the committee), that airs anti-Bible views or that indicates whether we do or do not believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible, we will promptly admit that the personal remarks we have quoted are pertinent to this discussion and that he

is not simply making a speech to the gallery. Moreover, if he will quote side by side the Charges of a Freemason concerning God and religion, and the declaration which we last year quoted from him, to wit: "We say unhesitatingly, without fear or favor, that any man who does not believe in the authenticity of the holy scriptures should never seek admission in our order," and will show even to his own confessed satisfaction that they are in accord, we will promptly apologize for the remark which we then made—that he had apparently caught nothing of the catholic spirit of Masonry but made a virtue of attempting to engraft his theological prejudices upon the Fraternity in defiance of the unmistakable provisions of its organic law. We may dismiss this subject for the present with the remark that there is one point on which Bro. BROWN and ourself are in accord. We agree that the action of Illinois in this matter is of more than local interest, because the question involved is one that affects the very basis of Masonic union. It was because the fundamental and unchangeable laws of Masonry, reproduced in its own local law, were being disregarded and set at naught that the Grand Lodge of Illinois felt constrained to take action in the matter, not only for the vindication of its own authority, but for the higher reason that its silence would have endangered the unsectarian basis whose breadth and inclusiveness are—as the charge which establishes that basis most truly says—the means whereby Masonry becomes the center of union and conciliates true friendship among those who must have remained at a perpetual distance.

With general reference to our report he says that we are a trifle bitter at times when we get on one of our hobbies, but he don't object to that if we are willing to give and take and not get on our ear and sulk. We hope we have our hobbies, but we don't want to be bitter. We believe in good square-toed indignation when occasion demands, but if we are developing a tendency to bitterness we will thank Bro. BROWN or any other brother to help us exorcise it.

But Bro. BROWN sometimes suspects us of irony when we are in sober earnest, as when we spoke of the laying a corner-stone of a collegiate institute as a strictly Masonic occasion, one in which it ought not to require a dispensation to enable a lodge to participate. When the grand master accepts an invitation to do Masonic work in public, we regard the occasion as being strictly Masonic from the standpoint of the lodge, whether the proposed structure is designed for Masonic uses or not.

Bro. BROWN says Kansas has for some years worked on the Illinois plan of proceeding with business during the counting of the votes for grand officers, and that it proves quite satisfactory. He agrees that the tyler should participate in the ballot on petitions, and holds views with our own on that "ancient impostor," the Past Master's degree.

He advises all who desire to build Masonic eleemosynary institutions to adopt the Illinois plan instead of saddling them on the grand lodge; don't believe in any interference with the funds of a lodge by the grand lodge; protests against the Delaware decision that a brother who has lost his left arm is ineligible to the office of senior warden; says Kansas does not look with favor on the brood of so-called grand lodges in Mexico; hopes for the honor of Masonry in America that no such cold-

blooded law as that which in Georgia expels brethren for non-payment of dues, can be found on the statute books of any other grand lodge; thinks that 'too many cooks spoil the broth' when the work of preparing the report on correspondence is farmed out to several individuals; has yet to learn of a single instance in which the system of life membership has benefited the Fraternity, but on the contrary has known many prosperous lodges wrecked by it; believes that mixed funerals are detrimental to Masoury, with which we agree and regard those as the most detrimental where lodges are permitted to turn out when they do not have charge of the services; holds, in opposition to Bro. WAIT, if we do not misunderstand him, that there is no way to correct the error when an applicant for the degrees has been rejected by mistake; seems to think the sanction of the grand master is required to enable a lodge to waive jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of a lodge in another State, wherein we disagree, as we hold with our grand lodge that the jurisdiction of the lodge is complete and its power to waive it equally so; and hews close to the line of equity if not to the best line of policy in the following:

It has ever seemed a puzzle to me that any brother would accept an official place which he was incompetent, or unable, to fill. Such an one must know, if endowed with common apprehensive faculties, that work rightfully expected to be done by him, will not be accomplished, and by his inability or neglect a wrong will be inflicted upon the Fraternity in whole or in part. Such conduct in any other sphere, would be severely censured if not visited with condign punishment. Since reproof is all the punishment allowed for such neglect of duty, I am in favor of that infliction with all the severity that can be bestowed. How such delinquents can stand up in the presence of their brothers, and, without blushing from the roots of their hair to the tips of their toes, extenuate their neglect of duty, can only be accounted for by the inference that they are born tergiversators, who are not ashamed to resort to subterfuges to excuse their culpable disregard of Masonic obligations, because the laws of Masoury provide none but moral sanctions for their infringement.

But since reproof, as it appears, is not followed by much if any efficacy, I think that charges and specifications should be preferred against such offenders and upon due proof they should be suspended indefinitely from all the rights and privileges of Masoury. The incompetent should be sternly reprimanded for accepting a place they could not creditably fill, and then excused; for to retain such would not only endanger the private work, but bring confusion into lodges and lead to that worst of evils, discord.

KENTUCKY, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Louisville, October 16. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master E. B. JONES, was absent. The first business of the grand lodge was to send a message of love and sympathy to Past Grand Master R. M. FAIRLEIGH, reported to be lying at the point of death at Hopkinsville.

The grand master (J. SOULE SMITH) begins his address with a report of his ac-

tion in behalf of the Jacksonville yellow fever sufferers, and next takes a whack at "Cerneau Masonry" in somewhat vigorous language. Of the origin of the "Scotch Rite" he says :

A system of degrees purporting to be Masonic, and basing itself upon the three fundamental degrees of the Blue Lodge, was established in this country, at Charleston, South Carolina, about the beginning of this century, under the name of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," consisting of thirty-three degrees. It was a revival and amplification of the rite established at Paris, in 1758, by "Pirlet, a tailor, and Lacorne, a dancing master," known as the "Empire of the East and West," and consisting of twenty-five degrees. This new rite has existed in America, in some form or other, from that time until this, and has been patronized extensively by those who desire to be known to the multitude of the profane as "High Masous." It has split into factions who have brought scandal upon the name of Masonry, by quarreling among themselves, and claiming the right to resounding titles for their leaders. Originally it was, doubtless, communicated from one to another by those who had possession of its ritual. But eventually it has settled into a system, having territorial jurisdiction, and recognized by the bodies of the York Rite as Masonic.

After stating that Kentucky had for years been occupied by bodies holding under the Southern (PIKE) Supreme Council, he says :

But, about two years ago, what is called the "Cerneau Rite" began to confer these degrees here, claiming that the other rite was illegitimate. The man who introduced the degrees in this manner claimed to have received them in a consistory of "Southern Jurisdiction" Masons and to have been a trusted and honored lieutenant of Albert Pike. These claims seem to be unquestionably true ; but I cannot see how the son can claim the ancestral acres, in his father's lifetime, because the father was a bastard. I cannot understand how the stream shall rise up, and cast its muddy sediment into the fountain which gave it birth. I will not consent that the plain violation of a Masonic oath shall be the corner-stone of a Masonic temple.

And, even forgetting the monstrous derivation of this body of alleged Masons, we cannot fail to observe the rules of comity between Masonic bodies, as to their territorial rights. The Grand Orient of France has established lodges of colored Masons in American jurisdictions, and we have interdicted Masonic intercourse with those hailing from her bosom. There are chapters and commanderies of colored Masons in this Commonwealth, established by authority from without our borders, and not recognized by us on that account. Were a member of any lodge under this jurisdiction to ask the grand master whether he should connect himself with one of these bodies, I hardly think you would expect his answer to be of uncertain import.

BRO. SMITH is not always happy in the use of his words, or he would not have said "this body of alleged Masons," because there is no question that the members of both, or rather *all* the contending factions (for there are several Richmonds in the field, all claiming to be the original Jacobs) are Masons, made such before they joined them. If he had said *alleged Masonic body* he would probably expressed better his own meaning and would have just hit ours. Neither is he altogether happy in choosing his illustrations, as for instance when he referred to the action of the Grand Orient of France with which body intercourse was interdicted by American grand lodges generally, not because it had established bodies in an American jurisdiction that were like the contending factions of the Scotch Rites built on the foundation of the Master Mason, but because it sustained a supreme council that had planted blue lodges in Louisiana. The question is not—as implied by Bro. SMITH both in his reference to the Grand Orient of France and to the colored lodges in Kentucky and other American States—that of clandestine blue lodge Masons, but

whether bodies made up of confessedly regular Masons are clandestine in that extra-Masonic realm whose rulers profess to claim no jurisdiction in blue lodge Masonry, the shadowy limbo of the Holy Empire.

The committee on jurisprudence, reporting on this matter through their chairman, Past Grand Master THOMAS, are equally misleading when they say :

When we approach the question which of the two contending bodies is the legitimate and which the spurious one, the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, which has peaceably and constantly occupied the State since the month of August, 1852, under a charter by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, or the Cerncau body, which first invaded the jurisdiction of the grand consistory about January 1, 1887, we need not base the solution of the matter upon a long and intricate investigation of Masonic history, but only to point to an adjudication of this grand lodge in the year 1869, nineteen years ago, which sets it wholly at rest.

At the annual communication of that year, the grand master, Brother Elisha S. Fitch, in words which burn with indignation, called attention in his address to the invasion of Louisiana by a spurious Scottish Rite organization calling itself the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana, which was chaperoned by the Grand Orient of France. A special committee having been raised to consider the subject, with Past Grand Master J. M. S. McCorkle as chairman, made a report which is found on pages 81-83 of the proceedings of 1869, which report was concurred in, and the preamble, and resolutions accompanying it, unanimously adopted by this grand lodge. From that report, which has ever since stood as the adjudication of the matter by this grand lodge, we quote the following :

“There are in the United States, which is divided between them, two legitimate Grand Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, * * * viz : The Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Boston, in Massachusetts, and the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Charleston, in South Carolina.”

And the Grand Orient of France having invaded the territory of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, by recognition of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, it was resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky

“That all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France be now dissolved, and that the lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all Masons owing allegiance to it, are hereby forbidden to receive as visitors or hold intercourse with any Mason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction.”

The question whether the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana was a spurious or a legitimate body from the Scotch Rite standpoint cut no real figure in the action of American grand lodges in 1869. It is true that in Kentucky and a few other jurisdictions where the chairmen of the committees to whom the grievance of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was referred, were interested in bolstering up the claims of certain supreme councils, the reports recommending non intercourse with the Grand Orient of France were sure to bring out the fact that the supreme council recognized by it was a “spurious” body, but in most of the grand lodges—and all, if we remember rightly, took similar action in the matter—the reports were silent on that subject, and silent because the question of its legitimacy was not a factor. The offense of the French grand orient did not lie in its having sustained a pretender in invading the territory of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, but in having sustained a body in invading the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louis-

iana by planting blue lodges therein to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. All reference in those grand lodge reports to disputed jurisdiction as between different supreme councils was mere surplusage—if it escaped being an impertinence—for the action of Kentucky and every other American grand lodge would have been the same if the body invading the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had been of ramrod regularity under the laws of the Holy Empire.

But the stump speech on the immaterial question of the legitimacy of the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana, injected into the Kentucky report in 1869 by an adherent of a rival council, and adopted probably without a thought of its being of the slightest importance, now crops out as a formal recognition of the legitimacy of certain supreme councils. Witness the following :

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Master, in the matter of Cerneau Masonry, be and the same is hereby approved. [Adopted.]

* *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge affirms its declaration of the year 1869, regarding the legitimacy of the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. [Adopted.]

Resolved, That any bodies invading the territory of the Supreme Councils recognized by this Grand Lodge are clandestine and fraudulent. [Adopted.]

The action of the grand master referred to in the first resolution was to declare the Cerneau bodies, according to the Ohio formula, “irregular, illegal, and unmasonic.”

The grand master reported that on careful study of the subject he had declared the “Saloon-Keeper’s” resolution of 1886—on account of fatal defects in the mode of its adoption—to be unconstitutional and void. In this the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge concurred. In this line two amendments to the constitution were proposed and went over, on the recommendation of the jurisprudence committee, under the rule. The first makes the business of saloon-keeping, or selling intoxicating liquors by the drink, whether as proprietor or clerk, an offense against Masonry and punishable as such, but provides that this shall not be deemed operative against members who were engaged in such business at the time of their election to membership provided they so stated their occupation in their petitions. The other makes the *use* of intoxicating liquors as a beverage a Masonic offense, and also the owning and use of property, or rent of it as a place where they are to be sold as a beverage.

The grand master reported also that he had decided that a master-elect must take the Past Master’s degree before he could *act* as master of his lodge, notwithstanding the passage of the following in 1887 :

Resolved, That all laws heretofore enacted by this Grand Lodge, requiring a Master elect to take the Past Master’s degree before being entitled to preside over his lodge, be and they are hereby revoked.

He so decided on the ground that he knew of no laws *enacted* by the grand lodge requiring it to be taken, and as it was an unwritten law of Masonry, never en-

acted, but always recognized, and therefore not abolished by the terms of the resolution. He further expressed the opinion that if abolished now the Craft would suffer great detriment thereby. The jurisprudence committee agreed with him that the degree was not abolished by simply abrogating the enactments of the grand lodge, but showed a disposition to get rid of the ancient impostor by offering the following :

Resolved, That all laws, customs and usages now existing, requiring the Master elect to take the Past Master's degree, be and the same are hereby abolished. [Laid over under the rule.]

Illinois had a law requiring it to be conferred in a convocation of past masters of warranted lodges, upon the repeal of which it promptly fell into innocuous desuetude.

Fifty-three decisions were reported, all of which passed muster with the committee on jurisprudence and were affirmed. Some of them disclose the fact that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are subject to dues and that they can dimit. We copy such as for various reasons we deem of interest :

5. A brother Fellow Craft having dimitted, and being resident of a jurisdiction where such dimits are not recognized, may resume his membership in the lodge which dimitted him, and it may then request some lodge where he resides to confer the Master's degree upon him.

6. A Master *pro tem* should *not* draw the warrant for moneys appropriated by the lodge, unless it be done during the meeting. His power ceases when that meeting is closed.

11. A brother having dimitted and removed to another State, the lodge here is not bound to reimburse a lodge in the foreign jurisdiction for the expenses borne by them in his funeral.

17. The action of a lodge in granting a dimit releases a brother from membership. But if charges are "pending or probable" before the certificate of his dimit is issued, that should be withheld, and he should be given the benefit of a speedy trial. The lodge should not vote a dimit when charges are about to be preferred, and if it has done so in ignorance of the fact, its action should be at once reconsidered.

18. The Master of a lodge should not be reported in the returns to Grand Lodge as a Past Master, unless he has actually taken the obligation of that degree and been installed with its appropriate ceremonies.

19. Section 8, Article XI. of the Constitution does not of itself make ministers of the Gospel free members of subordinate lodges. That is permitted, but must be done by vote of the subordinate lodge.

20. A by-law of a subordinate lodge, imposing an assessment of fifty cents, as a charity fund, upon each brother, at the death of a brother, does not conflict with our Constitution.

29. A suspended Mason may be tried for a Masonic offense by any lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

The violation of any oath lawfully taken is a Masonic offense.

30. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky does not recognize the "side degree known as 76."

31. A dimitted Mason has no *right* to visit a lodge. If admitted it is only a matter of courtesy, and the objection of any member may debar him from entrance. All visitors should be required to register, and if dimitted to show the dimit.

32. "Order of business" in a subordinate lodge should not be made in by-laws "subject to Master's will" It should be a permanent rule, to be only suspended as other rules are.

39. A subordinate lodge should not accept an invitation to lay a corner-stone. The power to lay corner-stones and dedicate halls rests in the Grand Master, as executive officer of the Grand Lodge, and can only be exercised by him in person or through his proxy.

44. A Past Master being present when the Master's degree was conferred, was asked to officiate and conferred the degree. At the time he was under suspension by his own lodge, but that fact was not known in the lodge where he sat.

The degree was illegally given, and the brother receiving it must be "healed" by his lodge. Charges of unmasonic conduct should also be preferred in the lodge to which he had belonged against the suspended Mason. He was guilty of gross unmasonic conduct in entering a lodge and conferring a degree, if he knew he was suspended at the time.

47. A by-law of a lodge placing an assessment, for any purpose, upon free members who have become such before it was passed, is invalid. Their life membership was a vested right which the lodge could not take away from them. (See proceedings of 1881, page 60.)

No. 11 prompts us to ask if it is held in Kentucky that a lodge is held for a *member's* funeral expenses when his lodge has not authorized the expenditure? Referring to No. 17, we do not think a lodge can recall a vote to dimit when once lawfully taken; that the brother having ceased to be a member on the instant he cannot be restored or reclaimed, but if he wishes to again become a member he must petition the same as any other unaffiliated Mason. We agree with the Kentucky Digest that the limit is but a written statement of what the lodge has done, it is the *action* which terminates his membership and it becomes complete the moment it is had. Referring to No. 18, we see no reason to modify our frequently expressed opinion that the question of whether a brother is a past master is a question of service and not of ceremonial. No. 19 discloses that Kentucky still permits what Illinois has prohibited since 1874, the waiving or remission of fees in favor of a certain class. If No. 20 does not conflict with the Kentucky constitution it does conflict with the distinguishing characteristic which differentiates Masonry from all the mushroom growths around it, and with the primary obligations of its members with respect of charity, which ground all claims to pecuniary aid in the sacred relation of fellowship and not on fixed contributions to the lodge treasury, claims which never come into existence until the ill winds of indigence and distress both blow in the same direction. We have been trying to guess the connection between the first part of No. 29 and the last line, which stands by itself, and we are left in doubt whether the printer did not get the latter in the wrong place, it really referring to the mysterious "76." Referring to No. 38, for just the reason that we think the "Order of business" should be subject to the master's will, we have always placed it as an appendix to the by-laws, instead of including it in them, as a guide for those who need it and not to hamper the master in directing the work of his lodge. No. 39 we copy because every day experience shows it is a good thing to keep that point before the Craft for information. We are not satisfied that the grand master is correct in No. 44, so far as the question of healing was concerned. The degree was conferred in a lawful lodge, lawfully at labor, and the work was really the work of the master—or would have been if the instrument he employed had not been under disabilities. The question is a peculiar one, but our impressions are against the necessity of healing. The question involved in No. 47 is variously viewed. Five out of six members of

the Louisiana committee on jurisprudence held in 1888 that when life membership had become complete a change of by-laws imposing any dues would be a violation of a civil contract; one only held that the power which conferred life membership had the authority to annul it. The grand lodge sustained the majority by a two-thirds vote.

The grand master gave an account of his visit to the Grand Lodge of Ohio and his presentation to that body, in behalf of Kentucky, a gavel made from a locust post planted at Ashland by Past Grand Master HENRY CLAY; and also presented to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky a gift from Grand Secretary WM. H. SMYTHE, of Indiana, a gavel made from a tree cut on the battle ground of Tippecanoe, within a few feet of the spot where fell JOSEPH H. DAVIESS, then grand master of Kentucky.

He reports the Widows' and Orphans' Home in a flourishing condition. His eloquent announcement of the death of Past Grand Master ROB MORRIS is supplemented by an appreciative tribute from the pen of Past Grand Master CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON, chairman of the committee on necrology, which concludes with the following, a veritable swan song, written by Bro. MORRIS just before his death with the request that it be not made public until after he had gone :

Brothers, in June or in December,
Honoring the memory of the dear St. John,
Then let some kind participant remember
The name of him who wrote this, *but is gone* ;
Let some kind brother rise, while all are silent,
And with deep pathos and fond friendship say :
He was a Mason, gentle, true, not violent,
And loved old things that do not pass away.

He loved his friends ; in them his heart found anchor,
Bound in affection as with hooks of steel ;
As for his foes, he gave few signs of rancor,
But bore their slanders patiently and well.
He loved to make in simple verse that rhyming
Where ancient signs and emblems smoothly lie ;
Where deeds of brother-love and truth are chiming,
And Masonry is wed to poetry.

He loved the word of God ; its hopes eternal
Grew sweeter as the end of life drew nigh ;
A sinful man, but saved by grace supernal,
Trusting in Christ, he dreaded not to die.
At times a cloud the promises disguising,
And deep humility obscured the scene,
But the bright Son of Righteousness uprising
Dispelled the gloom and warmed his soul again.

He gave the widows and the orphans duly
A portion of his hard-earned scanty store,
And though the amount might seem but trifling truly,
He gave so cheerfully it seemed the more.
His heart was in his work ; to *Build the Temple*,
In fervency, he toiled through many years,

To "build the temple" spiritual and mental,
He triumphs now—is freed from toils and tears.

He's gone : the problem that so long he studied,
That mystery of "the world to come" profound,
Is solved ; his tree of life, which only budded,
Bears now full harvest in Celestial Ground.
In the Great Presence, with the wearied resting,
He has his wages and is well content.
Brothers, in silence stand : your love attesting—
This is the word your dying brother sent !

The grand lodge granted nine charters and continued one lodge under dispensation ; empowered a committee to examine and if thought advisable to purchase the library of the late ROB MORRIS ; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales ; and amiably consenting to pull Bro. PIKE's chestnuts out of the fire recognized the existence of some forty or more degrees whose proprietors are entitled to share' with the blue lodge the patrimony which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized to preserve for the lodge alone.

JAMES D. BLACK, of Barbourville, was elected grand master ; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 152) is the work of all the members of the committee, Bros. HIRAM BASSETT, J. W. STATON and HENRY B. GRANT ; each member taking about one-third of the proceedings to be reviewed. The notice of Illinois is by Bro. BASSETT. Grand Master DARRAH's address is characterized as an exceedingly interesting and exhaustive paper, and of one portion of it he says :

He has a few words to say about new societies, "that are constantly being incubated and thrust upon the community, with high-sounding titles for officers, and a lavish promise of feathers and uniforms for novitiates," and compares them with "the grand old institution of Masonry, that is quietly going forward in the performance of its duty, and by its unobtrusiveness commanding the respect and confidence of the discerning, thinking, intelligent public."

Would it not be much better to wish the new-fangled societies success in their fine feathers ? The pomp and parade of our "valiant and magnanimous" chaps, who get hilarious on their triennial "pilgrimages" when they "practice the Christian virtues," are not without some vulnerable points. Let us then be careful how we thank God that we are not like other men. Besides, Masonry hasn't a patent-right on the society question, and when we consider the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended by the newer societies for the relief of their needy members they certainly must have our respect. The fact that systematic relief is a part of their organized system only goes to prove that they believe in practical as well as theoretical charity. Bid 'em God speed.

Having in mind No. 20 of the grand master's decisions we can see how Kentucky should have a fellow feeling for those "newer societies," chiefly insurance organizations veneered with fraternity.

Bro. BASSETT also quotes Grand Master DARRAH at length on "Electioneering for Office," and intimates that he has facts in pickle for some brethren nearer home if they don't mend their ways. The Kentucky law debars those guilty of this offense from holding office. From the emphasis he puts on the word *law* we infer that Kentucky practice may not always debar. Quotation is also made from Bro. HOOP-

ER's oration which is otherwise complimented, and the fact that our appeal committee had only three cases before it is noted as remarkable for so large a jurisdiction. Referring to Bro. BROWNING's report on correspondence, he says:

He thinks too much space in our printed proceedings is "devoted to recording the names of officers and members of lodges," and says if he were devising a means to retrench expenses for our grand lodge he "would omit those names, which constitute about one-half of the book of proceedings, which would be a better plan for retrenchment than that of curtailing the small pay now given the grand secretary and committee on correspondence." True, but that has been the Kentucky method for more than half a century, and it would take something more than a Chicago fire, a Charleston earthquake or an Ohio river flood to burn that idea out of the average Kentucky Mason's mind, shake it out of his soul, or wash out the sweet satisfaction of seeing his name printed in full at least once a year in the "archives" of the grand lodge.

Of the constitutional amendment then pending in Alabama, since, unhappily, defeated, providing that the reversal upon appeal of the action of a lodge whereby a brother had been deprived of membership therein should operate to restore him to membership, Bro. BASSETT says "this seems a great departure from landmarks, from general custom and from the just relation of lodges to the grand lodge." Premising that there is nothing in the Charges of a Freemason to indicate any limitation of the power of the grand lodge to do full justice in appeal cases, and that it is difficult to see why the grand lodge should sit as an appellate body if it is not to say whether a brother appealing has been lawfully deprived of membership, we would like to know how generally the "custom" prevails which denies to the grand lodge the power to say that a brother who has not been lawfully deprived of his membership still retains it.

Bro. BASSETT notes the presentation of a "water-set" to Grand Master HARRIS (of Alabama) and justly says that it is a worthy though small acknowledgment of his efficient service. That a water-set might not be an appropriate gift to a Kentucky grand master is the obvious first thought of those familiar with current tradition, but it is specially suggested to us by the recollection of a speech of Bro. ROB MORRIS on one occasion when he was received by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in which he made the witty reservation, when acknowledging the hospitalities of individual brethren and their pride in the purity of the lake water, that in Kentucky an invitation to take a drink of water could only be appropriately answered from the hip pocket!

Bro. GRANT is master of a spicy style because what he says is spiced with convictions. He evidently doesn't reverence everything that is simply because it is. Under Florida he says:

Grand representatives must hereafter be permanent members of the grand lodge. As they have no vote it does not seem to matter much where they are or what they do so they fulfill their exalted positions, and be as ornamental as possible, for they do no good.

Under Louisiana:

Bro. Fellows is of opinion that an Entered Apprentice is a Mason. Ah, yes; and he can no doubt tell how he came to be a *Mason*, where he was first prepared to be made a *Mason*, and what makes him a *Mason*. He may declare that he knows himself to be a Mason, and may tell why he

knows it, but in the estimation of many wisecracks he is not a Mason at all, and don't know anything until he has passed the Middle Chamber, and beheld the embodiment of all wisdom in the person of a modern Master, who has received a flood of light and knowledge imparted by the Past Master's degree. The writer is in full accord with Bro. Fellows' idea of the position of the E. A. degree.

With the excellent work of Bro. STATON in former reports, our readers are already familiar.

LOUISIANA, 1889.

The seventy-ninth annual communication was held at New Orleans, February 11. Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (CHARLES F. BUCK) says the year has been a fairly active and prosperous one. The progress of the revival is slow and intermittent; but its signs are unmistakable and warrant the assertion that the sleep of indifference is broken. In announcing the appointment of grand representatives—among them Bro. LEROY R. GODDARD near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, he says:

In this connection I may state that several vacancies occurred in consequence of agitation in different jurisdictions of the question of limiting the duration of appointments. Several Grand Lodges, for instance, that of Illinois, have adopted legislation on the subject, fixing the term at from three to five years. In other instances Grand Representatives, recognizing the justice of the principle, have tendered their resignations without reference to express legislation. Without giving at length the reasons for such a conclusion, I would state that I deem the fixing of the term of years as advantageous to the objects sought to be attained by the interchange of the representative. I have referred a circular letter from the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, on the subject, to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, with the request that they consider the subject, and, if they deem proper to do so, recommend some action to this Worshipful Body.

He gets right down to the core of the subject in the following words about Masonry:

Far be it from my thoughts to detract, by remotest insinuation or inference, from the merit of those institutions which men have organized for mutual benefit. They are praiseworthy; they are useful; they relieve distress and shelter against poverty and want. But they are neither a substitute nor an equivalent for Freemasonry. They are as far removed from it as the image of some partial superstition is removed from the One Infinite. Masonry is more than "a beautiful system of morality." No definition can lay down its scope or measure its extent. Its soul is truth; its mission, the brotherhood of man; a vague generality, perhaps, to the superficial mind, but a well defined substance to the thoughtful and the earnest. Ordinary morality, uprightness of life, charitable impulse, these are the common attributes of all good men, be they Masons or no. But Freemasonry combines them into higher uses and nobler purposes. It teaches not only morality, but also equal-

ity; not only charity, but also toleration; the fraternity, not of Masons, only as such, but the fraternity of the human race. When we speak of the "universality of Masonry," we assume something more than a mere historic or geographical fact. We do not mean only that Masonry can and does flourish everywhere; but that in its essence, it is universal; in its nature, benevolent; in its objects, ideal; striving to fit man for a condition of perfect moral and social communism where geography traces no boundaries and history erects no boastful monuments; where we are content to forget and forgive, remembering only the points of fellowship, our fears, our hopes, our common struggle and our common destiny.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, shows disbursements to applicants from Illinois amounting to \$46.00.

Resolutions for the recognition of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico went over one year under the rule.

The committee on chartered lodges make the following note with reference to Tulip Lodge, No. 178:

A most extraordinary return; ten names omitted out of fifteen on the roll. The ten are reported dimitted, but no date given, thus leaving but five members. The question arises, how the Lodge could legally dimitt below the actual number required to constitute a Lodge. The Grand Secretary states he has written to them, and called their attention to this, but has received no reply. We append a resolution touching this Lodge.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the action of Tulip Lodge No. 178, in dimitting ten of its fifteen members, be, and is hereby, annulled and set aside; and that the M. W. Grand Master be requested to take such steps, as in his opinion may be advisable, to reassemble it on a constitutional basis, or withdraw its charter.

Two lodges were chartered, one continued under dispensation, and a petition for a dispensation for another referred to the grand master.

By the following minute from the third day's proceedings it will be seen that the representative of Illinois was unable to participate in the reception of grand representatives:

In accordance with the notice given at last evening's session, a list of the Grand Representatives from Grand Bodies to this Grand Lodge was called, (M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows was sick and obliged to leave), who took position west of the altar facing the East, when they were addressed and welcomed by the M. W. Grand Master in fraternal terms, and desired to convey to their several Grand Lodges the hearty and cordial wishes of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and after being saluted with the Grand Honors, they were invited to the East.

Reply was made by M. W. S. M. Todd, in behalf of the Representatives, and after the battery, they ascended the East.

The following was adopted with reference to Past Grand Master GIRARD, then suffering with what proved to be his last illness:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge learns with unfeigned regret of the illness of Past Grand Master M. E. Girard, thereby preventing his attendance at this Annual Grand Communication;

Resolved, That we recognize in our distinguished and well beloved brother, a Mason who has illustrated in his Masonic career and in all the private walks of life, those high and estimable virtues that have placed him in the highest niche of our affections;

Resolved, That a duly attested copy of these resolutions, under seal be transmitted to our loved brother with the fervent wishes for his restoration to his former health and usefulness.

CHARLES F. BUCK and JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D. (Drawer 81), both of New Orleans, were re-elected grand master and grand secretary respectively.

The report on correspondence (pp. 87) is again by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, who again pursues the topical plan, taking up the following topics :

- "The Saloon Question ;
- "Physical Qualifications ;
- "The Ritualism of Freemasonry ;
- "The Right of Visit ;
- "Resurrection of the Body ;
- "Hiram Lodge No. 1, Connecticut ;
- "The Quebec and England Controversy ;
- "Consolidation of Lodges ;
- "New South Wales ;
- "The Mission of Freemasonry ;
- "The Social Feature in Freemasonry ;
- "Aid or Appeals for Relief—Charity ;
- "Condition of the Order ;
- "Non-payment of Dues ;
- "Non-affiliation ;
- "Life Membership ;
- "History of Freemasonry ;
- "Grand Lodges and Grand Masters : extent and source of their powers, rights and privileges ;
- prerogatives and powers of Grand Masters,
- "The ' Cerneau ' Controversy.
- "Mexico and other Foreign Grand Bodies."

Of the first he says under Iowa :

Bro. Parvin was not quite as ingenuous in his quotations from us as is usual with him. We did not write "Masonic offences consist only of those made such under the criminal statute of the State." That was only half of what we said—"or by the obligations we have taken as Masons." How does he know the Masons of New England never recognized the laws about riding to town, or kissing one's wife, on Sunday? If there were Masons in those days in New England, they were law-abiding people, and, indeed, helped make the laws in question. But the truth is, there were no Masons in New England at the time the so-called Blue Laws were in force. We still insist that, the adding to the obligations of Masons, to the tie which binds us together, destroys the universality of the Order, and makes that obligatory in Iowa which is not in Louisiana. When we see this question answered, or attempted to be answered, we shall see what, so far, we have not yet seen. This saloon question is the hobby of one-idea men, who always run everything into the ground, and are forever making the attempt to reform by legislative enactments. Our policy has ever been, in all matters, to avoid such people, and keep them, as far as possible, in due bounds.

Under Missouri :

We can only again commend Bro. Vincil to the first lessons in the Masonic Lodge and the lessons in the Monitor : a study of the cardinal virtues. There is an intemperance in the use of language, more hurtful than strong drink. Be temperate in its use, Bro. Vincil.

And under Kentucky :

We have but one suggestion to make, we dissent from the opinion of the Grand Master, in which, under this head, he says : "In accordance with the 'American doctrine' as instanced in the

case of Hiram Lodge No. 1, of Connecticut, a Grand Lodge can even abolish or change an 'ancient landmark' and every lodge within its jurisdiction must obey its edict."

We hold that an edict of this Grand Lodge which violates an ancient landmark should not be obeyed; that such an edict would justify revolution, and we so expressed ourself last year in the Hiram Lodge case, but found that the thing complained of by Hiram Lodge did not affect a landmark. Had it done so, we should have justified it in its action.

On the subject of physical qualifications his position is in accord with Illinois law, and is indicated in the following:

Your committee has heretofore reported on this subject, but find in the address of the Grand Master, Goodloe, of Tennessee, so concise a statement in one of his decisions, and embodying the rule of this Grand Lodge, that we quote it: "The only inquiry on that point (physical qualifications) should be, is the applicant capable of receiving and imparting the ritual of Masonry? And of this, each lodge is the sole and proper judge, observing the landmarks, constitutions and edicts."

He thinks there is in many places a tendency to unduly magnify ritualism. He says:

This is one of those subjects which will not be settled, nor stay settled, when the whole subject matter has been supposed to be settled. In Louisiana it was one of the great questions upon which the revolution of 1847 was based, and was, at the union of the Louisiana Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, in 1850, supposed to be put to sleep, with only an occasional waking until the Grand Lodge, in 1858, adopted a resolution, the substance of which was, that the means of recognition, and the tie which binds us together as Masons, must be the same and invariable, in the following words: "That this Grand Lodge expects and requires that uniformity in the following particulars shall be both taught and practiced, viz:

"1. In all the means of recognition.

"2. In the ties which bind them together as Masons.

Ever since the question has been quiet in Louisiana, though the Committee on Work, still, when called upon, proclaim what the ritual should be, and how, and with what particular ceremonies, the several degrees should be conferred. This is well, for a sense of propriety requires that the ceremonies should be substantially the same; though we have those who pretend to work in the French (or modern) rite, and the Scottish (or ancient and accepted) rite, as well as the York (or English) rite—as though any of them knew why they so worked, or what are the requirements of the several rites, or what is the meaning of the words designating the rites. Few, if any, know, or are capable of giving a definite answer at all satisfactory.

On the right of visit he is in accord with the generally received doctrine as stated in the law of Illinois, that any member has the right without being required to give his reasons, to object to the reception into the lodge of any not a member thereof; and on the ground that the peace and harmony of the lodge must be preserved and that no member should be unseated to favor a strange brother.

With reference to the consolidation of lodges he seems to give his approval to the plan which provides that if the lodges vote to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried. As we have stated elsewhere in this report the Illinois law requires unanimity.

Under the head of "The Mission of Freemasonry" he makes lengthy quotations from various sources, closing with the last poem of ROE MORRIS, which we copied under Kentucky, of which he says:

However great has been our admiration and love for our departed brother, this last production from his pen, in which heart and brain unite, is worthy to be a fitting close. Indeed there is in it a grand epitome of a true Mason's life, and of that of the brother who wrote the lines quoted. We can add nothing : twould be, did we try it, an attempt to paint the sunbeam of departing day.

Under the head of "Masonic History," Bro. FELLOWS writes at considerable length—too great length to be copied here. We must content ourselves with copying his final re-statement—that is, final down to date—and with saying that while we have not time to examine it so critically that we can say that we endorse all his inferences, we can say to the brethren that if they will read it they will know more about the origin and real history of the Fraternity than they can learn from all the histories of Masonry published prior to thirty years ago :

During the past year, the writer has reconsidered all he has written heretofore on the subject under this heading, thrown away all that is based on vague traditions, laid aside his theories until he could get at the facts. These are being every day brought to light, and, in many particulars, are diametrically opposite to the prevailing theories of many writers of wide and high repute.

Of course, on this occasion, it would be out of place, and would take up the space of a book, to give the facts bearing upon the question at the head of this article. The result of the reading will be given as concisely as possible, while conveying as clear a statement as may be desired.

Whatever may be the primal origin of Freemasonry, there was a time in the not remote past, and of which there exist authentic records, when there was no Grand Lodge and no Grand Master of Masons, as we understand the terms. The earliest records show the existence of bodies of Masons, united in more or less perfect organization—called lodges—each independent of the other and many authorizing, or, at all events, sanctioning, colonies of their members in the formation of new lodges. The esoteric teachings in these Masonic bodies (lodges), were, in all probability, the same as taught in our lodges ; the form and manner of teaching, manifestly, so far as present knowledge goes, not very much different. The spirit of Freemasonry pervaded all ; a belief in God, our Father ; in the immortality of the soul ; in the brotherhood of man ; and in the necessary practice of all the moral and social virtues, were the essentials ; "our duty to God, our country, our neighbor, and ourselves," were everywhere and universally inculcated. These we take to be of the landmarks of the Order. If there are any others, they are in those other elements that make the Brotherhood universal, namely : (as years ago proclaimed by our Grand Lodge), the means of recognition, and the tie which binds us together. That these are landmarks, the early manuscripts called "Constitutions," clearly show, and they do not clearly show that there are any others. All other so-called landmarks, under the rule that landmarks cannot be changed or violated, are legislative enactments, and which, in the usual or required form, any Grand Lodge or convention of Masons can add to, alter or change.

The first Grand Lodge of Freemasons that ever existed was that created by the delegates of the four old lodges in London, in 1717. There may, and in all probability had been, conventions or general assemblies of Masons, when, on some feast day, the Masons assembled, the oldest Master presiding, for mutual encouragement and social intercourse. But that was all such assemblies had, and exercised no power other than that of advice, and the oldest Master ceased to have any powers after the feasting was over and the assembly adjourned. Right here we may add that there were Grand Masters, appointed by the political rulers, but these were to regulate, in the interest of the State, the craftsmen, who were actual laborers at their trade, and whatever powers these governors of the Craft may have exercised over Freemasons, if any, is unknown. They certainly had nothing to do with Masonry as a speculative or moral institution.

The powers of the first Grand Lodge, then, that of England, or rather of London, formed by the *delegates* of the four old lodges, are such as these delegates gave it, and as were approved by the four old lodges, as established in the regulations then adopted, and the same remarks and limitations applied to the office of Grand Master ; then, for the first time in history, known and created.

It necessarily follows, that there are, and can be, no inherent powers or privileges in Grand Lodges or Grand Masters, but that all such powers and privileges are the result of special grants in Constitutions and Regulations, either expressly, or by necessary implication, from time to time, enacted by the delegates of the Masonic people, appointed and commissioned by their respective lodges.

But those four old lodges were not the only ones in England or the rest of the world, or even in London, in 1717. Proof of the existence of other lodges, even in London, has been found, and many in other parts of England, notably in and near York, in Scotland and Ireland. There is frequent mention made of brethren hailing from a "Sts. John Lodge," or lodge of the "Holy Saints John." Though the facts are sadly wanting as to the particular features of these Saints John Lodges, enough is known to show that such organizations of Freemasons existed, though under no Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and were recognized as regular Masons by those who were under such jurisdiction.

Shortly after 1717, Grand Lodges were formed in Scotland and Ireland, following the example of the four old lodges of London, and another in the North of England, at York. None of the lodges had what is known as charters, but each recognized the other as holding by immemorial usage, and thus holding, organized their respective Grand Lodges, for the future general government of the Craft. It is only necessary to allude to but one other Grand Lodge, that of the "Ancients," called "Schismatics," by the adherents of the Grand Lodge of 1717—as that Grand Lodge was in turn called the "Modern," by the newly formed Grand Lodge. This was created in London, in 1752, and it is now pretty generally conceded was formed mostly by Masons of the "Saints John Lodges" with others, made under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland.

From these five Grand Lodges have originated all recognized lodges or bodies of Freemasons in the civilized world. What there may be of Masonry among the American Indians, the Arabs or Chinese, we know not, have no definite or authentic proof, further than that among all these people, there were, and are, secret societies, but that they have any semblance to Freemasonry, other than secrecy, is wholly unknown.

As every Freemason we can or ever have recognized, trace their origin back by a regular chain of progenitors to the lodges, which formed these five Grand Lodges, they are bound by the landmarks, as we have laid them down in the foregoing, and to follow as far as may be, the general principles of the order as appear in the Regulations and customs of those original Grand Lodges. Of those five, the Grand Lodge at York ceased to exist in the latter part of the last century, and the "Ancients" and "Moderns" became the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813; hence, we, and all other Freemasons, may say we trace our origin to the four Grand Lodges (now three), existing in the last century in the British Dominions—England, Scotland and Ireland.

We may, also, right here remark, that the terms, "Ancient" and "Modern," were never applied to the two respective Grand Lodges, as indicative of the date of their origin, but as to the esoteric work in their respective lodges. The "Ancients" claimed that they had, and practiced the ancient work, and that the "Moderns" had changed and modernized the ritual. It is believed that the latest investigations show that the claim of the "Ancients" was well founded. It is certain, that the esoteric (secret) work in the Irish, Scotch and York Lodges was almost, if not quite, identical with that of the Ancients, and that that work, was the true ancient work of the order. This is confirmed by the term of "Schismatics" applied to the "Ancients" by the "Moderns," based upon the charge that they became dissatisfied with certain changes, and seceded from the London Grand Lodge. This is probably true, as to many of them, but we think it equally certain and susceptible of proof that the large majority of those who formed the "Ancient" organization, as heretofore stated, were from the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of York, Scotland and Ireland, including the Saints John Masons.

All these Grand Lodges, but notably in later years that of the Ancients, established lodges on the continent of Europe and in America, and to these all can trace their origin. In America, and notably in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia, the "Ancients" were prominent, and gave its character to the institution. In Louisiana, deriving the charters of the first lodges from Pennsylvania, (Perfect Union, No. 1, from South Carolina), the "Ancient," called

"Ancient York," ideas prevailed. We have not time nor space to trace out the origin of Freemasonry in other Grand Lodges of the American Union. In New York there was a mingling of all four, while Massachusetts was about evenly divided between the two, the "Ancients" and "Moderns." From these four sources in this country all the Freemasonry in the United States derives its origin. Each source had features essentially different, growing out, partly, of the innovation in the work by the "Moderns," but especially by changes each made in the spirit of rivalry and opposition in esoteric work, the Constitutions, Regulations and Rules. Most of these changes, made arbitrarily and by the unread, or the scheming of the well-read, charged as innovations by the one side, and claimed as of the ancient landmarks by the other. They were not landmarks. Among these we may class the rights of Past Masters, the inherent powers of Grand Masters, and we might say the divine origin, and hence unlimited powers of Grand Lodges, as the self-existing creator, origin and source of all Masonic power and law, and in the esoteric part, the degree of Past Master. The power of Grand Masters to make Masons at sight is another, but in this without any authoritative grant or recognition whatever.

As in our last two reports, we have quoted freely from all that has been written under this head, including some of the former sayings of this writer, we do not deem it necessary to make, in this report, any extensive quotations. For really nothing new has been said, and we add now our last say, and which we deemed proper, because our recent reading and investigations seemed to us to require a re-statement of our views upon the whole subject matter.

Under the head of "The Cerneau Controversy," he gives an extended history of the four bodies, claiming to be national in the character of their organizations, of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," now raising Cain in the United States. His conclusion is that the supreme councils of the Northern and Southern jurisdictions are alone genuine original Jacobses, but he is exceedingly temperate when compared with most writers connected with one of these two councils, and moderation itself compared with some grand masters who belong to neither but who are spoiling to take a hand in the fray. He evidently fully understands that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Under Ohio, he says:

The Grand Lodge, two or three years ago, if we recollect aright, declared the Cerneau organizations of the A. and A. Rite to be illegal and spurious, and forbid them to occupy any of the lodge rooms, and subsequently prohibited any of its members from belonging to such organizations under penalty of Masonic discipline, which meant suspension or expulsion from the Order. The difficulties under this head have occasioned the trouble in that jurisdiction during the past year. Officers elected who belonged to the Cerneau organizations were declared ineligible and refused installation, and from the Grand Lodge, in consequence, were eliminated all who were Cerneau Masons. The Grand Master based his action upon the edicts of the Grand Lodge. Injunctions were taken out in the courts, the end of which is not yet.

In the light of what we have written, and of the facts as they appear to us, we think the Grand Lodge of Ohio may have gone too far. As we have attempted to show, the Grand Lodge had the right to inquire into and pass upon the legality of the Cerneau organizations, and having found them, to its satisfaction illegal, had the right, and it was its duty, to warn the Masons of its jurisdiction of the fraud, so determined by it, which was being practised upon them. But is it not going too far, to make the folly of any of its constituents, a Masonic crime? Believing, and having determined that the organizations complained of were spurious and illegal, it undoubtedly had the right to forbid them the use of the lodge rooms of its constituent lodges, and this as a means of protection to the fraternity, and to enforce obedience to its edicts in this regard. To make, however, the holding of membership in a body of the "higher degrees," though actually a spurious one, a Masonic crime, is as we have attempted to show in the saloon controversy, to make an addition to the obligations of Masons which no Grand Lodge or anybody can do. It is the destruction of the universality of Freemasonry—the making of the tie which binds us in Ohio different from that in

other Grand Lodge jurisdictions. The action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio savors of Masonic persecution, and but adds to the chances of success of the persecuted. The legitimate Supreme Councils need no such assistance, in fact the heroic methods of treatment but adds to the evil. A halt would be desirable.

Of recently formed bodies in Mexico seeking recognition, he says Louisiana has been chary in recognizing them. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, he says, without much discrimination has been in the practice of recognizing every organization purporting to be a newly-formed grand lodge. Louisiana began to be equally liberal in its recognitions, but found it safer to "wait a year" and thus get positive information of the regularity of the organization of the grand body seeking recognition, and of the legitimacy of the lodges uniting in the formation of the new grand body. Under this rule he says Louisiana now recognizes only two grand bodies in Mexico, waiting for further information as to others applying for recognition. We should be glad to know of *one* grand body in Mexico made up of legitimate lodges.

MAINE, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Portland, May 1. Thirty-six grand lodges were represented, but the representative of Illinois, Bro. GEO. W. DEERING, was absent.

The grand master (FRANK E. SLEEPER) announced the death of TIMOTHY JOY MURRAY, who was grand master in 1866-7-8, whose work he says was indelibly impressed upon the Craft. He was in his sixty-eighth year at his death. The death of Bro. JOSEPH R. BODWELL, governor of Maine, was also announced, and the grand master recalled the remarks of the now deceased brother at a Masonic meeting at which they had both been present less than a year before, expressing his pleasure at being a member of the Fraternity and his belief that it was one of the strongest agencies in elevating and purifying the moral condition of the communities in which it exists.

Of the Chicago gathering he says:

Learning that attempts had formerly been made, through such conventions, to form a General Grand Lodge, and knowing that the settled policy of our Grand Lodge is opposed to the formation of any such General Grand Lodge, I made no effort to attend the convention, as I thought it would quite likely prove to be another attempt of the same nature. From accounts which I have received of the convention, which was composed of representatives from Canada, Dakota, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey and Ohio, I learn that it was strongly opposed to the formation of any General Grand Lodge, and that its time was occupied in discussing topics of common interest, such as perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, physical qualifications of candidates, avouchment, prerogatives of Grand Masters, &c. I can see no

harm in the holding of such conventions, and can easily believe that they might prove to be of much benefit in promoting a greater uniformity of legislation upon matters of general interest to all Grand Lodges.

Although answering many questions during the year he had made no decision new or original enough to be reported.

He reports the continued bounty of a free bed in the Maine General Hospital, the provision of "Bro. F. B. MALLETT, Jr. (his front name is EDMUND, and if we could find out his middle name we would give that in full also—for that kind of a Mallett is entitled to all the handle there is to it.

He reports several instances where petitions for new lodges had grown out of dispensations for lodges of instruction. This seems so likely to be the outcome of this experiment that we presume the executive will be increasingly careful not to create lodges of instruction in localities where new lodges would improperly curtail existing jurisdictions.

The following shows that customs however venerable will bend to circumstances, and that necessity knows no more of "usage" than it does of law:

January 3d was the day appointed to dedicate the new hall of Rural Lodge at Sidney, and Grand Marshal Roak and myself were there at the hour designated in the notice, as was also a large number of brethren and ladies from Sidney and adjacent towns. But alas, the trunks containing the Grand Lodge paraphernalia were *not* there, although I had allowed them to go to Caribou upon condition that they should be at Sidney on the 2d. Diligent inquiry by telegraph failed to discover their whereabouts (they were afterwards found snugly stowed away in the express office at Augusta), and some of their officers were disposed to postpone the ceremonies, but a large majority of the brethren urged against it, saying that they had given up the day for it, the weather was fine, the feast all prepared, the Grand Master had come a long way to perform the ceremonies, and if there was any way for him to do so lawfully they hoped he would complete the work then and there. Calling to mind an instance of the conferring of degrees under great difficulties related by Bro. Rob Morris, I decided to go ahead, and after much hurrying to and fro we succeeded in getting a soap box covered with a lady's shawl to represent the lodge, one silver cup, a glass goblet, and a tumbler for the corn, wine and oil, and some candlesticks without any candles. No collars or jewels were worn except by the Grand Master, who fortunately had his with him. It may be proper to add that the oil furnished was the best quality of cold pressed castor oil, and that when I asked for wine I was informed that Sidney was a temperance town, and no wine could be procured, but that if it would do just as well I could be supplied with an unlimited quantity of cider! I then dedicated the hall and installed the officers elect, being assisted by R. W. Bro. G. W. Goulding, as Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Bro. Gilman, as Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Bro. Crowell, as Junior Grand Warden; Grand Marshal Roak and other brethren. It may be that the lack of outward adornment and customary paraphernalia induced the Grand Officers to assume unwonted dignity, and make extra exertions; certainly the services seemed very impressive, and to be appreciated by those present fully as much as they would have been under more favorable circumstances.

A letter was read from Bro. OLIVER GERRISH, past junior grand warden, asking that the announcement be made that he was physically unable longer to do the work of the Fraternity and must therefore decline re-election as a member of the finance committee, and saying that only the infirmities of age prevented an active manifestation of the interest which *for nearly seventy years* he had felt in Masonry. The grand lodge made graceful acknowledgment by adopting the following and ordering it to be suitably engrossed and sent to Bro. GERRISH:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge tender to our venerable Bro. Oliver Gerrish, the oldest Mason in our state, and a member of the Grand Lodge more than sixty years ago, our regrets for his absence from this session, our assurance that he is fraternally remembered, and our heartiest wishes for the continuance of the tranquil enjoyment of declining years, consequent upon a useful and well-spent life.

BRO. GERRISH became the oldest Mason in Maine by the death less than two weeks before that time of Bro. JOHN DENNIS LORD at the age of ninety one, who was initiated in Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, July 15, 1818, his twenty-first birthday, and to whose memory the grand lodge ordered a page set apart in the proceedings.

The grand lodge granted two charters and one dispensation and gave the petitioners for another lodge under dispensation leave to withdraw; directed that Volume II. of the reprint of the proceedings, just then completed, be sold in sheets at \$1.50; transferred \$1,000 from the treasury of the grand lodge to the treasury of the grand charity fund; adopted a regulation for the consolidation of lodges where the lodges interested vote to do so with not to exceed six votes in the negative; rejected a pending proposition to allow the grand lodge in special cases to prescribe a rule departing from that requiring a candidate to apply to the lodge nearest his residence, except that he must apply to a lodge in the town in which he resides, if one is located there; and in amending the constitution so that in case of vacancy in lodge representation, resulting from failure of the lodge to act or from inability of the proxy appointed by the lodge to attend the annual communication, the master or acting master could appoint a substitute and give him a certificate under the seal of the lodge, provided that such substitute could act as proxy only by special vote of the grand lodge, a proviso whose propriety might be apparent to us if the whole amended section was before us, but not apparent without it.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, of Sabatis, was re-elected grand master; IRA BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 179) is by Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, and as we understand his concluding remark, is his twenty-third annual review. It is marked by those qualities which have made his reports the most valuable, on the whole, of those which have come under our notice since we first entered upon this department of Masonic labor. In his notice of Illinois he quotes on various topics from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, but gives most of his space to comments upon the case which came up from Vienna Lodge, somewhat widely advertised as "The CRUM Case." Quoting the account given of the case by Grand Master DARRAH and the review of the case by the committee on jurisprudence, he says:

As some stress is laid upon the provision of the by-laws of the grand lodge in relation to "Sectarian" matter, we observe that we do not deem that so absurd a construction, [as] that if a Mason writes a document of a sectarian character, and in it inserts an admission or statement that he is an atheist, or has committed an offense against Masonry, the document cannot be admitted as evidence, because it contains sectarian matter written by him, is given by the committee to the by-law: that would be "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" with a vengeance.

We desire to come to the precise question involved, without the complication of any incidental matters.

A member of an Illinois lodge was convicted of casting ridicule and contempt upon the Bible in a public address, afterwards printed and circulated by him, and in a marked and most obnoxious manner: upon the report of its committee the grand lodge declares that this was not only an offense against Masonry, but by implication, at least declares that the master would have been suspended from his office, for allowing such a case to be tried, but for the fact that he was acting under the advice of the grand master.

As the Grand Lodge of Maine, a few years ago upon due consideration, expelled a member of a lodge for the same offense, committed in a much less aggravating manner, either she, or the Grand Lodge of Illinois, has violated a fundamental law of Masonry. For this reason, we propose to discuss the question. In doing this we do not propose to take any issue with Bro. Crum. It is sufficient for our purposes, to base our discussion upon the character given to the Bible by the law of Masonry in America.

In the outset, we would remark, that it would seem as if no discussion was necessary to show that there is a defect in the reasoning which arrives at the result that it is no offense for a Mason to cast ridicule and contempt upon the Book on which he sealed all his Masonic obligations!

The question is not so much what the Bible *is*, as what we make it.

In our Text Books, a lodge is defined as "a certain number of Masons duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, square and compasses, with a charter or warrant empowering them to work."

The *Entered Apprentice* upon his very introduction into the lodge is taught that the Bible is dedicated to God, because it is the inestimable gift of God to man, and because * * *—reason that every Mason must remember.

So much importance is attached to the Bible that no lodge can be lawfully held without its presence and in its appropriate place.

Undoubtedly the Bible was present in Vienna Lodge and in its place when Bro. Crum was admitted: and moreover in its place at every session of the lodge and *for that lodge*, the "Great Light in Masonry." If Bro. Crum was a Mohammedan, made in a Mohammedan lodge (if there are any such) and not a member of Vienna Lodge, the case would present a very different aspect, but made in, or at least a member of, an Illinois lodge, he cannot plead *that* defense. In our judgment, he has committed a violation of his Masonic obligations of the worst possible character, as his course is worse than a denial of the binding effect of those obligations.

If our Illinois brethren hold that such a discussion is one of a "sectarian" character, we earnestly trust that they will get a new dictionary or least revise the one that they now have. And more than that, if they are to allow the Book, which lies upon the altars of their lodges, to be made the object of "ridicule and contempt" by their own members, we invoke them in the name of consistency, nay *decency*, to carry their reasoning to its legitimate, logical result and remove the Bible from those altars and put in its place the book of Bro. Crum!

We regard this action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the most dangerous attack upon Freemasonry that has ever come to our knowledge, and all the more dangerous because it is made in the name of Masonry and by Masons who love Masonry.

But we have hopes; in his splendid address the grand orator, Bro. W. S. Hooper, said:

"So the foundations grew from a very early period, and furnished the elements, in symbols, Bible truths and morals, upon which the moderns have reared the grand and beautiful moral edifice in which to-day we assemble, and around whose altars we kneel in holy reverence."

* * * * *

"But where is the Bible in this wonderful building? asks the objector.

"There is no grander foundation for morals and religion in the whole realm of literature, an-

cient or modern, than in our sacred volume. Look where we will through all our allegories, symbolic or historical teaching, and almost all finds somewhere a basis in the Bible.

"Whoever accepts a part of the teachings of this sacred volume has accepted all; and if by obligation or oath, we have promised to take it for our guide, we have thereby promised to accept it as our standard of morals, and to be guided by its precepts.

"It means much to the true and honorable Mason. It means a basis of the highest and purest morals. It means upright conduct with all men, and honesty to self and God, and having promised before God and in the presence of men to thus observe the precepts of this sacred volume, we are personally responsible before God."

* * * * *

"With all these grand teachings, and others taken from the Holy Word, that volume ever stands open in the lodge. We never invoke the divine blessing but in the presence of its open page. It is ever there, the reminder of all our duties and our solemn obligations to our God."

And yet the grand lodge did not expel him; but tendered him a vote of thanks (wonderfully deserved for his timely words) and a request that he furnish a copy to be printed in the proceedings.

The committee deprecate the agitation of this question as one that "can bear only the bitter fruits of strife, alienation and discord." If peace can be purchased only by the surrender of the fundamental principles of the institution, it is not worth the price; and the sooner such Masons, as this Bro. Crum appears to be, "alienate" themselves, or are alienated from it by expulsion, so much the better will it be for Masonry.

We wonder if one of the anarchists of Chicago had been a Mason, the Grand Lodge of Illinois would have refused to allow him to be tried for fear of introducing "politics" into the lodge? When a man's views lead him to commit acts in violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry, he cannot, if he is a Mason, escape punishment, by *calling* his views "politics" or "religion;" *they* are not the "politics" or "religion," which the old charges declare shall not be brought into the lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. Daniel M. Browning. We have no space to notice it. Bro. Joseph Robbins succeeds him. We welcome back our old friend to the field of labor for which he is so well qualified, and in token of it we give him a text for a part of his next report!

We have surrendered a good deal of space to Bro. DRUMMOND, for two reasons: *First*, because no man can be sure of re-stating another's position satisfactorily to him; *Second*, because he (the only one among those who have criticised the action of our grand lodge in this matter who has made any attempt to discuss the real question involved) occupies such a position among Masonic controversial writers that it is fair to presume his is the strongest word on that side of the question. Moreover, we wish to emphasize the heartiness with which we accept his proffered token of welcome back to the field where aforetime it has been our privilege, ungrudgingly confessed, to sit at his feet and learn. And we beg him to believe that to him more than to any one else we owe that respect for the fundamental law of the Institution to which we hope to hold fast during this discussion, and from which the opening of his attack on Illinois finds him in full retreat.

We agree with Bro. DRUMMOND that in view of what he says his grand lodge did some years ago, either that body or the Grand Lodge of Illinois has violated the fundamental law of Masonry, but we observe that when he comes to state the grounds on which he proposes to discuss the question he steers carefully clear of the fundamental law, and proposes to base his discussion "upon the character given to the

Bible by the law of Masonry *in America*." We have italicized two words because when he is dealing with Bro. KUYKENDALL he very properly and earnestly insists that the law of Masonry is the law on both sides of the Atlantic.

Bro. DRUMMOND remarks at the outset that "some stress is laid upon the provision of the by-laws of the grand lodge in relation to 'Sectarian' matter," and in a way to indicate that undue stress had been laid upon it. For the better understanding of how much stress it will bear we give the provision quoted by the committee on jurisprudence :

"The master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any subject matter written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to the lodge."

To break the sweeping force of this prohibition—which, as we shall show, is rooted in the fundamental law—Bro. DRUMMOND says, in effect, that if the committee had put upon it the construction that if a Mason writes a document of a sectarian character and in it inserts an admission that he is an atheist, or has committed an offense against Masonry, it cannot be admitted as evidence because it contains sectarian matter written by him—a construction so absurd that he does not think they did—then that would have been "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Inasmuch as the conditions on which his supposititious construction is based did not exist in this case, we are not called upon to speculate on any possible feints and feats of deglutition; it is enough to say that if a good many things had happened which did not happen, doubtless our brother might have found the position weak enough to be carried by direct assault, which he now seeks to turn by implications. We said we would show that this by-law of the Grand Lodge of Illinois which is slightly spoken of as having some stress laid upon it, as though it were something that ought to be whistled down the wind instead of being obeyed, nay, cherished most loyally by every Mason who has ever reflected upon the real basis of Masonic union, is rooted in the ancient law. Indeed it is only putting in slightly different but no more mandatory form the language of the VIth of the Charges of a Freemason, to-wit :

"Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only, as Masons, of the catholick religion above mention'd."

What is the catholick religion above mentioned? The first of the Ancient Charges, "Concerning God and Religion," answers this question fully and so explicitly as to leave not the slightest doubt that the true intent and meaning of the law was and is to utterly exclude all sectarianism from the Institution: it defines it as "that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguish'd."

This, it will be seen, grounds the religion in which all men agree, absolutely and

solely in morals and illustrates how “a Mason is oblig’d,” in the language of the same charge, “by his tenure, to obey the moral law.” But before essaying this definition of the religion in which all men agree, this charge excludes atheists from the Institution, thus giving it a theological as well as an ethical basis, and rounding out its grandly simple creed—Belief in God, and obedience to the moral law.

Beyond this one exclusive and inclusive test—excluding atheists and including all possible shades of religious opinion on the hither side of atheism—Masonry neither prescribes nor inquires, nor does it permit Bro. DRUMMOND or Bro. CRUM to inquire *in its name*, both “being only, as Masons, of the catholic religion above mentioned.” Both are equally free and both are wholly free to hold whatever other religious opinions they may have reached, and each is equally entitled to have his right to hold those opinions respected by the other, however much or little that other may respect the opinions themselves. Neither of them has the shadow of a right in disregard of guaranty of that *Magna Charta* of religious freedom, the first of those Ancient Charges which at the time Masonry was organized on its present basis were solemnly agreed to as the unalterable law of the Fraternity, and in the nature of things neither of them can ever acquire the shadow of a right in disregard of that guaranty, to enforce upon Masons in Masonry views that would narrow by a hair’s breadth the broad basis of fellowship thereby established.

Bro. DRUMMOND was asked but one question having any theological significance when he was initiated into Masonry. He was not asked whether he believed in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, what were his opinions of the nature and quality of its inspiration, or what his estimate of the scientific value of the opinions of its writers. This of itself is conclusive evidence that no particular view of any of these questions could have been contemplated as constituting a part of that religion in which all men agree, the sole religion to which Masonry thinks it expedient to oblige men as Masons. But the light derived from usage is not required to show that the law does not contemplate nor permit that any particular view of the authority of the Bible should be regarded as a factor in that religion in which all men agree. The eminent divines who collated the fundamental law and gave it its final form have left indubitable evidence in the closing words of the charges concerning God and religion, that its true intent and meaning was not to unite men on any dogmatic basis, but to make it possible to unite them by the exclusion of dogma on a basis circumscribed only, in a sectarian, theological, or religious sense by a recognition of Deity and the binding force of the moral law. We reproduce here the entire charge :

“A Mason is oblig’d, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charg’d in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet ’tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguish’d; WHEREBY

Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance."

The marks of emphasis are ours. Will any fair minded man say that they are misplaced? It is *Masonry* that becomes the center of union, not dogma which by this language the landmark sets over against Masonry and contrasts with it; and although Bro. DRUMMOND may believe that it is paying too big a "price" for it, it is evident that those who covenanted with each other to take the law thus expressed as the final and complete form of the law of Masonry, thought it was well worth whatever of sacrifice might be involved in leaving the particular opinions of men to themselves if thereby they could find a center of union where men might meet in true friendship on the basis of a common manhood, who had heretofore been kept apart by dogmatic differences.

If, as Bro. DRUMMOND practically insists, the Bible lies on our altars as a fountain of dogma whose shibboleths must be pronounced according to the dictates of any one of the various sects which have builded their bewildering systems according as the emphasis is placed here or there, then indeed not only consistency but decency, nay necessity would demand that it be removed, or that we cease to call the altars on which it lies the altars of Masonry. Because then its broad and catholic basis of fellowship has been narrowed until its identity is lost; its universal religion in which all men agree has been overthrown; and instead of being a center of union and conciliating true friendship among those who must otherwise have remained estranged by diverse views, it has become the battle ground of warring sectaries.

If on the other hand the Bible lies on our altars as one of the symbols of Masonry, just the same as the other great lights with which it is inseparably correlated lie there—confessedly of all, then it lies there in harmony with the fundamental law of Masonry, the stumbling block of no Mason, whatever may be the denomination or persuasion by which he is distinguished; a well of English undefiled and a fountain whence can be drawn the highest and purest moral precepts for the squaring of human conduct, without touching upon any of the controverted points whence so many sects have taken their departure from each other.

That this is the rightful place of the Bible in Masonry we hold to be indisputable because it is the only view which makes its presence there consistent with the Charges of a Freemason. Least of all is it subject to dispute by Bro. DRUMMOND who holds those charges, as we do, to be the fundamental and unalterable law of the Fraternity. Hence "*we have hopes,*" for to the landmark which debars atheists from Masonry, the same landmark which this side of atheism guarantees absolute religious liberty to every Mason, as a Mason, he appealed in his special report to the Grand Lodge of Maine when the Grand Orient of France struck the requirement of a belief in Deity from its constitution, and made it the basis of his unequaled statement of the law, viz.: "No man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution."

We can give only one more word to this subject now. To our brother's remark that he regards the action of our grand lodge as a most dangerous attack upon Freemasonry, we desire to say that we consider the provision of law under which that action was had as most salutary; that the action had under it was demanded not only on account of the respect due to the unmistakable terms of a carefully considered and regularly enacted law, but on account of the obligation of the grand lodge to support the equally unmistakable law of Masonry; and that in view of the prevalence of opinions incompatible with that law uncovered by it, it was a most timely direction of attention to the principles involved.

BRO. DRUMMOND thinks that under the rules of the civil law, dues should not be charged against an insane member, without any special enactment to that effect; notes a case where a lodge tried a member and on conviction sentenced him to indefinite suspension: on appeal the grand lodge, in 1886, reduced the punishment to suspension till January 1, 1888, but in November, 1887, upon petition of the lodge, rescinded its action and affirmed the original sentence of the lodge; and as this was done apparently without notice to the accused he thinks it requires consideration before being followed as a precedent; says BRO. SINGLETON'S discussion of the propriety of the recognition of grand lodges and lodges of the different rites, clearly demonstrates that the position recently taken by a few grand lodges, that no bodies can be *Masonic* bodies unless they practice the York Rite, is in violation of Masonic usage, ancient and uninterrupted, and because Illinois is one of the grand lodges to which he presumably refers as having taken that position we should have been glad if he had stated whether he thinks that in this matter usage or law should govern. The manner of his remark impresses us as leaning toward usage, but as he tells BRO. KUYKENDALL that the form of Masonic government is one of the landmarks of the Institution, and that he holds that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry, our impression that he leans to recognition of bodies in a rite having a form of government differing from Masonry, is probably erroneous.

Of work, he says under Oregon:

The tenacity with which Masons of all degrees adhere to the work they first learned, and their opposition to adopting any other, are absolutely wonderful: change can be made in any other department of Masonry with less opposition: it would seem that the work impresses itself upon the initiate as the very essence of Masonry; this is most strongly illustrated in jurisdictions like Oregon, whose Masons come from different sections of the country and have learned different work; the very fact that there *is* a difference should remind every one that the work is not Masonry, but only a *method of teaching* Masonry.

Of the effect of conviction in the civil courts, he says, under Pennsylvania:

If we understand this, the conviction of a Mason "by a civil court" of a crime, subjects him to expulsion in Pennsylvania, without any inquiry into the justice of such conviction. We are not aware that this rule prevails in any other jurisdiction: in most others the record of the conviction by a court is sufficient to sustain a charge for the same offence on its trial in a lodge, but is not absolutely conclusive: in New Hampshire, however, it has been decided that the record of the court is not admissible: in these jurisdictions the *fact* of conviction for an offence, is not cause for expulsion, proof of the commission of the alleged offence is required. If we understand correctly the

Masonic law of Pennsylvania, it holds that the good name of the fraternity requires the expulsion of a man convicted of a crime, whether he be guilty or innocent; while in other jurisdictions it is held to be our duty to stand by an innocent brother, although he may have been unjustly convicted.

Of the practices of lodges in the early days, he says, under Virginia :

We desire to premise, however, that in the early days of Masonry in Maine (then a part of Massachusetts) the ordinary lodge had charge of only the first two degrees, while the Master's lodge was a separate body with different officers, and both lodges kept a record : in those days the business in the lodge was ordinarily done when open "on the first step" : when the lodge was given jurisdiction over the three degrees, business was done in the degree in which the lodge happened to be open, but generally in the E. A. lodge ; this continued even after the Baltimore Convention in 1843 ; in fact, in our lodge, the same practice was followed after we became a Mason ; it was not till after that, that our grand lodge adopted a regulation providing that all business must be done in the Master Masons' lodge.

In 1769 (and from that time down to the present) the master opened the lodge on whichever "step" (as it was then called) he pleased, and when the business on that step was concluded, he closed the lodge on that step, and so on as occasion might require ; in some very technical lodges the minutes were read before closing on each "step," but generally they were not read until the master was about to close the lodge finally. We have never considered the reading of the minutes to be "business" within the meaning of that term in our regulation. The same practice prevailed in the Massachusetts lodges at an earlier date ; now, Bro. Drinkard, as we have had a usage of nearly one hundred and twenty years, and no trouble whatever has come of it, don't you think that if you were in our place, you would adhere to it, and maintain that usage has established it as proper and lawful?

Bro. DRUMMOND'S report contains the usual table of statistics. We hope the proceedings of 1889 may come in time to use his last table for this report. If they do not we shall again avail ourself of the work of Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana.

MANITOBA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Winnipeg, February 13. A long list of grand representatives present is given, but none credited to Illinois, although V. W. JOHN LESLIE whose name stands in the grand secretary's table as the representative of our grand lodge was present.

Bro. JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS presided in the absence of the grand master (THOMAS CLARK) and read the brief address of his chief, one of whose closing paragraphs explains his absence :

A sore bereavement has come upon me with such appalling suddenness, and with such crushing weight, that it is with extreme difficulty I can throw these few sentences together. If to some of you it seems a weakness, dear Brethren, I pray you cover it with the mantle of a Mason's charity, and may our Heavenly Father preserve you all from such a sorrow.

The sympathy that will everywhere go out to our stricken brother will abate nothing because of the delicacy which forbears to name the relationship borne by him to the lost one.

He reports two decisions :

1. In opening and closing a Lodge of Master Masons it is necessary to open in full in the three degrees ; but in closing, I see no objection to closing in the third and second degrees in short form and in *full* on the first degree.

2. The conferring of the Past Master's Degree is not a necessary part of the Ceremonies of Installation in this jurisdiction.

Appropriate reference is made to the death of past grand masters ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, and THOMAS WHITE, of Canada, and Past Master LEVI ABRAHAM COHEN, of Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge, No. 18, at Tangiers, and district deputy grand master of the District of Morocco.

The threat made last year to forfeit the charter of No. 18 in default of payment of grand lodge dues by a given time had the effect to wake up the slumbering Africans, and this distant constituent is therefore granted a new lease of life.

Among the items reported in the financial statement of the grand secretary are two of \$1,500 and \$2,250 respectively, premiums paid the London Guarantee and Accident company as premiums on the bonds of the grand secretary and grand treasurer and this, we think, shows that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba is wise in its generation. Experience has shown that where the bonds of these officers are signed by members of the Fraternity as sureties, the grand lodge will suffer loss in case of default rather than enforce payment by them. If a guarantee company is surety there is no trouble in realizing on the bond.

The grand lodge is making progress in collecting a library ; and by the bounty of the lodges and chapter in Winnipeg the librarian has been able to maintain a free reading-room in that city without expense to the grand lodge. The attendance has not been what was anticipated, but perhaps in time a goodly class of reading Masons will grow up.

A proposed regulation prohibiting lodges from having intoxicating liquors in their lodge rooms or in the ante-rooms was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets—laid on the table to be read six months thereafter (a period of time occurring during the recess of the grand lodge).

A like fate befell a proposed amendment to the constitution declaring the Canada work to be the established work of the jurisdiction, but providing that the lodges practicing the "Ancient York (or American)" might continue to do so during the pleasure of the grand lodge. The *status quo* which the grand lodge refused to disturb is shown by the following from the report of the board of general purposes in 1880 :

The Board, while admitting the advisability that exists in most Grand Lodges for having only

one ritual, yet cordially agree with the M. W. Grand Master that for this Grand Lodge it is inexpedient that the two rituals practiced in this Province and known as the Canadian Work, and the Ancient York Rite, be interfered with in any particular. This being a new country, and brethren coming in both from Canada and the United States, it is most desirable that they be enabled to visit where they will find familiar work and are at once placed on a home footing. Your Board, however, while strongly approving, for the reasons stated, of the system now in vogue, would recommend that no other ritual, *now, or at any future time*, be permitted to be introduced into the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge *on any pretence whatever*."

The grand lodge granted two charters; ordered two district deputies to be summoned to show cause why they should not be reprimanded for delinquency in making the report required of them by law; recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; changed the time of holding its communications from February to June and continued its place of meeting at Winnipeg; and sent a proposition to abolish the Past Master's degree to the board of general purposes to report next year. The Rev. Bro. L. D. BOYNTON, grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, visited the grand lodge and was accorded a formal reception.

Rev. Canon JAMES D. O'MEARA was elected grand master; WILLIAM G. SCOTT re-elected grand secretary, both of Winnipeg.

No report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1888.

We reviewed the semi-annual communication of 1888 last year. The annual communication (102nd) was held at Baltimore, November 20. Representatives of forty-six grand lodges were present, Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, the representative of Illinois, not of the number. The practice of opening the grand lodge by the deputy grand master and receiving the grand master with the grand honors was continued.

The grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) presents the following flattering picture of the condition of the Craft:

The closing hours of an expiring term again require us to account for our stewardship, and to deliberate further for the best interest of our Fraternity. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the results of the year, which has just closed. Nothing has happened to mar the good fellowship and brotherly love, which should always characterize our Order. Harmony prevails in every section of our State, and the reports from the lodges, received by the Grand Master, through the Grand Inspectors, indicate that the lodges, without exception, are working harmoniously, and for the best interests of the Fraternity at large. Unusual activity is apparent in all of them.

He made very graceful and hearty recognition of the services of the grand secretary, Bro. JACOB H. MEDAIRY, who that night completed the twenty-fifth year of his continuous service in that position. This was but the prelude to a still more interesting incident later in the evening. Bro. MEDAIRY, whose service covers the period of the financial tribulations of the grand lodge consequent on the building of the Masonic temple in Baltimore, read a historical sketch of the last quarter of a century, at the close of which a succession of surprises showered on him thick and fast. Of the chief of these the record of the deputy grand secretary tells quicker and better than we can :

The Grand Master called the attention of the brethren to a secret that at the Semi-Annual Communication in May last, they had pledged themselves to keep, at the same time unveiling a loving cup that stood on the pedestal beside his chair, calling the Grand Stewards to the East, he directed them to fill the cup, from which after being filled he drank "To the health of the venerable Grand Secretary," he then directed them to pass the cup to the brethren present in the Grand Lodge, about three hundred and fifty in number, requesting those present to join him in the toast ; this was done with hearty good will, the last Brother to receive the cup being J. Morrison Harris, of Lodge No. 136, who presented the cup to Brother Medairy.

The speech of Bro. HARRIS in making the presentation is a model, running from the light airiness of wit and humor through pathos, wisdom to the dignity and hearty appreciation of its close, when he said :

The Order owes you much, and what we do to-night is but a cup-full of our large arrearage. All nations decorate distinguished service, but their rich honors crown the doers of conspicuous deeds ; the utterers of great thoughts, the winners of decisive wars, the giant actors on high planes of statesmanship ; but poor would be the world indeed if only such as these were counted as its worthies. More or less there underlies all earnest service consecrated to good ends, an element of the heroic, for self sacrifice goes hand in hand with all such action, and modest merit earns equally, though it less often gains its triumph and reward. We give you yours to-night. In these long years of patient labor you have laid rich gifts of service at the feet of our fair lady "Charity" and helped the craft to do her larger honor ; and now that all the clouds are "turning silver linings to the Sun," now that increasing numbers crowd our lodges, and a more earnest purpose nerves us for greater effort, and opportunities for better service open before it, it befits the Order to call you to the front, out of the darkness into the light, out of the gloom into the sunshine—from old fears of failure into the fruition of success, and so recognizing your value and devotion, this full assembly of your Brothers says to you in cordial greeting : "well done, good and faithful servant," as gathering all in mine I give to you for them the right hand of hearty fellowship, and wish you in their name yet many years of health, prosperity and honor.

The "Loving Cup" is a sterling silver vase, of the Etruscan order, about sixteen inches high, of the capacity of one gallon, bearing upon one side the square and compasses and a scroll with the inscription, "The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, to its faithful Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother JACOB H. MEDAIRY, November 20th, A. D. 1888." On the other side is a scroll and pen, with the words, "The record well kept for a quarter of a century." On the top of the cover is a square and compass, and the coat of arms of Maryland.

Then came a beautiful bronze clock with ebony vase, presented by Past Grand Master TYSON on behalf of the members of Adherence Lodge, to which the grand secretary belongs ; a floral design representing his official jewel, of suitable color,

from another lodge; and a pen tray, an eraser, and an envelope opener, all of solid silver, all bearing the grand secretary's monogram on one side and on the other the words, "Congratulations from the M. W. Grand Master, Nov. 20th, 1888." Accompanying these latter articles was a large silver paper cutter, on the one side were the words, "R. W. Grand Secretary," on the other, "Congratulations from Mrs. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Nov. 20th, 1888."

The modest reply of Bro. MEDAIRY bespeaks his merit :

These demonstrations of your favor, so unexpectedly received overwhelm me, I cannot collect my thoughts, I am too much embarrassed, I am profoundly sensible of your appreciation of my humble services, and of the honors you bestow. Had I the silvery tongue of my Honorable Brother J. Morrison Harris, I might hope to give some expression to the feelings of thankfulness, and gratitude that awaken all the sensibilities of my nature, but few of us possess his eloquence, and I am not one of those few. This cup, Worshipful Sir, was full when you started it on its journey around this Grand Lodge, but my heart is overflowing with emotion.

The president of the Library Association reports that they had freed the library from debt and added three hundred and twenty-five volumes in nine months, that there are now nearly sixteen hundred well selected books on the shelves, and, what is more surprising than all else, that the Craft in increased numbers patronizes the institution, eagerly seeking that retreat to spend their evenings when not otherwise engaged.

The decisions of the grand master were approved through the committee on address.

We presume the grand master's proposition to provide for dual membership failed, although we cannot find that the able, and, as it seems to us, conclusive adverse report on the subject presented by Past Grand Master TYSON was acted upon. Upon inquiry Bro. TYSON found that forty-one of the forty-seven grand lodges in the United States and Territories prohibit dual membership. In regard to four grand lodges—Florida, Georgia, Idaho and New Mexico, the committee had no information on the subject; respecting Oregon they find that there is no express law on the subject, but general feeling is against it. Virginia alone has an express law permitting it. Several grand lodges which formerly permitted, now prohibit it. In closing, the committee say:

We are of opinion, however, that there is one obvious objection, which alone ought to be sufficient, and that is, that a Mason who would be a member of two or more lodges, particularly, if he were a Master or Warden or Past Master of two or more lodges, would have more influence in the Fraternity than his brother who would be a member, Master, Warden or Past Master of only one lodge; and that this greater influence would be the result in many cases solely of greater wealth—of his ability to pay dues in two or more lodges—and of the inability of his brethren to do likewise.

In the matter of the members of Friendship Lodge—who carried through a lottery scheme in defiance of the orders of the grand master—whereof we said last year that the cases were sent to the committee on grievance who had formulated and presented the charges against them, so that the accusers would really be the jury, we find that the committee took ground in accord with our adverse criticism. They say:

At the first sitting of the Committee, June 29th, Brother Edward Stake, as counsel for the accused, submitted an argument (reported at length and filed herewith) against the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge to try the case, except upon appeal after trial in a subordinate lodge; and also against the right of the Committee of Grievance, after having preferred the charges, to sit in judgment thereon.

Upon the first point we could reach no other conclusion than that the Grand Lodge had assumed jurisdiction, and that it was not a question for our consideration.

Upon the second point however, just the criticism of Brother Stake in the form presented, we were of opinion that we were in no sense Judges, to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, but merely authorized to take the testimony and report to the Grand Lodge, who are themselves the Judges.

The grand lodge therefore became the jury and six of the seven were convicted; two were expelled; two suspended for two years; one until the next communication of the grand lodge, and one for six months.

During the hearing before the grand lodge Bro. STAKE again "raised the question as to the grand lodge having original jurisdiction, or the right to try any brother of the Fraternity for a Masonic offense, the grand lodge being an appellate body."

The grand master submitted the question to the grand lodge when it was decided in the affirmative with but one dissenting vote.

We cannot help thinking that the just indignation of the brethren against the offenders colored their votes on the question of jurisdiction. We do not know whether the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maryland lodges original jurisdiction over offenses (committed by others than masters of lodges) in the grand lodge, but whether it does or not we wish to record our profound respect for the one dissenter who stood by the law of Masonry.

The membership of the grand lodge was continued in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

We presume the "Rite War" lurks in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to rent the part of the Temple devoted to Masonic purposes, only to bodies subordinate to the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, except by permission of the M. W. Grand Master.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK and JACOB H. MEDAIRY, both of Baltimore, were re-elected grand master and grand secretary respectively.

MARYLAND, 1889.

A special communication was held on the evening of May 2nd, 1889, to bestow the honors of the grand lodge upon Bro. HAMILTON MURRELL, an Entered Apprentice of Fidelity Lodge, Leeds, England, who as captain of the Atlantic steamer Mis-

souri, of Baltimore, rescued the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Danmark disabled in mid-ocean. Bro. MURRELL was eloquently introduced by Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER, and as eloquently received by Grand Master SHRYOCK who referred to the occasion as being an extraordinary one for several reasons, among them that it was the first time the grand lodge had ever been called together to welcome an Entered Apprentice.

We quote from the record:

At the conclusion of his remarks the Grand Master invested Brother Murrell with a beautiful round gold medal, on the rim of which is inscribed Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master. The face of the medal has a raised Square and Compass, in a wreath of green and gold. The medal is suspended by a blue silk ribbon with three gold bars bearing the name "Hamilton Murrell," "Relief," "A. F. & A. M." The reverse side of the medal has this inscription: "Brother Hamilton Murrell, E. A., for his Exemplification of the Tenet of Relief in Saving the Lives of 758 Souls."

Brother Murrell accepted the jewel, expressing his grateful appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by his Masonic brethren, for, as he conceived, acting in accordance with the teachings of our Order. He then graphically described the fearful scene upon the ocean in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Danmark.

After several interesting and appreciative addresses were made, the loving cup was then passed around, the hero's hand shaken by every brother present, the Entered Apprentice lodge was closed and Bro. MURRELL retired with the grand officers to the grand master's room to partake of a banquet. The semi-annual communication was held May 14. The representative of Illinois was not present.

Of decisions Grand Master SHRYOCK says:

I have been called upon to make but few Masonic decisions. I decided that a Masonic Diploma was not a sufficient avouchment for one to enter a lodge in this jurisdiction; that no one could be admitted in a lodge in our jurisdiction who could not pass a satisfactory examination, or who was not properly avouched for. I decided that "lawful information" was positive information, such as having sat in lodge with a Brother, or having heard him pass a satisfactory examination. I decided that when a report is presented to the Secretary of a Lodge by a committee, that it becomes the property of the lodge, and cannot be withdrawn.

If the grand master limits lawful information to these two examples of it we do not agree with him. If SMITH who has sat in lodge with JONES vouches for JONES to BROWN—all three being present—we regard BROWN as being just as competent to vouch for JONES to WHITE, under like conditions, as he would be if he had himself sat in lodge with him, and that this voucher may be passed on indefinitely as positive information so long as the necessary three are present.

The grand master asked and received authority (we doubt if he did not already possess the authority, but the action of the grand lodge made it easier to exercise it) to re-appoint representatives to all sister grand lodges, and limit the life of their commissions to three years. He thus tells why:

I make this recommendation for the reason that at the last Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Grand Master invited our Representatives near sister Grand Lodges to be present at our November Communication to receive the jewel of their office, which was voted by

the Grand Lodge. To this invitation the Grand Master received but a limited number of replies, and he takes it for granted that a large number of our Representatives near sister Grand Lodges are dead, or have no further interest in the commissions they hold from this Grand Lodge. The Grand Master did not expect a personal attendance of all the Representatives, but he did think that he was entitled to a courteous reply from such of them as were living. Not having received such, he thinks it but proper that the Representatives of this Grand Lodge should be re-appointed, or active Masons appointed in the place of such as appear not to appreciate the honor.

He reports the appointment of Past Grand Master ALEX. T. DARRAH as the representative of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We notice that the appointment was confirmed by the grand lodge, but we do not know whether such confirmation was necessary. In Illinois the grand master has full power to appoint representatives in any other "recognized" grand lodge, and to "receive and accredit" such representatives from other grand lodges.

In announcing the completion of Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ's History of Freemasonry in Maryland, the grand master says that with the patronage already received the author finds himself at the end of seven years' arduous labor some four hundred dollars out of pocket, and that this ought not to be. We agree, and if the Maryland Craftsmen don't find some way to make Bro. SCHULTZ whole they will be unworthy of their history.

The grand lodge of New South Wales was recognized.

The report on correspondence (pp. 175) is again the work of Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, and this is a sufficient voucher for its excellence. Illinois receives very generous notice.

We find on looking over his notice of our report that we are nearer together on some questions than we then wot of. He quotes liberally from the address of Grand Master SMITH, and, referring to the remark of the latter that the correspondence with Scotland had resulted in some good—the renewal of representatives between the two grand lodges—says he fails to see where the "good" comes in if the Grand Lodge of Scotland still persists in making Masons of the citizens of this country. We find Bro. SCHULTZ and ourself in accord on the question of the grand master's prerogatives, non-affiliates, the saloon question and other topics. We live to learn, and our remark about the absence of terrapin from Maryland centennial menu elicits the fact, new to us, that May is not the time for terrapin.

Among the regrets read at the Maryland Centennial last year we noted one that puzzled us, hoping, as we then said that some brother might be able to account for the perversity of type or pen which got the title of grand master after the wrong name. Of this Bro. SCHULTZ says:

He then quotes a regret on page 135, "signed W. G. Purdy, Grand Master." We have taken the trouble to hunt the original letter and find, that while the body of the letter is clearly written, the signature is much cramped and crowded at the end of the page. We take it to be W. G. Pindorff; our printer however made it read W. G. Purdy, but how he came to add Grand Master is not so easily explained.

Referring to the impression prevailing in some quarters that Grand Master SHRYOCK favors making the grand lodge responsible for the views and words of the committee on correspondence, he says:

Grand Master Shryock has not the least desire to interfere or to have the Grand Lodge interfere with the Committee of Correspondence in the expression of their views or opinions upon any subject coming before them, provided, the same is done in a proper and courteous manner. It is clearly understood in this jurisdiction that the views and opinions of the Committee are theirs alone and bind no one.

A few years since, one of our predecessors in his report, made a grave charge against a distinguished Brother of another jurisdiction, which was subsequently proven to have been wholly unfounded. It was to guard against a repetition of such an offense, that induced Grand Master Shryock to order the Report on Correspondence to be printed in advance, to the end that should objectionable language appear therein, it might be eliminated from the report or the seal of condemnation placed upon it at once by the Grand Lodge.

Under Iowa he pertinently asks:

Although Grand Master Blackmar declared that he could not use the dispensing power to shorten the time on applications for the degrees and such matters, yet he exercised the *power* of *dispensing* with a *law* of a Subordinate Lodge, in order that it might hold its meetings at times other than provided by the *law*. Now with due respect to our Most Worshipful Brother, we ask if he has the right to *suspend* the *law* in one case, why not in the other?

Under the same head he also answers a question:

He would like us to tell him, what are the *new school doctrines* regarding Freemasonry to which we referred in last year's report.

With pleasure, Brother Parvin. The doctrine that Grand Masters have no powers other than such as the Constitution of their respective Grand Lodges may vouchsafe to grant them, thus debasing the high and responsible office of Grand Master, to the level of an ordinary constitutional civic association. The doctrine, that the manufacture and sale of liquors are Masonic crimes; to give force to which a new test, one not known to the ancient charges, is required for admission into Freemasonry. The doctrine, that declares the Past Master's Degree or ceremony, after more than a century's use, to be unnecessary and useless ceremony. The doctrine, that a Grand Lodge may make any regulation it may please, regardless of the usages and customs of other Grand Lodges. The doctrine, that non-affiliation and non-payment of dues are Masonic crimes, deserving of the same punishment as crimes of the deepest dye. These are some of the *new doctrines* we had in mind when we penned the words referred to. We are gratified to know that upon the two subjects last mentioned, Brother Parvin entertains precisely the same views that your Committee do; we think, therefore, he will admit, they at least, are *new doctrines*, and also agree with us, that they are hurtful to the fraternity.

The following refers to a case which we have already criticised in the same direction, in this report, under Kentucky:

He decided that the Master's Degree was illegally given and the Brother "receiving it must be healed by his lodge," because the Past Master of another lodge, who gave the degree was at the time under suspension by his lodge.

It appears to your Committee, that if the Master or either of the Wardens was present (and there is nothing to lead us to infer that all were absent,) the degree was not "illegally given," for according to the old maxim, "he who does a thing by (or through) another, does it himself," the Past Master was simply the mouth piece of "lawful authority," and therefore no "healing" was required. We agree, however, perfectly with the Grand Master, that charges should be preferred against *that* Past Master.

Quoting a terrific onslaught made on him by Bro. VINCIL for having said that a regulation that compels a lodge to expel from the rights of Masonry a member who when he received the degrees was engaged in the business of selling liquor, was an *ex post facto* regulation, he says :

He lays great stress upon the fact that the Charter received from the State of Missouri provides that, "said Grand Lodge shall have the *power* to add to, alter, amend or repeal the Constitution, By-laws, Rules and Regulations, for the government of the same, etc.," and asks : "Who but Brother Schultz, will question the original powers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri?" "The Grand Lodge is endowed with Supreme Masonic Authority." "The Subordinate has no vested rights, but holds existence by a mere tenure, etc."

After the castigation received from our Brother Vincil, we would not *dare* to question the authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, to make any regulation it may seem proper for the government of the Craft within its jurisdiction : perhaps some one else may *venture* to add "provided such regulations are *consistent* with the *Ancient Landmarks and Regulations of Freemasonry*." Possibly too some one other than ourselves might be bold enough to entertain the opinion, that a Subordinate Lodge *has* "vested rights:" and that by the acceptance of a Charter from the State of Missouri, the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction has rendered itself liable to the interposition and control of the State authorities ; and that said charter is subject to revision, amendment or even repeal.

Whether the Civil Authorities would or would not take cognizance of an *ex post facto* regulation, made by a Grand Lodge, to the hurt of one of its members, the sentiment of the world has always regarded *ex post facto* laws to be unjust, and whatever is unjust in Masonry, is unmasonic.

Under the head of Texas he forcibly says :

The grand lodge, it appears, requires a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures "as a prerequisite to Masonic admission."

This is making a test for admission not known to, nor required by the ancient regulations, and it persisted in must effectually destroy the universality of Freemasonry. A belief in Deity is the only religious test that can be required. Upon this basis, men of every sect and opinion can unite as brethren of one family, having one common Father, no matter under what name that Father may be known and worshipped.

He gives quite an extended account of "The Scottish Rite Controversy" from which we extract the last paragraph because it refers to a body about which little has been said, nothing in the northern jurisdiction, and also because it discloses the fact that he makes no comments :

Bodies Subordinate to the Supreme Council, known as the Peckman-Gorgas Cerneau, have been organized in the City of Baltimore and in various other parts of our State, with a membership of between three and four hundred. As will be seen from what has been stated by the action of the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the brethren composing this membership as Master Masons, Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar are deprived of the right of visitation to the lodges, Chapters and Commanderies of those States, your Committee therefore present the facts referring to the Scottish Rite controversy, as gleaned from the proceedings of the several grand lodges, withholding comment.

We should be glad to refer more minutely to this very interesting and able report but just now the printer is too close on our heels.

MICHIGAN, 1889.

This volume, which is adorned with a fine steel portrait of a fine looking man, Bro. WM. B. WILSON, the retiring grand master, is at once one of the best and worst printed volumes we have encountered. The printing and make-up is very elegantly done, but the apparently new and perfect type is so light-faced that it must be hard for any eyes, however good; at all events it is very bad for those that have already been impaired by years of night work over these proceedings.

The grand lodge met at Detroit, January 22. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, was present.

The address of the grand master (WILLIAM B. WILSON) is a very complete record of the work of his office, occupying thirty-nine pages of fine print.

The grand master commended the Masonic Home at Grand Rapids to the consideration of the grand lodge, and a committee was ultimately appointed to report next year to what extent it was expedient for that body to become identified with it. He announced the death of Bro. J. EASTMAN JOHNSON at the ripe age of eighty-three, who was grand master in 1863, and displayed marked ability as chairman of the committee on correspondence of the grand chapter for fifteen years. He is thus pictured:

In all the various positions of honor and trust held by Brother Johnson, during an active and busy life, fidelity to principle, and integrity of character always characterized him in all his actions.

In private as well as public life his character was above reproach; and possessing a cultivated and critical mind, of true and manly qualities, his dignified bearing bespoke what he was in a most eminent degree, a true and courteous gentleman of the old school.

Past Grand Master WILLIAM LAVELY, of Illinois, is referred to among the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

The grand master reports fifty-eight decisions, giving in each instance, and sometimes at considerable length, a statement of the facts on which the question was based, then the question and answer. This is very interesting reading, but we doubt if it is so good a plan as the briefest statement of the law alone, such as is in most cases possible. We copy some which for various reasons are of general interest:

No. 2. Question. Is a lodge warranted in receiving a brother upon a thirty-year dimit? How shall the lodge act in the matter?

Answer. Before any action can be taken by the lodge, it is absolutely necessary that the dimit of the brother have the certificate of the Grand Secretary of New York that Palmyra lodge, No. 248, was a legally constituted lodge, and authorized to grant dimit; that done, his application might be received, and if the brothers were satisfied that, after remaining thirty years an unaffiliated Mason, he is the proper material for them to have in their lodge, may elect him to membership.

No. 7. Question. Can we elect a worshipful master from any of the qualified brothers of our lodge, or must he have served as master or warden under our dispensation. This is our first election?

Answer. Yes. At the first election after the charter is issued, any qualified brother may be elected master, without having held the office of master or warden in a chartered lodge.

No. 8. Question. Is there any way for a lodge to make honorary members of its own members? Our lodge desires to make three or four of its members honorary, and place them on the retired list.

Answer. No. A lodge cannot place on the retired list or make honorary members of its own members.

No. 10. Statement. A certain book in the possession of a brother who has been passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and he has been posing himself unknown to us; the book is perfectly correct.

Question. What will we do? Notify us what to do, as he wishes to take the Master Mason's degree at our next regular?

Answer. I do not know of any law that prevents one in his circumstances from reading such books as he may choose. If he has committed a Masonic offense, the lodge should deal with him.

Second. As secretary of the lodge, you should not write under its seal without direction of the lodge or master, and especially not (as you say you have done) unknown to any other member of the lodge.

No. 16. Question. Speaking of an applicant for the Masonic degrees, the only thing against the man is the business in which he is engaged, being that of a brewer. Is there not somewhere in our law something relating to this matter?

Answer. The propriety of admitting "brewers," or those dealing in intoxicating liquors, to membership, each lodge must decide that question for itself. The only reference to the matter "in our law," is the decision of Grand Master Clark, page 157 blue book.

No. 27. Statement. A candidate petitioned our lodge ten or twelve years ago, was elected, but never presented himself for the degree, but now wants them conferred.

Question. Can we receive his petition again without the regular fee?

Second. And if we receive his petition without fee, and he is rejected, is he entitled to the return of the original fee?

Answer. Yes.

Second. I should consider that a question of equity. Your lodge has had the use of this man's money ten or twelve years, and now if rejected, or the lodge refuses to confer the degrees, I think the fee should be returned.

Answer. This question has been settled two or three times by our Grand Lodge. Grand Master Champlin, in 1872, decided that a man totally blind in one eye, the other being good, was physically disqualified from being made a Mason; that decision was approved by Grand Lodge, and I think reaffirmed in 1876 and 1880. Similar decisions upon this "eye" question have been adopted in many of our sister grand jurisdictions, and they are in accord with the ancient usages of the order in regard to the physical qualifications of candidates. In holding to the strict letter of the law, as our Grand Lodge does, it may in some cases seem a hardship to individuals, who having some slight physical defect, but otherwise worthy to become Masons, are thereby debarred from all the rights and benefits of the order, still there is no safety in innovation of any kind, nor should we attempt to modify any of the ancient charges, or interfere with the old landmarks of Freemasonry. Under the ruling of our Grand Lodge, the Grand Master has no power to set aside any of the qualifications of candidates. I am therefore obliged to deny your request.

No. 31. Question. Can you inform me whether the Grand Lodge authorizes the Grand Lecturer to furnish the subordinate lodges with "keys" to the secret work of the order?

Second. If the Grand Lecturer should furnish our lodge with such a key, would the Grand Lodge allow us to keep it?

Answer. The Grand Lecturer has control of keys to the work, and is authorized to furnish subordinate lodges or masters with the work, but the lodge must pay him for the same.

No. 37. Question. I find that Masonic keys, published by Redding & Co., New York, are being offered for sale here, and are among the brethren, and the boys are asking if it is a good thing to buy. What shall I tell them?

Answer. Tell "the boys" it is not a good thing to buy, and they must not do it. The standard of our secret work is fixed by the Grand Lodge, and it is a Masonic offense and a violation of the edicts of this Grand Lodge to sell, buy, teach, use or have in possession any other work, and any Mason offering for sale printed keys, purporting to be the Masonic work and lectures, is guilty of a Masonic offense, and should be punished accordingly.

No. 40. Statement. In a trial for non-payment of dues, the accused not appearing, the master appoints counsel, who plead guilty to the charges.

Question. Is a vote of the lodge necessary before the master declares the sentence, the penalty being fixed by the by-laws?

Answer. The accused not being present at the time of the trial, the counsel appointed by the master had no authority or legal right to plead guilty. In such cases a plea of not guilty must be recorded, and the trial proceeded with the same as if the accused had so answered. No Masonic penalty can be inflicted without a conviction by vote of the lodge. Therefore, I set aside the action of the lodge in this case as void and of no effect, and direct that a new trial be given the brother, and due notice given him of the time and place of such new trial.

Second. After the master has commenced conferring a degree, a legal objection is made; should he stop the work where the objection finds it, or should he go on and finish the degree?

Answer. An objection made after the conferring a degree is commenced ought not to be considered valid; the master should finish up the degree.

No. 43. Question. An Entered Apprentice of our lodge, since receiving that degree, has lost a greater portion of his left hand by accident. What shall we do about conferring the other two degrees upon him?

Answer. When the brother applies for advancement, (if elected), confer the degree upon him just the same as if no accident had occurred.

No. 44. Statement. Brady Lodge, No. 208, now occupies hall with the Odd Fellows and the Grange, with the prospect of the Odd Fellows leaving very soon, but some of our brethren are in favor of moving into a hall occupied by the reform lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and Red Men, and the lodge wants to know if you will grant us the privilege of moving into a hall with three other societies?

Answer. No, I cannot do it; the lodge should have a hall by itself, and when you ask to go in with three other societies, not Masonic, it is a little too thick, and cannot be permitted.

With reference to the decision that the loss of sight of one eye is a bar to initiation, we should like to know the authority for saying that the decision is in accord with the ancient usages of the Fraternity. We are frequently stumped, too, by the assumption of writers that such decisions hold to the strict letter of the law. We have never been able to find any such law and we have never seen anybody who could find it.

Nos. 31 and 37 leave us in doubt whether the keys which the grand lecturer is authorized to furnish are written, as distinguished from print, or whether the grand lecturer is specially exempt from the penalties of the law.

The grand master gives a list of fifty representatives near other grand lodges in which we suspect there is a double clerical error, of which one factor is the dropping of Indiana either by the printer or in his "copy."

Two charters were granted, and two dispensations continued. The grand lodge refused to put a past master on trial on charges preferred by another past master, upon the explicit and proper ground that it did not have original jurisdiction—that original jurisdiction is vested in the lodge, except in case of its master; reduced the annual dues from thirty five to thirty cents per capita; appropriated \$100 to purchase BARNEY'S key to the esoteric work, the original of the copy already in the archives, which we presume to be of a later date than WILLSON'S "BARNEY," made after BARNEY had changed his work to suit the western market; and selected Lansing as the next place of meeting.

A lodge in Wisconsin sent a bill to a Michigan lodge for money expended in caring for a sick member of the latter, which the Michigan lodge declined to pay. The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin being appealed to by its constituent paid the bill and presented the account to the Grand Lodge of Michigan and asked to be reimbursed. There was nothing for the Grand Lodge of Michigan to do under the circumstances but to pay the bill, though evidently of the opinion that it ought never have been presented, an opinion that we think will be generally held. In reporting in favor of reimbursement as a matter of comity, the committee forcibly say:

Masonic lodges are not intended to be a mutual insurance company that assesses its members for the poor, needy or unfortunate.

The charity of a Mason is regulated by his ability, of which he, not his or any other lodge, is to be the judge. It would seem from the papers before us, that Key Lodge, No. 174, of Wisconsin, is like many lodges in this and other grand jurisdictions, poor in this world's goods, however rich it and many others are in good deeds; and must know how difficult if not often impossible, it might be to raise money expended in its behalf by another lodge. There is no Masonry in being charitable or doing a good deed at the expense of another. There is no business in incurring expenses on the account of another where ability to pay is uncertain or unknown. There is nothing before us which warrants the belief that the action of Key Lodge was not in good faith. Nothing that inclines us to believe that Oceans Lodge has not done its duty as we understand Masonry.

Your committee wish to be fully understood. That in their opinion there is no warrant for any lodge or individual Mason for incurring any expense on account of any lodge or Mason without their or his consent.

W. IRVING BABCOCK, of Niles, was elected grand master; WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 311) is again by Bro. INNES, and its brevity is a sample of what he can accomplish under a mighty effort at condensation. It is constructed on his usual plan of letting somebody else do most of the talking, but you never forget that he is holding the reins, and the play of his humor and fine fancy is over it all. We don't know whether he has had experience in journalism, but he would be a catch for the miscellany columns of any paper—his head lines often supplying the other half of the pair of scissors when the paragraph by itself seems too dull to cut anything. The following paragraph refers to the Illinois proceedings, and is headed "QUICKER 'N GREASED LIGHTNING":

A copy of these proceedings was laid on our table just ten days from the date of meeting of the grand body. How the thing was done, we don't know. We have been trying faithfully to find

out, but without success. We even went so far as to visit the sacred vault to find the "key of how to do it," but we were disappointed. It is not on Michigan soil.

A brief paragraph in which we expressed the wish that he would try just one report on the plan of giving full vent to his own opinions, is headed, "HE IS LONGING," and in reply he says :

We would like to "let ourselves out" just for once, but at present "it can't be did." Funds of the grand lodge won't permit it, and it would make too much "fun for the boys!"

He gives ten pages to the Illinois proceedings, about equally divided between the grand master's address and the report on correspondence, and almost persuades us to break over our rule not to quote remarks personal to ourselves unless somebody is laying on the lash.

Under the heading of "The Family Blessed with an Infant," we find that a certain grand lodge has one wee lodge under dispensation, while the growth of another grand jurisdiction is heralded with the startling announcement—"Triplets!"

Himself a subject of the "Holy Empire" he says of the action of Colorado in following Massachusetts in the "Rite War," as Bro. DRUMMOND calls it :

Wonder what those brothers know about Pike's Rite or Palmer's? If they do know anything about them, doubtless their grand lodge does not. We are sick of Scottish Rite bodies, whether legal or illegal, intruding upon grand lodges. We think it is time for them to stop.

And this on the same subject, under Kansas :

We are like you, Brother Brown : we have followed this Ohio idea for some time, and at the present writing fail to see any good that has come out of the quarrel. Masonry in Ohio may be able to stand this strain upon it, but we have our doubts, and why any grand lodge should divide itself up into factions to fight a battle they are not interested in, in any shape or way, passes the comprehension of the writer.

And under Pennsylvania another phase of the same subject :

We don't know much about this nightmare Cerneau, but we supposed that all Scottish Rite bodies claimed they had a right to confer the first three degrees in Masonry, although some of the bodies had, by resolution, fraternally agreed not to do so, but to relinquish that power to the York Rite. If any rite could relinquish a right to confer degrees, it must be upon the supposition that they themselves had the power, or else how could they relinquish it?

Under Missouri :

GREAT HEAVENS!

We congratulate our sister Missouri on what must greatly tend to her moral position. We refer to the appointment, by the Grand Master-elect, of the small number of seven grand chaplains. If they can't keep Missouri right on the temperance question, we wonder who can.

We have no trouble in finding one man competent to do all the chaplain work we want in Michigan.

Under New Jersey, he says :

The physical eligibility of candidates seems to have worried the Grand Master during his term of office. In fact, it appears "the boys" have been experimenting with him, for there seems to

be many cases, in his address, where the "perfect man" was wanting. One poor fellow, who had lost two fingers of his right hand, and upon whom the degree of Fellow Craft had been conferred, was sent to the "right-about"—in other words, "drummed out of camp." The Grand Master visited the lodge, and declared all the proceedings taken in the initiation and passing of the candidate null and void.

Of course, when the Grand Master declared him not a Fellow Craft, that made him so. Oh dear! poor fellow!

Under West Virginia he thus defines his indefiniteness, and it is pleasant to find a brother once in a while who don't know it all:

Horace Greeley once said that "the way to resume was to resume." We believe that the way to be temperate is to be temperate!

Query. How can the object be attained? Will a simple declaration, or the expulsion of every Mason engaged in the traffic of liquors, make one less drunkard? We confess we are at a loss to know what is best to do—whether to exclude the liquor trafficker from our fraternity, or admit him and make a better man of him?

Personally, we do no business with a man who uses liquor as a beverage, and we believe a majority of our members feel as we do. The great question with us is expediency.

The grand master of Nevada having recommended that by resolution it be made the duty of the master to have the grand lodge proceedings read once in each year, Bro. INNES gives the matter prominence by the heading, "Lock the Door and Read it to Them"; advises Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, to take the printer who persists in calling him "JAMES" and "JONES"—everything but INNES—out in the back yard and behead him; notes with approval a constitutional provision relieving lodges from paying annual dues on those over seventy years of age, and those who are insane, but disapproves the provision exempting clergymen, being unable to see any reason for their exemption more than doctors or lawyers, and promises to try to do better in the matter of the eye-destroying type used in the Michigan proceedings, but, as we have before intimated, this volume shows that he is yet far from a state of grace.

MINNESOTA, 1889.

We presume there is in Minnesota, as in Montana, an unwritten law that only fine, striking looking men shall be grand masters. This volume contains excellent phototypes of two examples that stand at the head of the list, JOHN H. BROWN—as handsome as his Kansas namesake, only his beauty is of a more rugged type—and GROVE B. COOLEY, who was grand master in 1872.

The grand lodge met at St. Paul, January 16. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master and present Grand Secretary A. T. C. PIERSON, was present and

on duty in the southeast. Grand Master BROWN was unable to be present, having at that time only so far recovered from a serious illness which confined him to his bed for many weeks as to be able to sit up a part of the time. In the outset of his address the acting grand master (Deputy Grand Master J. A. KIESTER) says of his absence :

The absence of no other member of this grand lodge would perhaps be so distinctly recognized as his, even if he were not the chief officer of the Craft, because for many years he has been one of the wisest, most industrious, and most honored of the members of this body.

The acting grand master had received no memorandum of any decisions rendered by the grand master, and had himself made none, properly so called. He announced the death of Bro. RICHARD A. JONES, chief justice of Washington Territory, past deputy grand master of Minnesota; Bro. ARTHUR L. GOVE, past district deputy grand master and a son of Past Grand Master R. H. GOVE; and Bro. PETER B. DAVY, district deputy grand master. Among the dead of other jurisdictions he refers to Past Grand Master WILLIAM LAVELY, of our jurisdiction, representative of Minnesota near the Grand Lodge of Illinois from 1857 to the time of his death. The following is alike creditable to the acting grand master's head and heart :

It is a happy characterization of a session of the grand lodge to say that here is illustrated, in the best forms, the fact that Masons meet upon the level and act by the plumb; that all true brethren are received, however humble or retiring, with cheerful and sincere fraternal greetings and treated with courtesy and consideration; that here, of all places known to Masons, the manifestation of animosities, if any exist among brethren, is out of place; that here debate is the dignified and courteous expression of opinion or counsel indulged in, not for personal or party triumph, but to discover truth and secure wise action; that difficulties and grievances referred here for consideration are adjusted in the broad spirit of Masonic charity, Masonic justice and equity, promptly, without price, impartially and without respect to persons; that here decorum, order, peace and harmony prevail, and good will "in honor preferring one another" is abundantly illustrated; that here, as among Masons everywhere, preferment is sought to be based upon real worth and personal merit, and the arts of the politician and the methods of the caucus and the convention are alien; that here old friendships are renewed and new acquaintances and friendships are formed to endure for a lifetime, and that when we separate we not only remember that we part upon the square, but can bear with us to our homes and treasure during our lives the remembrance of the two or three days we were assembled here as among the happiest we have ever known.

The grand lodge granted three charters; took steps to establish a library; affirmed one, remanded one and reversed one of the three cases on the appeal docket; and shortened the process of election by directing the grand secretary in the first instance, and the assistant grand secretary in the next to cast the ballot of the grand lodge for Grand Treasurer THOMPSON and Grand Secretary PIERSON to be their own successors. Because of the entire fitness of these officers and the real unanimity of its recognition this is a good place to repeat our disapproval of the practice, and to say that where officers are thus elected we think the record should only show that they were unanimously elected, not how the ballot was cast.

J. A. KIESTER, of Blue Earth City, was elected grand master; AZARIAH T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, re-elected (as we have seen) grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 141) is, as aforetime, for these many years,

from the discriminating hand of Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, who gives Illinois extended and appreciative notice. He quotes Grand Master SMITH's decisions, and his remarks relative to ritualistic lectures and Masonic parades. Referring to the death of Past Grand Master LAVELY, he recalls the fact that it was during his (PIERSON's) grand mastership that the commission held by Bro. LAVELY as the representative of Minnesota near the Grand Lodge of Illinois was issued.

Quotations are made on various subjects from our report on correspondence.

Referring to a Dakota decision relative to the fabled physical disqualification resulting from the loss of sight of one eye, Bro. PIERSON tells this:

A former grand master of Minnesota—who, by the way, was a brother of the present grand master of Dakota—decided that the loss of the sight of one eye was not a debar to being made a Mason.

The committee on jurisprudence reported against the decision of the grand master; considerable discussion was had, and the grand lodge sustained the decision of the grand master, who had taken no part in the discussion, but after the vote had been declared said that he had listened to the discussion with great interest and some anxiety as to the result, for, among other reasons, that he himself had lost the sight of one eye.

Under Indiana he has the following:

The American system of lectures was gotten up and arranged by Snow, Hanmer, Fowle, Webb, Nye, etc. At the time Webb had been a Mason but three or four years, but as he published a monitor and was most active in disseminating the new lectures, the system received the name "Webb Work."

Preston arranged the lectures into six sections in the first degree, four in the second and twelve in the third. Whoever heard of the term "Preston-Webb" until it was used to push the fortunes of some lithographic sheets and afterwards of mnemonics? With equal propriety the term "Hutchinson-Webb," or "Dunckerly-Webb," or "Martin Clare-Webb" might be used, as each of them arranged a system of lectures before Preston did.

Webb taught the system to Gleason, Cushman, Wadsworth, Enos, Cross, etc., who went about the country on lecturing tours. Each had certificates from Webb, but each differed in language as Webb did himself; but the *work* was the same, and that was the object of Webb's monitor, to introduce a uniformity in ceremonial or work, which was happily accomplished, and for which the memory of Thomas Smith Webb deserves more credit than that of either of his coadjutors.

Masonic lessons are to-day taught all over the country by symbols that Webb knew nothing about, notably the "weeping virgin," introduced by Nye through Cross; very pretty and very appropriate, but first published in Cross' Hieroglyphical Chart in 1819.

Whew! Here we are rewriting on a subject upon which we wrote more than a quarter of a century since. The matter is again receiving attention by some of those not conversant with the by who, or the whys and wherefores of its first introduction.

In speaking, under Kentucky, of the refusal of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to confirm the grand representative appointed therein by the grand master of England, he says:

Of late it has become a custom for a grand master to recommend for appointment to his own grand lodge and to solicit a recommendation for his own appointment. The only objection to such procedure is that an unsavory party might be named, but that objection does not amount to much

as it is very seldom that a grand master would name an objectional party. It has been done. We hold that in such a case it would be competent in the grand lodge not to confirm.

Again, suppose a commission is sent to one not a member of the grand lodge; could such a party be received as grand representative?

In our view a grand representative should be of the permanent members of the grand body to which he is accredited, having the right to enter at will; not one who would be obliged to knock at the outer door—"Please let me enter, I am the representative of the Grand Lodge of England!"

No, we side with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

Of the Missouri legislation relative to saloon-keeping, he says:

Our own opinion on that matter is that it would be much better to leave the question with the lodges, any member of which has the right to deposit an unquestioned ballot. There are grave reasons why grand lodges should not enact prohibitory laws. The old laws are sufficient without innovating by providing new tests.

Bro. HEDGES, of Montana, having said that he never yet heard of an objection that was worthy to be sustained that might not be properly communicated to others, Bro. PIERSON says:

Many years since the late Phillip Tucker, Grand Master of Vermont, told us a story illustrative of the necessity of secrecy at times.

A very popular young man had applied to a lodge for the degrees. On the evening that he was to be balloted for there was an unusually large attendance; some indiscreet brethren had even requested the candidate to be in the neighborhood, as he would be wanted. To the amazement of the lodge the word "dark" was heard. It had scarcely been pronounced when several of the members were on their feet; a second ballot was had with the same result. The Worshipful Master very weakly allowed the talk and ordered a third ballot with the same result. Then a scene of uproar ensued; reasons were demanded. After a time an old physician arose and administered to the lodge a severe lecture upon their unmasonic course, concluding with: "I cast the black ball; you have demanded my reasons; I will give them, hit where they will; You will bear witness that you have forced me to it. I know professionally that that young man seduced the daughter of a member of this lodge; that father does not know it; that father is the master of your lodge."

He says relative to rejected material that Minnesota holds that jurisdiction is retained only so long as the party resides within the territory of the lodge, but it seems that it is not absolute during that time, as he says the rejected party "may again apply after the expiration of six months, or to another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction. Removal from the State is the end of all claims;" and this he says has been the position of the grand lodge from its organization; holds that membership is acquired by an affirmative vote on the petition, but we presume he would admit the right of the grand lodge to enact, as Illinois has done, that signing the by-laws should be a prerequisite to membership; says anent the beginning of the Hiram Lodge trouble, that the D. G.'s at present generally used were originated with the Baltimore convention of 1843; that roll-call and open vote is the Minnesota practice on the question of suspension or expulsion, and says it in a connection that gives the impression that he favors it on the ground that after a brother has been convicted there is no longer call for secrecy, with which we do not agree because at best a trial in a lodge is liable to leave a long and disagreeable trail behind it, which we think secrecy throughout tends somewhat to curtail; is of opinion that a good deal of

mummery is indulged in relative to the opening of lodges, by which we suppose he alludes to the fancied necessity of opening and closing two or three lodges that you don't want, in order to get at the one you do want, and if so we think the term is mild enough; thinks with reference to "Cerneauism" that the question of which of the factions is right is barred out, it being simply a question of jurisdiction, and the grand lodge has the right to decide that question, as it has of any body claiming to be Masonic, but he here loses sight of the fact that bodies may claim to be Masonic that are not so, and that in deciding in favor of one or the other on the question of preoccupancy involves also a decision that one of the claimants *is* Masonic; is of opinion that the New Jersey statute of limitations which bars complaint or charges where the offense alleged is of two years' standing is right, and the more we reflect on it the more we are inclined to agree that there should be *some* limitation; and in reply to the Texas criticism of Bro. GURNEY as carrying his "prerogative" notions to undue length because he held that a grand master might suspend a master from the rights of the Fraternity, says that the constitution of Minnesota and that of several other grand lodges recognizes such power, and that he has yet to learn—in over forty years' experience—of the first instance in which its authority has been abused, and we will add—lest Bro. GURNEY'S position be misunderstood—that our deceased jurist most religiously believed that no master should be deprived of any right as a Mason until his culpability had been judicially determined after the method laid down by the law which recognizes the right of the grand master to suspend from such rights, whatever might be the necessity for suspending him from office pending such inquiry.

MISSISSIPPI, 1889.

Here we have an innovation, if not in the body of Masonry in the body of the proceedings. Portraits of the retiring and incoming grand masters set into the body of the text, after the manner of illustrations in the unillustrated newspapers. We presume they do their originals scant justice, but we are grateful for anything that gives us an idea what manner of men they are whom we learn to know so well by their work, and there is enough in these *fac simila* to indicate that they are up to Bro. BARKLEY'S pattern—perfect youth.

The grand lodge met at Meridian, February 14, St. Valentine's Day; perhaps the traditional influence of the season had something to do with the happy time they had, for considering the dynamite with which at least one question—the saloon question—was charged, they seemed to get through without the mighty wrestlings which sometimes occur when our Mississippi brethren turn themselves loose on questions of law.

Among the ten past grand masters present was FREDERIC SPEED, now the representative of Illinois.

The excellent style of the grand master (M. M. EVANS) is shown by the following, from among the opening sentences of his address :

Another year of its history has been written ; and I trust that when Time, with its ripening influences, shall reveal its annals in their true bearing upon us and our fellow-men, we shall have demonstrated the right of Freemasonry to hold the proud position which it occupies in our hearts. That we have sometimes erred is to be expected, for that is human, and permits the exercise of that "charity which is the bond of peace and the perfection of every virtue," and which prompts the trust that whatever errors have been committed, have found their inspiration in the head rather than in the heart, and that the good which has been accomplished will be treasured up among the jewels of Time and the errors forgotten in the rubbish of the past.

He announced the death of two past grand officers, Past Grand Chaplain W. E. PORTER, and Past Grand Master JOSEPH WARREN SPEIGHT who at the time of his death had been long a resident of Texas. To these must be added the name of Past Grand Master RICHARD P. BOWEN who died after the close of the grand lodge and just as the proceedings were going to press. The grand master also alluded to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

He reports fifteen decisions, one of which he had published to the Craft by a circular letter, to the effect that the word "may" in the section of the law which provides that lodges "may not hereafter initiate or admit to membership saloon-keepers," etc., means *shall* not initiate them.

Of the other decisions we reproduce a part :

4th. Who are regarded by the law as saloon-keepers ?

Answer. All persons who retail intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

7th. In the trial defendant admits that he committed a certain act but protests that it was not a Masonic offense. The master rules it to be a plea of "guilty," and declines to take a vote on that question. Was this right ?

Answer. It was not. The question of guilt should have been balloted on.

9th. A member of a lodge was indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement. On trial, the judge ruled on a technicality that he could not be tried for embezzlement, but for a misdemeanor only. In a trial by the lodge for the same act, should it conform to the ruling of the court of law ?

Answer. Not necessarily. It should proceed as if no trial had been had by the court.

12th. A brother threatens to break up the lodge if a certain sentence is executed against him and sue the W. M. for reading certain defamatory letters in a lodge trial against him. Is this a Masonic offense ?

Answer. If a brother said that he intended to break up the lodge, meaning to imply that he purposed laying plans for the accomplishment of that end for the gratification of a spirit of revenge, it was a Masonic offense. But if he said (which I had reason to believe was the case) that he intended to do certain things (appeal), of a legitimate character in themselves, which would result in the dissolution of the lodge, or cause its charter to be arrested, I do not think it was. Threatening to sue the master for his official action in a lodge trial is a Masonic offense.

The committee on jurisprudence reported a more definite answer to the ques-

tion—"Who is a saloon-keeper?"—viz.: "One who owns or sells, or sells for himself or another, intoxicating liquors sold by the drink, by virtue of a license or authority of law, whether in connection with other business or not." This was agreed to after the words "by virtue of a license or authority of law" had been stricken out.

From the decisions reported by the law committee we copy the following:

Q. 4. The lodge at a regular meeting desires to have a special meeting to confer degrees; should it close at the regular meeting and then open at time of special meeting, or "call off" till special meeting?

A. Either will do. The former is preferable when the special meeting is two or three weeks off.

Q. 13. How frequently must drunkenness occur to be "habitual drunkenness?"

A. He who usually gets drunk when exposed to temptation—that is, when he is where there is plenty of liquor which he can conveniently get, is guilty of "habitual drunkenness," whether this be once a week, once a month, or more or less frequently.

Q. 14. Who is a "saloon-keeper?"

A. One who owns, sells for himself or another, intoxicating liquors sold by the drink, by virtue of a license or authority of law, whether in connection with other business or not.

Q. 15. A owns general store with saloon attached; B has entire charge but has no interest except his salary. Is he eligible to the degrees of Masonry?

A. He is not.

Q. 16. A was engaged in the liquor business at the time the saloon statute was adopted. Is he to be held amenable to that law until his existing license expires?

A. We think not. The lodge should be just. The grand lodge thought it would be unjust to interfere till expiration of the existing license.

Q. 17. Charges under said law have been preferred before existing license expires, what should be done now?

A. The charges should be dismissed; but if the lodge presses them, an appeal to the grand lodge will doubtless set matters right.

Q. 18. What course should be pursued with a brother saloon-keeper who had taken the first and second degrees before the saloon statute was enacted, and who desires the third degree?

A. Give him the degree. He is eligible under the law; provided he has not renewed his license since the law was adopted.

Q. 19. Is a saloon-keeper entitled to a dimit if he applies before his present license expires?

A. He is.

Q. 20. After a saloon-keeper dimit, is he still amenable to the law if he continues in the business after renewing his license?

A. He is.

Q. 21. Does the statute against saloon-keepers include all dealers in the liquor traffic, wholesale and retail?

A. It does not. Penal statutes are to be strictly construed. This statute is aimed at what is supposed to be the worst form of the traffic—licensed retail dealers by the drink. At all events, it covers no other class.

Q. 22. A member of a lodge of Alabama, in good standing wishes to visit a lodge in Mississippi. Must he be asked if he is a saloon-keeper?

A. Certainly not; neither should he be asked if he is a gambler or murderer, or a violator of any other of our Masonic laws. It is enough for us to know that he is an affiliated brother, in good standing with his lodge, obeying the Masonic law of his own jurisdiction.

Q. 23. Is it mandatory on subordinate lodges to discipline members who persist in the saloon business by renewing their license?

A. It is. The saloon law is to be enforced just as any other law—neither more leniently nor more harshly.

Q. 27. "A" holds a dimit from Lodge No. 1, and resides in jurisdiction of No. 2, and was debarred from membership therein by the objection of "B," who has now left the State, but before doing so exacted a promise of "C," who is a member of Lodge No. 2, to still keep "A" from affiliating by objecting, though "C" has no objection to the affiliation of "A" except his promise to "B." Should such objection be regarded?

A. No.

Q. 30. What is the standing of members of lodges whose charters are in arrest by the Grand Master?

A. They are in good standing, unaffected as individual Masons by the arrest of their charters.

No. 14 was, as we have seen, amended, and in the same line of thought the word "licensed" was stricken out of No. 21.

We have referred to the circular letter of the grand master defining the section of the law relative to the initiation of saloon-keepers to be prohibitory. Word came to the grand master that two lodges, Mississippi, No. 56, and Bolivar, No. 210, had determined, by resolution, to disregard the law, and that a third, Thomas Gaddis Lodge, No. 379, had quietly ignored it by initiating and passing two saloon-keepers, he arrested the charters of the three. Subsequent investigation showing that Bolivar Lodge had simply recorded its disapproval of the law and did not refuse to obey it, the arrest of its charter was revoked.

The matter went to a special committee (Past Grand Master BARKLEY, chairman) who reported in approval of the arrest of the charter of No. 56; sustained the grand master in arresting the charter of No. 379 on the facts as presented to him, but found that he had been misinformed as to the status of affairs, the master never having received the defining circular of the grand master, and believing that the ends of discipline had already been accomplished, recommended the restoration of the charter. The committee recommended the following in place of the statute enacted the year before: "SECTION —. That subordinate lodges shall not initiate, pass or raise any candidate or admit to membership any non-affiliated Mason, engaged, as principal or employe, as a saloon-keeper."

This report seems to have been generally regarded as a satisfactory compromise of conflicting opinions, and was adopted on a call of lodges by a vote of 681 to 95.

Whereupon the following action was had and—all is well that ends well:

Past Grand Master Barkley offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Mississippi Lodge, No. 56, whose charter was arrested by the Most Worshipful Grand Master for sufficient cause, has given assurance that it is ready and will in future render due and prompt obedience to the Edicts of the Grand Master, and Statutes of the Grand Lodge; therefore

Resolved, That the charter of the same be, and hereby is, restored.

Bro. John A. Limerick, W. M. of said lodge, arose and thanked the grand lodge for restoration of its charter, and for himself and the members of his lodge asked the forgiveness of all to whom or about whom they may have written or said anything calculated to wound the feelings in the least.

The report of the grand secretary marking the end of his twentieth year of service naturally took a retrospective turn in part, though the present was by no means neglected. Of the seventeen who had presided in the grand east during that time all but one are still living, and all but two still affiliated with Mississippi lodges. He again called attention to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Natchez, which has so long been a beneficiary of the grand lodge, and stated that in the aggregate that body had appropriated to this noble charity \$5,500, and that other contributions passing through his hands in response to special appeals to the Craft had amounted to \$4,500, making in all \$10,000.

The following item shows another step in the evolution (or revolution) of the grand representative business:

Our attentive representative at the grand lodge of Michigan, Bro. Frederick Labram, from whom we have heard annually, has tendered his resignation because his grand lodge requires all grand representatives to attend the annual sessions, which, in his case, is quite impracticable.

In conclusion Bro. POWER drops into poetry, but we have not space for it.

The fine report of the committee on necrology (Past Grand Master SAVARY, chairman) was supplemented by a beautiful and brilliant volunteer tribute from Past Grand Master SPEED to the memory of Bro. ROB MORRIS, Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS and Bro. JOSEPH WARREN SPEIGHT. Bro. SPEED also delivered an elegant oration, profound and carefully considered, at the laying of the foundation stone of the new city hall which occurred on the morning of the second day of the session. But the gem of all his utterances was the brief speech addressed to the incoming grand master upon his installation, coming as those unpremeditated things do, fresh from the heart, and having a value which no labored oration can have, because it lifted the veil and disclosed what Masonic fellowship can be in its best estate in spite of all the influences which tend to divide men in the world without. We make no apology for giving it the necessary space:

MY DEAR BROTHER PAXTON: No form of words which ritualists could devise, no ceremony which does not proceed from the simple promptings of a heart full, very full, with the emotions which this happy moment inspires, could satisfy the demands of the occasion. For twenty years you and I have made an annual pilgrimage to our Masonic Jerusalem, the grand lodge; we have occupied the same room, shared in the same duties, hopes, aspirations, griefs and disappointments; we have unburdened to each other the inmost thoughts of our hearts; our friends have been mutual—enemies, fortunately, we have had none. While we have not always agreed upon the great questions which have been considered in grand lodge, we have never forgotten to respect each other's

opinions, and there has never been one cross word between us. As citizens we have often been on opposing sides in politics and in matters of public interest, and that, too, in times which "tried men's souls," and yet we never for one moment doubted each other. We have been united in many movements for the public good, and have stood together against wrong and oppression, against public opinion and dominant factions, sometimes winning and sometimes losing, and yet, through it all, we have been steadfast friends between whom nothing has come to mar or break that friendship. During all these years as close neighbors we have had many common joys and common sorrows. We have rejoiced together upon festive occasions, and alas! we have stood with each other beside many open graves. We have lived long enough to see the Masonic bodies to which we belong almost completely change their membership. Of those who went with us from Vicksburg to the Grand Lodge at Holly Springs, Henry, Fairchild, French and Springer have taken the last sublime degree, and to-day you and I alone, of all the "Vicksburg crowd" of twenty years ago, are here. Knowing you as I do, it seems to me but a natural thing that you should reach the Grand East. There is about to be laid upon your shoulders a heavy burden; the gavel of the grand master is not only the symbol of power, but it is also a yoke which brings with it a load of perplexities and anxieties, but I have no misgiving but that you will be able to discharge the duties of the exalted station with honor to yourself and pleasure to the Fraternity.

The grand lodge adopted the plan so long in vogue in Illinois of continuing business pending the counting of the ballots for grand officers; granted four charters, restored four, and granted one dispensation; supplemented an appropriation of fifty dollars in aid of a brother's widow by a gift of seventy-eight dollars secured by the truly Masonic method of passing the hat; received the newly accredited grand representatives with the grand honors; and selected Greenville as the next place of meeting.

WILLIAM G. PAXTON, of Vicksburg, was elected grand master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. SPEED, goes to the head of the committee on jurisprudence, and Bro. BARKLEY is continued as "correspondence reporter."

The report on correspondence (pp. 71) is again by Past Grand Master A. H. BARKLEY, and we know of no paper where more of interest is contained in so small a space. Illinois is included in his review. He speaks of the abundant labors of love of Grand Master SMITH; characterizes Bro. LORIMER's oration as chaste and instructive; and highly compliments Bro. MUNN upon the celerity of his work. He gives our report most kindly mention and explains that the disappearance from the Mississippi list of the name of Bro. J. M. BOON, our former representative, was due to his having removed from the jurisdiction. He takes exception to our calling the Mississippi executive "double-barreled," an expression we were prompted to use by our impression of the relations of the grand master and the committee on law. We understood, erroneously, it seems, that questions were propounded directly to the committee by the Craftsmen, without passing through the hands of the grand master, and that opinions were given by the committee through the same channels, but he says:

We utterly fail, however, to see the appropriateness of the term. We everywhere and under all circumstances recognize the grand master as the supreme head, and hold that there is no appeal from his decisions—that his decision, whether right or wrong, is law, and that there is no power to prevent its operation to the fullest extent until it shall have been set aside by action of the grand

lodge. The rulings of the grand master are reported by him to the grand lodge, and referred to the committee on jurisprudence for a report thereon. Should these decisions be found to be in accordance with the constitution and statutes, the committee so report; but should they be found at variance with the law, the fact is stated and the committee report non-concurrence. This committee has no executive authority; it has no power by which to enforce any of its opinions. The power to make binding any ruling or opinion as to what is law belongs exclusively to the grand master. If he sees fit to refer any question to the law committee for advice, he has a right so to do, but this advice never can be made operative unless so made by the edict of the grand master or the action of the grand lodge. So it will be seen that we have but one executive, and that is the grand master. The decisions of the Grand Master of Illinois are referred to the law committee, and this committee sit in judgment on them and report to the grand lodge.

Of our remarks anent the effect of reversing the decision of a lodge by the grand lodge, he says:

We were of the opinion that we had made ourselves understood in a former report, but it seems that in this we failed, and therefore shall try again. We can understand how a grand lodge may reverse the decision of a lodge suspending or expelling a member, and remand the case for a new hearing, when errors have been discovered in the proceedings had in the lodge below. We can understand how the grand lodge may reverse such an act and restore the member to "the rights and privileges of Masonry," but under the Constitution of Mississippi restoration "to full membership in the lodge" cannot be done by the grand lodge "without the consent of the lodge" which passed the act of suspension or expulsion. The principle involved in this question is one which has long been settled by the grand lodge of Mississippi. It was ably discussed for a number of years, both in the grand lodge and by Committees on Correspondence, and was finally settled in 1875 by our grand lodge, and we believe correctly. The clause in our constitution which enumerates the principle has been put to the test more severely than any other portion of it, and yet it has stood the test and we only take the time now to refer our good brother to what we said bearing on this subject in our last report.

We understand, of course, that it is settled that a certain thing cannot be done under the Mississippi constitution, but how the constitution ever got into such a shape is what puzzles those of us who believe that there is nothing in the general principles of jurisprudence and nothing in the language of the law of Masonry that recognizes the grand lodge as an appellate body, which authorizes or justifies a constitutional provision preventing that body from doing full justice on an appeal. Perhaps we shall have better luck if we put the question in a little different form, and instead of using the word restore, which seems to be a stumbling block, ask him if he don't think the grand lodge ought to have power when a lodge has unlawfully declared a brother expelled, to say that the brother has never been put out? It is not a question of power to restore a brother who has been expelled, but of power to remove disabilities imposed by an unsuccessful because unlawful attempt to expel him.

MISSOURI, 1888.

The grand lodge met at St. Louis, October 9. The ambassador from Illinois, Bro. MARTIN COLLINS, was at his post.

The grand master (WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS) says Masonry has shared in the general prosperity of the State; that while it is true that from here and there come words of discouragement, and, occasionally, even discordant murmurs may be mingled with the general rejoicings, the Craft on the whole has never been in a better condition.

The death of only one past grand officer is announced, that of Past Grand Orator W. C. FOREMAN. It was our melancholy privilege to say the last words of Masonry over the grave of Bro. FOREMAN where he now sleeps on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi, near the neighboring city of Hannibal; and the large and tearful crowd of both sexes, all ages and conditions, gathered there on that beautiful June Sabbath to do honor to his memory, attested the estimation in which he was held in the city of his home.

Before the grand lodge concluded its labors intelligence was received of the death of Past Grand Master JOHN W. LUKE, and resolutions of condolence with his family were adopted.

The grand master reported but one decision. This we copy in connection with the comments of the committee on jurisprudence:

"Where the pleadings in a civil suit, to which a Mason is a party, and in which he has the right as well as the opportunity to appear, present the sole issue as to his guilt or innocence of a crime, the judgment or decree therein is competent evidence in a Masonic trial for the same offense."

This decision is correct. Under the circumstances in the case, there can be no doubt but that the record of the proceedings of a civil court is properly received as evidence in a Masonic trial. The weight to which it is entitled is to be determined by the members of the lodge trying the brother. Under some circumstances the record of the civil court, even when admissible in evidence, may be very light testimony of defendant's guilt, under other circumstances such evidence may be convincing.

We do not say that the record of a civil court in a case wherein a Mason is a party to the suit is, under all circumstances, proper evidence to be received against him on a Masonic trial. But under the circumstances mentioned by the grand master, such record is proper evidence.

The grand lodge had already, in a former year, decided that the record in a *criminal* proceeding against the defendant for the same offense with which he stands charged before the lodge, might be read in evidence. He announces the "Saloon Question" as definitely settled. Of the deliverance of the grand lodge that the lodges should be permitted to exercise a reasonable discretion in the enforcement of discipline, but that they would be held responsible for the manner in which the duty was performed, he says:

The discretion confided is a *reasonable* one, and extends to the time and manner of proceeding against offenders, in view of the circumstances surrounding the case, the character of the offense, etc. It cannot be so extended as to make the lodges practically independent of the grand lodge and of its superintending control. With these principles in view, and realizing that the law is binding upon the grand master, as well as upon every Mason in the State, I have endeavored to deal with this question, wherever it has arisen, in a spirit of fairness to all concerned, and with due consideration for the feelings of those interested, at the same time endeavoring to uphold, with a firm hand, the dignity of the grand lodge. I have been met with kindness and courtesy by the officers

and members of the lodges where the matter was of practical importance. I have advised and consulted with them. They, too, recognized their obligation to obey the law as declared by the Supreme Masonic authority. Those engaged in "saloon keeping," where they desired to do so were permitted to dimit, when application therefor was made before charges were preferred. In some instances they quit the business. Where they have done neither, the lodges to which they belonged have carried into effect the law upon the subject by instituting proceedings against them. The result is, that no member of any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri is now engaged in the business of "saloon keeping."

The report of the St. Louis Board of Relief shows disbursements to eight cases from Illinois amounting to \$263.30. Seventy unworthy cases were reported to and published in official warning circulars of the "General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada."

Grand Master BLACKMAR and Grand Secretary PARVIN, of Iowa, visited the grand lodge and were warmly received.

The grand lodge granted ten charters and continued the dispensations of five more for another year; suspended the resolution passed in 1854 requiring lodges in cities to contribute five dollars from each initiation fee to the treasury of such boards, not to become operative again until the funds of the various boards are reduced to one thousand dollars; witnessed the exemplification of the work by the grand lecturer, and sent the question of Masonic comity or inter-state jurisdiction, raised for consideration by the grand master of Iowa, to a committee to report next year.

Past Grand Master NOAH M. GIVAN, president of the board of directors of the "Masonic Home of Missouri," reported that the directory had finally agreed to locate the home in or near the city of St. Louis, and recommended that the grand lodge make "the usual appropriation of \$5,000 for its benefit, and an additional appropriation of \$500 towards paying clerk hire, etc." Of the "Charity Day Fund," he says:

At the last report the amount of the proceeds of Charity Day was given at \$32,000. It was still in the hands of the Triennial Committee, a portion of it drawing interest the business of the Committee not having been fully settled, the exact amount to be turned over could not then be given. Since then the Committee has paid to our Treasurer, Bro. F. J. Tygard, for the Masonic Home of Missouri, the munificent sum of \$35,000, as the proceeds of Charity Day of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templars, held in St. Louis, in September, 1886. This is the grandest work ever accomplished by the Knights Templars, in one day, in all the history of that noble Order of Christian Knighthood. The Board of Directors have, to perpetuate the remembrance of the glory of that day, created the sum thus realized as a permanent endowment fund, to be known as the "Knights Templars' Triennial Endowment Fund of the Masonic Home of Missouri." The amount has been invested in County and Township Bonds, bearing interest, the interest to be used in keeping up the Home, the principal to be permanently kept at interest as a part of the permanent endowment of the Home.

Says the record:

Each separate subject was considered and adopted unanimously, and the report was then adopted as a whole. Following this action, the members of the grand lodge indulged in a very pleasant and profitable exercise of a "Love Feast," giving the most earnest and unqualified endorsement to the action of the board, and of the grand lodge in determining the question, and mak-

ing final the matter of the "Home" and its location. Many of the brethren delivered telling addresses in behalf of the great enterprise now formally inaugurated under such encouraging auspices. This is regarded as the "jubilee year" of the Grand Lodge of Missouri Masonry.

We remember an account of just such a love feast when the Grand Lodge of Kentucky determined to build a Home under grand lodge auspices and appropriated all its surplus funds therefor; and we remember that it was the prelude to difficulties and dissensions which shook the foundations of the grand lodge itself when the ordinary income of that body became insufficient to meet the demands of the Home, and enforced taxation (which does not take into account the relative ability of individuals to pay and is therefore opposed to the fundamental idea of Masonic charity) was resorted to with such disastrous results that Grand Master PETTIT was constrained to recommend constitutional restriction of the grand lodge in that direction, "that in future the Craft may avoid the rock that came well-nigh dividing, if not stranding it forever."

We do not want to become the prophet of evil, and we sincerely hope that our Missouri neighbors may escape the troubles which befel their Kentucky brethren, but we cannot refrain from warning the Craftsmen of Illinois that safety and harmony in the future can only be assured by heeding the lessons of experience, and these, thus far, have been what we might expect to follow a departure from the principle in which our fraternal charitable engagements are grounded, and which make each individual brother the judge of the extent to which he can contribute to the wants of the distressed without injury to himself or family.

The halcyon and vociferous methods of the love feast are not always the best. They are too often used in behalf of measures of questionable expediency, to override principle, or to sweep away the rights of the minority, to make it desirable or safe to invoke them in a Masonic deliberative body. They appeal to the emotions, the prejudices and the passions, not to the judgment of men. This was never more strongly illustrated than in another example in the proceedings before us.

In the report of the committee on appeals, presented also by Past Grand Master GIVAN, we find two cases of appeal from sentence of expulsion wherein the alleged offense was a disbelief in the inspiration of the Bible. It is true that in the first case—J. G. LOBAUGH *vs.* Montrose Lodge, No. 408—"Non-belief in the existence of Deity" was also alleged, and on it he was convicted by the lodge, but as the report vouches for the following statement being in the language of the accused, viz.: "I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things and made unchangeable laws to govern the same," it is evident, if language has any meaning, that there was no foundation whatever for the charge of atheism. In the other case—W. H. STERN *vs.* Everett Lodge, No. 219—the only offense alleged is "Disbelief in the Bible as the Word of God."

Touching the personal character of the accused the report says of Bro. LOBAUGH: "From all that we know he may be as good and upright a citizen as any in the lodge;" and of Bro. STERN: "The writer of this report the more keenly regrets

the position appellant has placed himself in, because of his personal knowledge of his being a good citizen and an upright man."

Here then are two brethren who fulfill every jot and tittle of the requirements of the law of Masonry concerning God and religion—Belief in God and obedience to the moral law; who answered satisfactorily every question put to them when they entered the society, and whose lives had since been above reproach, and yet in face of the guaranty of the fundamental and unalterable law, the law that within the circumscribing line which excludes the atheist explicitly declares that it obliges Masons "only to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations they may be distinguished," and which goes on to explain that this very freedom from all tests save the one only test of belief in Deity and obedience to the moral law, is guaranteed to the express end that Masonry may become the center of union, gathering into its equal fellowship those who otherwise were kept apart by these minor differences—in face of all this the committee sustain the action of the lodges!

The committee did not, and there is no violence in the presumption that they dared not quote the law of Masonry. There is not a line, not a syllable to be found in the Charges of a Freemason by which their action would not stand condemned. Instead of the unalterable law they appeal to the ritual more or less marked with the vagaries of each succeeding generation of teachers, and of whose changeable character no better illustration could be asked than the line quoted by them at the close of the report on Bro. STERN'S case, differing, so far as we know, from the universal rendering of it outside of Missouri—they go to the ritual, tear one of its symbols away from the other two with which it is correlated, invest the symbolic teaching which Masonry draws from it (just as it draws other symbolic teaching from the square and compass and other implements of the artisan) with just the dogmatic interpretation which the law forbids to be mooted in Masonry (indifferent as it may be and is to these dogmas being held by Masons as individuals so long as they do not attempt to force them upon their brethren), and then hold them up as the fundamental teachings of the Institution!

It is not until by such perversion as this and by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the members such as characterize this report, the while that the real law is kept carefully out of sight, that the grand lodge ceases to be a deliberative body and makes it possible for the grand secretary to say as in recording final action on the report affirming expulsion, that it "was adopted by a rising vote with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm."

The report on correspondence (pp. 183) is as usual by Bro. JOHN D. VINCH, and written in his usual vigorous style.

Illinois receives extended notice, partly complimentary, partly not. He echoes the remark of Grand Master DARRAH that 'There was but one Bro. GURNEY,' and

adds: "His loss is to the Masonic world, Missouri mourns him as her own son." He quotes from Bro. DARRAH'S address, on the subjects of "Mixed Funerals," "Electioneering for Office," the use of court records in Masonic trials (which he says is in accord with the Missouri rule adopted in 1877), and commending his view that it is impolitic to charter lodges to work in any other than the English language, says:

One of my official sins, when grand master in this jurisdiction, calling for deep repentance, was the granting a dispensation to parties to form a lodge to work in an "unknown tongue." The lodge is dead now and I am forgiven. Missouri will never do so again.

Bro. HOOPER'S oration is highly complimented both in terms and by transferring striking extracts to his report. Under the heading, "Atheism versus Masonry," he devotes something over three pages to the case of Bro. CRUM of Vienna Lodge.

We have gone very carefully through what our brother has to say, notwithstanding the discouraging perversion of his caption, and without finding, we grieve to say, any departure from the letter or spirit which that perversion foreshadows; and while we should be glad to discuss the real questions involved in this case—as we trust we have already shown in this report—we do not care to enter upon a discussion for the mere purpose of repelling attacks in the form of inuendo, when to do this we should have to dignify by denial the assumption that there is any division of opinion among Illinois Craftsmen as to the relations of atheism to Masonry.

MONTANA, 1888.

This elegant pamphlet which bears the imprint of the "Herald" press, Helena, presents as a frontispiece a fine portrait of the retiring grand master (J. W. HATHAWAY) whose face well maintains the traditional reputation for good looks of Montana's royal line.

The grand lodge held a special communication at Dillon, July 27, when the grand master laid the corner-stone of a Masonic temple. The subsequent proceedings included the freedom of the city for the grand lodge, and a banquet whose amplitude both of form and substance is attested by the fact that the grand secretary—confessing that he was something more than an eye-witness—puts up the "gods" for whom he says the feast was fit, with a capital G.

The annual communication was held at Missoula, October 3. Our representative, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, was present and on duty in the south-east.

The grand master (J. W. HATHAWAY) being unable to be present on account of matters connected with his civil office, his address was read by the acting grand master, Deputy Grand Master ARTHUR C. LOGAN. It is a straightforward business paper, excellent in style and matter.

The grand master announces the death of but one member of the grand lodge, Grand Tyler DANIEL JEWETT, but we find also memorial tablets to Past Masters JOHN W. GRANNIS and ROBERT C. KNON.

We quote his decisions :

I decided that a man employed upon a railroad without permanent residence might apply for the degrees to any lodge upon his route, and that the lodge so selected would have jurisdiction, and having so acquired it, such jurisdiction would continue until all the degrees were conferred by it or waived in favor of some other lodge upon said route. The Worshipful Master of Silver Star Lodge No. 17, submitted to me the question whether a brother can affiliate having no dimit. It seems that the brother referred to had been a member in Scotland, and before he could procure his dimit the lodge had ceased to exist. I held, under Section 2, Article VI. of our by-laws pertaining to lodges, that he could not, but if he wished to affiliate he must procure a certificate from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which would enable him to comply with our by-laws. The acting Secretary of West Gate Lodge No. 27 asks if the secretary can resign, and would it be regular for the lodge to accept his resignation. I held that he could not. The Worshipful Master of Deer Lodge No. 14 submitted to me the question whether the members of a lodge have the right by resolution to appoint a committee to make alterations and repairs upon their lodge buildings. I held that they have, and that the committees which the Worshipful Master is authorized to appoint, referred to in Section 3, Article VI., are standing committees and those provided in the by-laws only. Other than such Finance, Appeals and Grievances, and Character committees, required in the purely business transactions of the lodge, may be selected by the lodge or appointed by the master, as the lodge may direct by motion or resolution to that effect. The Worshipful Master of Ruby Lodge, U. D., comes to me for advice upon the following question: "Is there any course the master can pursue to save the life of a lodge when a member shows his intention of stopping every applicant?" I held that a brother so offending was subject to Masonic discipline, and charges should be preferred against him for unmasonic conduct. Not, however, in a lodge under dispensation—for such a lodge has no authority to try a brother—but in the nearest chartered lodge.

The decisions were all approved, but in the matter out of which the first one grew the jurisprudence committee, the grand lodge concurring, say that the engineer referred to was clearly a resident of Butte, his family having resided there for a year, and that Dillon Lodge, which received his petition upon the representation—made under the grand master's eye and ruling—that he was a resident of Springhill, within its jurisdiction, should pay over the fees to Dillon Lodge if the latter saw fit to demand them.

The case of the Scotch brother without a dimit would be here settled without delay if the facts were *established* as stated by the grand master, the Illinois law providing that the "petition shall be accompanied by a dimit or other satisfactory evidence that the petitioner has lawfully withdrawn from the lodge of which he was last a member; or if such membership has been lost in any other manner, he must submit proof of his standing in the Fraternity."

We presume the decision relative to the appointment of committees rests on local regulation. In Illinois the master has *power* to appoint *all* committees.

The grand secretary, reporting relative to the revised edition of their laws which he was authorized to have printed, says :

This matter received my first attention on the adjournment of the grand lodge. Within two weeks the revision was all in the printer's hand under contract to have 1,000 copies printed and delivered within thirty days. It was three months and a half before the job was completed, and after finding what an original, ingenious and accomplished liar I had to deal with, my only wonder is that I got them so soon.

He also reported from the committee appointed to purchase and present a jewel to the junior past grand master, SAMUEL WOOD, that the duty had been performed and the jewel presented in Helena Lodge. He says :

Past Grand Master McConnell, of Tennessee, our honored Chief Justice, was present and made the occasion memorable by some timely suggestions, as to the happy effects of such interchanges of pledges and tokens of esteem. Masonry has always held its rulers in high honor, and they have proved themselves deserving of confidence, and rendered the most valuable services without hope of other fee or reward than the esteem of their brethren, and the glory and prosperity of the craft.

Masters under certain conditions have a dual character in Montana :

The question arising in the preparation of the voting list, whether a present Worshipful Master, representing his lodge, was also entitled to a vote as past master, under Section 1, Act IV., of by-laws for the government of the grand lodge, the grand master held that he was ; that the personal and representative capacities were each distinctly recognized, and the rights attached to each were to be respected.

One new lodge was chartered, and another continued under dispensation ; and adopted a regulation, as we have elsewhere noted, for the consolidation of lodges when both lodges vote to do so with not exceeding six votes in the negative in either.

The grand orator (CHARLES H. GOULD) delivered an oration on "Masonry the Pioneer of Civilization," which is exceedingly interesting when he gets out of the region of ancient fable and strikes the relation of Masonry to society. Of its part in the early days of Montana, he says :

A country officered by road agents and directed by foot-pads organized for crime would be a spectacle for Gods and men ; such would approximate the then state of things in some portions of Montana now happily basking in the sunshine of peace. "How good and how pleasant" it must have been at such a time to hail the token recognized as well in the midnight darkness as in the glare of the noonday sun. How "like the precious ointment upon the head" to meet a brother to whom the weary soul could unburden itself, whose sympathetic ear would be open to the cry of distress ; whose strong arm would be ready to defend, and the counsel of whose lips was wisdom. A sign : a token ; and a few Masons gathered together. No matter from whence they came their sign language was the same. No matter where they met ; it might be in the rude cabin of some brother whose remote habitation gave a promise of secrecy ; or in the twilight hush of some moss carpeted canyon, whose rocky and precipitous sides presented a barrier against eavesdroppers. Or on some mountain's side, where nature's grandeur inspired their hearts with renewed zeal, and where the solemn pines stood guard against the approach of cowans, each heart stirred with a sincere desire to promote the public weal. How these gatherings formed the nucleus of a society that proved to be the shield of virtue and the Nemesis of crime, let the future historian relate, it is not in my province to speak of it ; mine only to say that Masonry took no part in the history of this or any other country, for which she need blush.

We are convinced that this is not overdrawn. Years ago a former United States judge in Montana (Judge WARREN) told us—and we have often used the fact in public Masonic addresses—that during his service there, when lawlessness ran riot and every man distrusted his neighbor, only the existence of Masonry furnished that nucleus of mutual confidence which made a union of the law-abiding people against the dangerous classes possible. As an index of the value placed on Masonic fellowship in that country we note the fact that the grand orator and two other brothers of Yellowstone Lodge traveled 1020 miles to attend grand lodge; and the representative of Glendive Lodge 1176!

The jurisprudence committee had before them the question of the right of a member to exclude a visitor by summary objection, and reached conclusions in harmony with the prevailing opinion that the "right of visit" is subject to that limitation. It seems to us unnecessary and in every way to be deprecated that the committee should have thought it necessary to appeal to the laws of Templarism and Scotch Riteism to sustain their position. In the matter of a proposition to require an additional declaration of candidates for the degrees the committee wisely concluded that the grand lodge might take a year's time to think over it before acting.

ARTHUR C. LOGAN was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES re-elected grand secretary, both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (pp. 96) is another of those charming productions that have given Grand Secretary HEDGES such wide fame as a reviewer. Illinois is very thoroughly reviewed. At the outset he says:

The volume of Illinois proceedings for 1887 is adorned with a striking picture of the lamented Gurney and the volume is further enriched by several eulogies of warm and distinguished personal friends. And though we differed from some of his Masonic positions no one more cordially bears witness to his great abilities, zeal and eminent services to Masonry than we do.

The next sentence refers to the address of Grand Master DARRAH, and it seems to us a singular coincidence that scarce three hours ago, while engaged on this notice, we received a telegram from District Deputy Grand Master OWEN SCOTT announcing that, alas! Bro. DARRAH has gone over to the majority. After noticing the grand master's report of the general condition of the Craft, he says:

The emphatic condemnation of mixed funerals has our hearty concurrence. The Gr. Master was outspoken on a great many subjects and if his words are heeded the craft would be greatly benefited by his plain brave words. Electioneering for office came in for a sturdy rebuke.

Noticing the reported appointment and reception of Bro. A. B. ASHLEY as the representative of Montana, he says he made a creditable response, evidently with little information on his theme, which he can account for from the fact that he has his name wrong and had misseen their proceedings, the name of Bro. A. B. WICKER standing on their list, and he hardly knows how the error could have occurred. The explanation probably is that Bro. ASHLEY succeeded Bro. WICKER at a late date. Continuing his notice of Bro. DARRAH's address he thus refers to two cases of interest:

In exercising his powers of discipline under a general discretionary power to act, the Gr. Master assumed to revoke some charters. This power was denied by the able Jurisprudence Committee which held that only the grand lodge had power to revoke a charter under their constitution. This view of the committee is unquestionably correct, for only the same power that makes the grant can annul it. The Gr. Master can only suspend till the Gr. Lodge is able to act on the case.

Another case of a member of Vienna lodge interested us much from its similarity to one that arose in Montana, touching a published disbelief in the God of the Bible. In this case [Montana] two of the committee disagreed with the Gr. Master and recommended a dismissal of the charges and the grand lodge approved.

Among other matters noted are the following :

Gr. Secretary Munn reports the distribution of over 2,500 volumes of annual proceedings. If they are generally read, an immense amount of Masonic light will be dispensed. According to a pending amendment only two copies will be sent to other grand lodges. Some of these are not satisfied with three and there will be a general howl at any reduction from that point. True, it costs something to print and distribute these annual volumes, but can any one tell how else light can be dispensed and intelligence of craftsmen promoted. The Sons of Light are ever crying for more light and it is no time to give them less.

The oration of Bro. W. S. Hooper is of more than ordinary excellence. It shows wide reading and careful study, and seeks to convey useful instruction.

The committee on lodges U. D. presented an excellent circular of instruction and code of by-laws for such organizations, that ought to be supplied to every young lodge in the country. They are brief but to the point and cover all essential matters.

An invitation was extended to grand lodge during the session and accepted, to pay a visit to the Masonic Home recently established. We hoped, but have looked in vain, for some information of what had been done.

The reason for this lack of information is that the Home is not under grand lodge auspices or supervision, but is the enterprise of large hearted brethren who believe in the voluntary support of such institutions as being in accord with the fundamental principles of Masonic charity. Hence while they put full information as to the progress and needs of the Home into the hands of the members of the grand lodge, they do not report to that body.

Bro. BROWNING's report on correspondence is complimented as being of the best quality, and acknowledging the generous and favorable notice received by Montana, he says that as a representative of our imperial Prairie State, he is proud of the entire record of Illinois.

Of the prohibition movement in Masonry, he says :

For the same reason that we oppose edicts of non-intercourse and all other unmasonic and unfraternal methods of redressing conceded evils, we could not approve the methods of the coercionists. Men naturally resent and resist being driven to do even what is right and best in itself. When Nelson said, as he was entering upon his greatest conflict "England expects every man to do his duty," it had a greater and better effect than if he had said "the first man to flinch shall have the top of his head blown off." There is a certain style of approach and address that is due to every independent and responsible person that ought to be observed as a matter of duty as well as courtesy. A resolution to the effect that it has come to be regarded by the progressive moral sentiment of the age that dram-selling is disreputable and inconsistent with the character and profession of Masonry, and that it is expected that every good Mason so engaged will, as soon as possible, quit the business, would be much the best way to begin, and in our judgment accomplish the most good.

Nobody has hit more aptly than he does in the following the oracle of the Pennsylvania correspondence bureau, Bro. VAUX :

Bro. Vaux is as peculiar in his way as his grand lodge is in its work and ways of doing business. He is something of a wag, more of a critic, and most of a Mason of the old school. He is greatly scandalized at public installation of lodge officers, which we have been accustomed to regard rather as a matter of taste, but very poor taste in our judgment. Nothing grotesque or *bizarre* ever escapes notice, and we even suspect our "venerable" Brother of occasionally being hypercritical. Though speaking for a jurisdiction that neither indulges in or allows criticism direct, Bro. Vaux has a way, in his style and manner of presentation of a subject, of rolling up his eyes and distending his cheeks, that virtually amounts to the severest kind of criticism, and when he strikes the hardest he is most polite about it. We have carefully read Bro. Vaux's conclusion in his preface. He has tried to be abstract, but he strikes right and left, and strikes hard, and those who are hit must know and feel it.

Noting that the grand representatives of Arizona are commissioned to "reside near" other grand lodges, he says that as their grand lodge (Montana) is ambulatory, Arizona's representative would have to live in a house on wheels; the Canada requirement to pay dues to the grand lodge for honorary members strikes him as peculiar, but as a healthy check on a gushing tendency; commiserating a brother grand secretary who has had the same difficulties about returns and reports that he has, he thinks that a mutual exchange of sympathies may afford a pang of relief; advises never to attempt to build a temple on sentiment and indefinite promises, but treat it as a cold business proposition and put it into the hands of the most prudent and experienced; observing that the Grand Lodge of England had sought an exchange of representatives with Florida and forwarded as usual a jewel for its representative, he wants to know if it wont prove a costly thing if this grand representative business materializes in the shape of swapping jewelry; says Bro. PARVIN has commissioned him to find for him a fine pair of elk horns, which is another revelation to us, for although we have observed a growing tendency on the part of our Iowa brother to run after strange gods we hadn't a suspicion that he was entitled to wear that kind of a breastpin; confesses that looking over the grand representative roll of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and sizing it up with the regular officers, some profane impulse suggested the old chestnut about the tail wagging the dog; regards that as a sensible conclusion, reached by the Michigan committee, that the blue lodge should have the management of funeral ceremonies or else have nothing to do with them; enters his protest against any such misconstruction and degradation of Masonry as is involved in the action of the New Jersey grand master who declared the work void where a candidate had been initiated who lacked a thumb or finger joint, and of the report of the New Mexico committee that while the loss of an eye is not such a vital defect as the loss of a limb, yet the necessity that the timber for the *moral* edifice should be complete—*i. e.* should have two eyes—says that here is a strange confusion of physical and moral qualifications that does not preserve an eye single to good sense; rather dodges the question of the right of a lodge to *instruct* its master how to vote in grand lodge—raised by the extraordinary Ohio decision—but thinks that a lodge has the clear right to *request* its master to vote as a majority shall indicate on any particular question and that he would need a very strong case to justify him in disregarding the wishes of his lodge; gives the Oregonians, who are considering the pol-

icy of holding biennial sessions, the advice that Jerrold gave to people about to marry—"Don't;" and says an occasional rehearsal of the explanations of the Masonic emblems for the benefit of the whole lodge would be very appropriate and every one would be impressed and instructed, but he has often thought it was taking a mean advantage of a hopeless victim to subject him to an hour's flow of hurdy-gurdy eloquence, when he was in no possible humor to be either amused or instructed by it, wherefore we warn him to take heed to his speech lest the ritualist who is enamored of the sound of his own voice, turn upon him and rend him.

NEBRASKA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Lincoln, June 30. Nineteen grand jurisdictions had representatives present, but Past Grand Master DEUEL, the representative of Illinois, did not materialize.

The grand master (MILTON J. HULL) announces the death of past masters GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE DEANS and MATTHEW McDOUGALL. He issued special dispensations for various purposes, among which are mentioned: to hold regular and special communications for the transaction of business in the absence of the charter, which was destroyed by fire; to permit a lodge which had lost its hall by fire to open and hold a lodge in the city hall; to remove to a new hall in the same place, and to open a regular communication of a lodge one hour earlier than the time fixed by law. The first three of these we should hold to be unnecessary unless required by local regulation, and the last we don't think any regulation could justify unless every member of the lodge within possible attending distance, could have timely notice.

He requested all brethren who held grand representative's commissions from more than one jurisdiction to unload and inform him which of them they preferred to retain, "with a view," he says, "to a more equitable division of official honors and to increase the efficiency of the service." The first reason given indicates the discovery at last of some use in the system—to furnish official honors for division where without them there are more pegs than there are holes. From the progress of the evolution towards a purely "spoils" view of these places, we venture the prediction that it will soon come to be held that resignations are in order as often as there is a change of administration.

We copy a portion of the sixteen decisions reported by him:

2. A dimit may be granted, notwithstanding the applicant has failed to sign the by-laws of the lodge, he being a charter member thereof.

4. The petition of a candidate for initiation being refused consideration by the lodge, the applicant should not be reported as rejected.

5. When the ballot is declared closed the status of the candidate is determined, and no objection to the immediate announcement of the result should be entertained.

9. A resolution to cut off all discussion of the character and standing of candidates for the honors of Masonry is not in harmony with the genius of our institution, the Master having the authority to direct and restrict debate on all questions that may arise. It is unwise. The question of the character and standing of candidates for initiation, being of supreme importance, demands the most thorough investigation; this is especially true in large cities, where the candidate is quite frequently a stranger to a majority of the lodge.

16. A brother having become a member of a lodge by affiliation, not having signed the by-laws, makes application for dimit. Can the dimit issue until the brother signs the by-laws?

Ans. Yes. The brother having been regularly elected, and having been recognized as a member by lodge and Grand Lodge, the mere failure to sign the by-laws should not invalidate his claim to membership. I am aware that this is in apparent conflict with former rulings of our Grand Lodge; but in nine cases out of ten a failure to sign the by-laws is due to negligence on part of the officers of the lodge rather than the fault of the brother.

It is the favorable vote of the lodge upon his voluntary petition for affiliation regularly presented for consideration that constitutes a brother a member of a lodge, just as a favorable ballot upon his petition for dismission severs his connection with the lodge.

The doctrine of No. 9 differs radically from the law of Illinois which makes the secret ballot the only permissible mode of expression relative to a candidate's fitness, within the lodge. The exception to the correctness of No. 16, we should say, would be in the existence of a local regulation—as in Illinois—making the signing of the by-laws one of the necessary steps in acquiring membership.

The report of the trustees of the orphan educational fund shows the total of the fund now to be \$15,547.53. The commission on the Nebraska Masonic Home made the following recommendations and they were adopted:

Your commission would recommend that there be organized a corporation to be called the Nebraska Masonic Home, the object of which should be to extend aid and comfort to poor and distressed Masons and their families or their widows and orphans. Such a corporation to have an authorized capital of \$500,000, to be divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each, but such corporation to be perfected only when Grand Lodge, the subordinate lodges and individual Masons had subscribed for 500 shares of the capital stock, or so much thereof as, in the judgment of the Commission be necessary. Each shareholder in the corporation in all its meetings to be entitled to one vote for each fully paid-up share of \$100 owned by such shareholder. Your Commission cannot here enter into full details of what might be found necessary and essential in perfecting the organization, and can indicate only in a general way the plan of organization, which would be that besides the grounds and buildings suitable for present needs, which your Commission does not doubt would be furnished by the locality in which it might be located, that in addition thereto the fund derived from subscriptions to the capital stock should be permanently invested, and its income alone used in support of the institution. In this general view your Commission would recommend the appointment of a committee of seven members to prepare a plan for an organization in the line herein indicated, to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the same, from the lodges and from Masons, to invite proposals from the different towns and cities in the state for the location of such institution, and that this grand lodge subscribe to such capital stock the sum of \$5,000, heretofore set apart to that purpose which shall be kept at interest, and when the necessary stock for organization shall have been sub-

scribed, that the stockholders be convened for the purpose of considering the different propositions for the location of the institution.

The following from a special committee was agreed to :

Your special committee appointed one year ago to report to this grand lodge the proper word to be used at the congregations of brethren, beg leave to report that, having given the matter due consideration, going back over the records for one hundred and fifty years, or the earliest records accessible, we find that the word to be used is "meetings," as applied to subordinate lodges, and "communications" for grand lodges.

Fourteen charters were granted and three dispensations continued ; the grand secretary's salary was increased to \$1,500, and Omaha was selected as the next place of meeting.

Bro. EHRLHARDT, grand orator, delivered a thoughtful oration on the four cardinal virtues of Masonry.

Membership in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

GEORGE B. FRANCE, of York, was elected grand master ; WILLIAM B. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The only report from the committee on correspondence was the following ; the regrets of the committee as expressed in the last paragraph will be generally shared both for sympathetic and selfish reasons :

Your committee on Foreign Correspondence has considered so much of our grand master's address as relates to Representatives to and from fellow grand lodges, and recommends that his action be sustained, and that hereafter the commissions of our Representatives abroad expire at the festival of St. John the Baptist, three years after the date of such commission.

Your committee congratulates the Grand Lodge of Nebraska upon its excellent relations with its fellow grand lodges, and hopes same may long continue undisturbed.

Your committee regrets that the overtaxed eyesight of its chairman has prevented him from completing a half-written review of fellow grand lodges, and that the business engagements of the other members of the committee render it impossible for them to meet the emergency thus caused.

We are in receipt of a copy of an edict issued by the grand master on the subject of "Cerneauism," by which it appears that at its last annual communication—the proceedings whereof have not yet been received—the Grand Lodge of Nebraska embarked in the business of pulling Bro. PIKE'S chestnuts out of the fire, but it is due to that body to say that—as will be seen by the initial resolution—it did attempt to make a reservation which the Iowa managers evidently had no desire to make, by saying that it refused to be committed to the recognition of any body conferring degrees over which the grand lodge had no control, as being Masonic. The following is the matter adopted :

"WHEREAS : A Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is an independent and sovereign body, recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as illustrated and taught by the rituals and secret work adopted by such grand lodge ; therefore be it

"RESOLVED: That this grand lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite degrees, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body, or to the recognition of any body conferring any degrees over which this grand lodge has no control, as being Masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"That we cordially endorse the law as recognized and promulgated by our grand master.

"1st. That two bodies claiming to be Masonic, of the same grade, cannot lawfully exist in the same State at the same time.

"2nd. That the first lawfully constituted authority established in a State thereby obtains exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and that any other body of the same grade or rite entering later within such territory is in itself unlawful."

It is the old story—vowing it would ne'er consent, it consented; the grand master issuing his edict declaring that the "only legitimate and lawfully constituted *Masonic* authority of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite within the State of Nebraska" is that presided over by Bro. PIKE. The edict exhorts and enjoins the brethren to refrain from joining the Cerneau bodies, but deals in no threats, in which the Masonic authorities of Nebraska show that they are wise in their generation and are not likely—as some other jurisdictions are—to want somebody to help them let go.

NEVADA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Virginia, June 12, without the assistance of the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master ROB'T. W. BOLLEN.

The address of the grand master (ADOLPHUS LEIGH FITZGERALD) after a somewhat speculative exordium deals quite practically with the business of the executive office.

It never rains but it pours. Scarcely had the long pending difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Utah, growing out of an invasion of jurisdiction, been settled when the grand master was called upon to report three fresh instances of invasion, and in the first of these a Utah lodge was the alleged offender; in the other two New York and Nova Scotia lodges were the reputed guilty parties. He thinks if the parties made Masons in violation of jurisdictional law were promptly cut off from recognition as Masons the evil would cease. Of tattling, or something worse, he says:

Facts that have come to my knowledge showing that much evil has resulted in this jurisdiction from brethren's telling the result of ballots for the degrees—rejected candidates sometimes knowing the result by breakfast time the morning after a ballot was had. I therefore recommend

that a resolution pass declaratory of the fact that this *is* a Masonic offense and directing masters of lodges to see that each instance of it among the members of their lodges be punished.

He had decided no questions of sufficient importance to justify reporting them. He fears, and perhaps with some show of justification, that sociability among Masons is waning.

The grand lodge adopted the report of the Nevada-Utah joint commission; refused to remove the disabilities imposed on FOLEY—the bone of contention—and declared that it would be time to consider the propriety of reinstating him when the despoiled lodge, Eureka, No. 16, should make a recommendation concerning him.

The following relative to the ballot and objections was adopted :

“Section 74. No lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if at any time from the date of his election to the date of his raising, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee consisting of not less than five nor more than seven members, who shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of the members present, at a meeting called for that purpose, with power to inquire into the cause thereof; who shall, at the next stated communication (unless further time be granted,) report thereon; and upon the rejection of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one, the lodge may confer the degrees in the same manner as if no objection had been made; *provided*, that should the objection be sustained, the fee shall be returned to the applicant, and after the expiration of one year from the date of objection the applicant may again petition for the degrees, as any other profane.”

At the reception of the grand representatives Past Grand Master ROLFE, the ambassador from Texas, responded in behalf of the corps.

The alleged Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized. The surrender of one charter was accepted and the lodge declared “dissolved.”

WILLIAM McMILLAN, of Virginia, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 59) is by Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON, who includes Illinois in his brief review. He quotes from Grand Master DARRAH’s address relative to electioneering for office, to the convention of most worshipfuls at Chicago, and to some matters of discipline, and refers to the case from Vienna Lodge. Throughout the report his selections are made with judgment, and his brief comments are pointed and discriminating.

NEVADA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Virginia, June 11. The new representative from Illinois, Bro. CHARLES E. MACK, represented the grand master in welcoming the diplomatic corps at its formal reception.

The address of the grand master (WM. McMILLAN) is a model of directness. He reports peace and harmony everywhere prevailing within the jurisdiction, but they were still suffering from the incursions of predatory grand lodges, two citizens of Nevada having been made in Scotch lodges during the year. He learned from the result of an investigation made by a commission appointed by Grand Master PAUL, that in the case of alleged fresh invasion by a Utah lodge, that the information was probably incorrect. In the New York case the guilty party proved to be the applicant, he having gained admission through misrepresentation, and for this he was tried and suspended by the New York Lodge. Of the Nova Scotia case he says:

Last, that of Thomas Gordon, also a resident of Eureka county, during the year 1887, while on a visit to Nova Scotia, there received the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in Western Star Lodge, situated at Westville, Nova Scotia. Have had communications from the grand master there, which are here produced, expressing regret at the occurrence, and promising to be more careful in the future. This, however, was not satisfactory, as I was under the impression that Brother Gordon had made misrepresentations regarding his residence, and so informed the grand master, and at the same time requesting him to investigate the matter, to which I have had no reply.

Pursuant to his recommendation the grand lodge adopted the following, framed by the committee on jurisprudence:

The term of grand representatives of this grand lodge shall expire after three years from the date of their commission. It shall be the duty of the grand secretary to notify other grand lodges whenever their representatives cease to reside within this jurisdiction, and also whenever any grand representative shall fail to be present at two successive communications of this grand lodge.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized, and a new form of petition for the degrees was prescribed which includes the statement that the petitioner has resided more than one year in the State of Nevada and more than six months next preceding at the place named as his residence.

CHARLES W. HINCHCLIFFE, of Austin, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 64) is again by Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON, and is supplemented by a digest of the decisions of the year. Illinois is included and the celerity of Grand Secretary MUNN is highly complimented.

His introduction is devoted to notices of Bro. ROB MORRIS and Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, and to some brief references to the "Cerneau" Masons in which he attributes the present difficulties to the proselyting system practiced by those bodies. Possibly "Cerneauism" may be the devil incarnate, but when it comes to proselyting the pious brethren of the orthodox Scottish Rite bodies can probably hold their own—judging from our own experience.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1888.

The grand lodge met at St. John, April 24. Bro. J. HENRY LEONARD, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (JAMES McNICHOL) announced the death of past masters JAMES MOFFAT and WILLIAM McNICHOL, and of Past Junior Warden ALEXANDER HAY, past grand jeweler of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick in the Grand Lodge of Scotland at the time of his demise. He reports no decisions.

The following indicates that temple-building in New Brunswick does not differ materially from other jurisdictions in respect of what it entails :

Brethren, in reference to the finances of the Masonic Hall Company, a very full and complete report was made by R. W. John V. Ellis, P. G. M., at the last annual meeting of grand lodge. I desire by your permission to again call your attention to this matter. The income derivable from the various parts of the building is now equal to the ordinary outlay, but the Directors who have the management of the property were compelled to incur an indebtedness in putting on a new roof, and otherwise making the premises tenable. As, however, the property is practically in the hands of grand lodge, as custodians for the entire Craft in this jurisdiction, I confidently make an appeal to the members of the various lodges throughout the Province for a voluntary contribution towards this object, with a view to placing the Directors in a position to pay off the floating debt, after which I confidently hope that the revenue will for the future be sufficient to meet ordinary expenses. A contribution of one dollar from each member of the Craft would far more than clear off all outstanding liabilities. Brethren, is it asking too much of you to do this? I would ask Grand Lodge to consider this matter, with a view to placing it before the members of the several Lodges.

The report of the board of general purposes presents matters of purely local interest. The efforts of the library committee have not met with very encouraging response. They say :

The Committee are sorry to say that the hope which they expressed in their last report, that during the year then beginning many brethren would take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Library to become better acquainted with the doings of the Fraternity in other parts of the world, has not been realized.

Although the library was open every evening on which a meeting of any kind was held in the lodge room, and was accessible to all the brethren at any other time, the committee regret to find that very few availed themselves of the privileges offered.

The committee on relations with foreign grand lodges say with the concurrence of the grand lodge :

During the past year there has been no new application for recognition by any grand lodge, nor has there been any change in the position of the Grand Lodge of Mexico or Grand Lodge of Porto Rico which would warrant your committee in recommending action at present on their application for recognition by this grand lodge.

The masters of all the lodges were requested to solicit subscriptions in each lodge to pay off the floating debt on the temple.

JAMES McNICHOL was re-elected grand master; EDWIN J. WETMORE re-appointed grand secretary; both of St. John.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW JERSEY, 1889.

New Jersey presents annually a portrait of one its past grand masters. This year it is a steel portrait, the perfection of stipple work, of Past Grand Master JOSEPH W. CONGDON, a face handsome enough to entitle its owner to charter membership in the Grand Lodge of Montana.

The grand lodge met at Trenton, January 23. The diplomatic corps numbered forty, and of the number was Past Grand Master HAMILTON WALLIS, the minister from Illinois. The following opening ode, the first three verses of which were sung by the Eureka Quartette, of Newark, to special music written by the grand organist, W. C. WILLIAMS, the last two sung to "America," by the entire grand lodge, is well worth preserving in our archives:

Welcome ye Brothers dear;
Once more assembled here
In conclave grand:
Pleasant it is to meet
In this revered retreat,
Holding communion sweet,
Joined heart and hand.

Brothers, an anthem raise;
Join in a song of praise
With one accord;
Come, let our voices blend,
Let earnest prayers ascend
To him, our surest friend,
Great God our Lord.

Hear Thou our humble prayer;
Extend Thy loving care
To craftsmen here;
And, gracious God! ordain
That in Thy sacred fame
Sweet peace and concord reign,
Our toils to cheer.

Glad hearts to Thee we bring,
With joy Thy name we sing,
Father above!

Creation praises Thee ;
Thy bounty's full and free ;
In all around we see
Emblems of love,

Unite our souls in love,
Smile on us from above,
Till life is o'er ;
Then gather us to Thee,
Thy kingdom, Lord, to see,
In thine own fold to be
Forever more !

The address of the grand master (ROBERT M. MOORE) occupies twenty-five pages of fine print, and is up to the New Jersey standard of excellence. The death roll is a long one and includes the names of HIRAM SCARBOROUGH, past junior grand warden ; SAMUEL READ, past deputy grand master ; JAMES A. SMITH, past grand organist ; CHARLES SCHAULHAUS, past grand sword bearer ; MAYER SOUTHEIMER, past grand pursuivant, and eight past masters.

The grand master argues at great length the difference with the Grand Lodge of New York for alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of New Jersey, a matter in which after reading both sides it appears that each was warranted upon the information received in believing themselves right in the outset. Without attempting to judge which of the two jurisdictions was in error as to the facts, or to attempt to settle for them a dispute which they are abundantly able to settle for themselves, it should not be forgotten that there is a third party scarcely less interested—Masonry universal—suffering from every unnecessary delay in reaching an adjustment on a fraternal basis. And so, too, there is one feature of this case, in common with other cases reported in Grand Master MOORE'S address, in which Masons everywhere are interested. We allude to the assumed possibility of unmaking, by edict or any other process, a Mason who has been made in a regular lodge, regularly at labor. If this were possible, he would be absolved from all obligations, something that expulsion—which goes to the utmost possible verge in divesting a brother of his Masonic character—cannot accomplish. It can divest him of his rights and privileges, but it cannot lift from him the burden of responsibilities involved in his irrevocable obligations.

Of the grand representative system the grand master says :

Some of our sister grand lodges have adopted the plan of a fixed term for which their grand representatives near other grand lodges shall be appointed. The Grand Lodge of Delaware has fixed the term for which its grand representatives shall be appointed at three years. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has fixed its term at five years.

Others of our sister grand lodges have adopted a plan requiring that no brother shall represent more than one grand lodge at the same time. If the idea of grand representation means anything, the latter plan is a very sensible one, and in my opinion a highly commendable one, and very much can be said in favor of the former one, with nothing whatever against.

Among the special dispensations issued we note several to open regular meetings at certain hours, presumably in advance of the stated time, an exercise of exec-

utive authority which we think ought not to be indulged in without gravely considering the possibility of rights lost by those unable to get timely notice of the change.

The grand master had been called upon to render over two hundred decisions, or opinions, on points of Masonic law, but had only one new one to report, to-wit :

No. 1. A lodge room, owned or controlled by a Masonic lodge, which has been, by the proper Masonic authority, dedicated, consecrated and set apart to and for Masonic purposes, can not be sub-let for other than Masonic uses while such lodge room is being occupied for the purposes to which it has been dedicated.

There was a second decision in the address as originally delivered, but it was withdrawn and eliminated in consequence of the following, from the committee on jurisprudence, which sufficiently indicates its character :

The second decision results from an effort to minimize the effect of a limitation of two years upon the prosecution for Masonic offenses, enacted by resolution at the last annual communication. This enactment appears to your committee to be opposed to every principle of our Fraternity, and to be calculated to expose the Craft to the danger of continuing in good standing persons morally unfit to be Masons. Your committee are of the opinion that the purposes sought will be better accomplished by a repeal of this limitation, both as to the members and officers of the grand and subordinate lodges, and would therefore recommend that the resolution numbered 4, on page 144, Digest of Masonic Law, edition of 1888, in the following words: "January 9th, 1850. Amended January 26th, 1888. 4. *Resolved*, That neither the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, nor any Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction, will receive any complaint when the offense alleged is over two years' standing," be repealed.

The grand master reported rapid and promising progress on the part of the committee on the history of Masonry in New Jersey, and alluding to the completion that day of the fiftieth year of service of Grand Secretary HOUGH, announced that a suitable testimonial had been prepared as a memento of the occasion. This proved to be an album containing an engrossed address, and a gold-mounted ebony cane, which were presented by Past Grand Master CANNON, who paid a touching tribute to the recipient for his faithful service of half a century.

The grand master was, upon his recommendation, authorized to employ a private secretary, and another recommendation materialized ultimately as follows :

Resolved, That all correspondence between lodges of this and sister grand jurisdictions relative to requests for waiver of jurisdiction, territorial or penal, or to the advancement of candidates, must be submitted to the grand master before action is taken thereon.

The reason given for this was that correspondence directly between lodges was liable to occasion irregularities, of which that arising from the case leading to the New York difficulties was an example. Doubtless a like rule with reference to petitioners for the degrees might also prevent irregularities, but it seems to us undesirable that lodges should be entirely relieved from responsibilities. The best way to render an individual or a lodge a helpless entity is to keep it forever under a guardian or a conservator. This opinion now and then crops out in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, but does not seem to be encouraged in any direction. For instance, the grand master reported that in one of the lodges complaint was made to him against the senior war-

den that he was physically incompetent, because of deafness, to fulfill the functions of his office, and the information was vouchsafed that the brother the first of whose five senses was thus impaired would probably be advanced to the east at the next election. The grand master commissioned a brother—presumably an expert on ears—to act as his proxy and examine the warden and determine the question of his competency. Happily he was not found disabled enough to seriously mar his competency, and the lodge was so notified.

The following resolution having been offered by some brother with old-fashioned notions, went to the committee on jurisprudence :

Resolved, That the selection of elective officers in a subordinate lodge is an inherent right, subject only to the restrictions imposed by the regulations of Ancient Craft Masonry. It is not, therefore, within the province, power or duty of a grand master to pass upon the eligibility of candidates for office in a subordinate lodge, nor to restrict or influence the free and untrammelled choice of the lodge. The worshipful master alone is responsible for the lawful selection and installation of its officers.

The grand lodge adopted the following, reported by the committee, in which the exception is just big enough to waggle the rule :

They approve the first paragraph of such resolution, in the following words : "That the selection of elective officers in a subordinate lodge is an inherent right, subject only to the restrictions of Ancient Craft Masonry," and recommend its adoption. Your committee cannot recommend the adoption of the second paragraph of such resolution. It is unquestionably not only within the power, but it is the duty, of the grand master, when he becomes satisfied that a subordinate lodge is about to elevate to an official position a brother ineligible under the law to fill such a station, to prohibit the lodge from committing a breach of Masonic law, but in no other case has he power to do anything to restrict or interfere with or to in anywise influence the free and untrammelled choice of the subordinate lodge.

As to the third paragraph, your committee are of opinion that the Worshipful Master is responsible for the lawful selection and installation of the officers of a subordinate lodge, but it is also true that the M. W. Grand Master is responsible for the due enforcement of Masonic law in the subordinate lodges.

The grand lodge postponed definite action for one year on an elaborate report proposing to establish a Masonic Home under grand lodge control and involving a per capita tax, the committee meanwhile to solicit subscriptions from the lodges; granted two charters; received Past Master ROBERT S. GREEN, of Washington Lodge, No. 33, Governor of the State, with appropriate honors; and ordered a past grand master's jewel for the retiring grand master.

CHARLES H. MANN, of Haddonfield, was elected grand master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 120), of a high order of excellence, is again the work of Past Grand Master HENRY VEHS�AGE, and reviews the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges. Illinois is liberally noticed. The correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he says, leaves a regret that no more satisfactory result was attained, Scotland refusing the request of Illinois, upon the frank and fair statement of Grand Master SMITH, which he copies in full. He finds the report of the com-

mittee on obituaries a most interesting paper, "a tender and eloquent tribute to the memory of departed brethren," and says that "copious extracts from the oration of Rev. Bro. GEORGE C. LORIMER can give no proper idea of his efficient handling of his theme, 'Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.'"

Our report is very generously treated, both in the matter of extracts and personal comment. Of our criticism in two directions, he says:

Coming to New Jersey (in his review), he pokes a bit of pleasant fun at the much-abused Past Master's Degree, which can endure for the present.

He seems to question the conclusions drawn by Grand Master Moore in confining to the grand master the authority to determine the eligibility of a maimed candidate, and affirms, very truly, that it is not only the right, but the duty, of each member of the lodge, to judge for himself whether the candidate is physically fit. But he does not need to be reminded that such a "duty" is so very likely to be neglected, even where Anderson's and not Dermott's charges are recognized, that an additional safeguard, erected in the face of intended violation of the law, is not unwise.

Our Brother's courteous reference to our regret in the Vienna Lodge case, is appreciated, but we cannot help wondering what would be the conclusion reached in case some member of an atheistical society, who may also be a member of this lodge, should invoke the criticism of the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon Grand Master Smith's action and report.

He will observe that we had already unwittingly anticipated the comment on this which our views would naturally impel, *i. e.* that there are some duties which lodges ought to be required to perform, even at their peril.

That we may not seem to be lacking in appreciation, we beg to assure our brother that we enjoy "the retort courteous," even if it finds its point in a supposition which a trained thinker on such subjects would not permit himself except as a concession to his sense of humor.

In the introduction to his review, Bro. VEHS�AGE says:

The usual line of subjects still appears in the reports on correspondence, whether the writers remain the same or not; and in the fraternal endeavors of these Brethren, in differing ways, to be servicable to the Craft, it is pleasing to notice the courtesy which prevails in the discussion of questions that are apt to generate much heat in controversy. It will be well if, in all cases, even where strong convictions seem to demand emphatic terms for their expression, such a spirit shall prevail that no ground shall be given for the suspicion that the fragrant oil of anointing referred to in the Ritual of the E. A. Degree is that excoiating article known as "oil of vitriol."

And throughout his report there is abundant evidence that it *is* well.

NEW MEXICO, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Santa Fe, January 14. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master HENRY L. WALDO, was present.

The address of the grand master (Dr. W. S. HARROUN) is a brief document. He reports the death of Bro. DAVID J. MILLER, the first grand secretary of New Mexico. He died at St. Louis, and from an expression of the grand master we infer that his mind must have given way. He was buried by a "specific grand lodge" convened by the grand master of Missouri.

A candidate was initiated and passed who had lost the sight of one eye, without knowledge on the part of the lodge of his defect, or of the fact that the grand lodge had sustained a decision that loss of the sight of one eye barred a man out. The grand master sensibly advised the lodge to give him the remaining degree, on the ground that it would be doing him a greater injustice to withhold it than it would injury to Masonry to give it to him. The committee on address, the grand lodge concurring, endorsed his action in that case but sapiently held that the former doctrine ought not to be reversed, because the timber used in the erection of this moral temple should be complete.

Of another case the grand master says:

Advice was sought during the year as to the proper disposition of a member of one of the lodges of this jurisdiction who desired to have his name erased from the roll of membership, because "he believes the Holy Bible to be a dangerous book; one that has been directly the cause of more outrages upon innocence and helplessness than any other cause in the history of mankind. It should be taken from the altar of Masonry as a maligner of the Glorious Architect of the Universe—the God of Nature"—etc., etc. I advised that he be allowed to withdraw. A Book of the Law is one of the Landmarks. I believe no man should be compelled to retain his membership in an organization, the foundation principles of which he cannot respect. Again, Free Masonry is a voluntary association, and I believe no one should be kept within its folds against his will.

This did not satisfy the committee, and the case was referred back to the lodge with instructions to his lodge to try him for an offense against the landmarks! The committee speak of him as an unworthy man, although there was no hint of any unworthiness of life, but only intellectual difference from them.

Two charters were granted, and a committee appointed to look for a permanent location for the grand lodge and report next year.

A. H. MOREHEAD, of Silver City, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, East Las Vegas, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 113) is again by Bro. MAX FROST, and notices all the American grand lodges. Illinois gets a generous share of Bro. FROST'S space, chiefly devoted to the address of Grand Master SMITH. He corrects the table appearing in the grand master's address showing what bodies not recognized by Illinois had been recognized by other American grand lodges. New Mexico was there credited (or debited as we should put it) with having recognized only the Grand Lodge of Cuba, while it has also recognized the grand lodges of the Federal District of Mexico and Lower California, Bro. FROST being the representative of the former. He compliments the Illinois report on correspondence.

NEW YORK, 1889.

This elegant volume of nearly four hundred pages is adorned with two fine steel portraits, the subjects being Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY and Grand Secretary E. M. S. EHLERS.

The grand lodge met at New York, June 4. Fifty-seven grand lodges were represented, Illinois by Bro. WILLIAM J. McDONALD. The opening prayer was by Rev. Bro. ROBERT COLLYER, grand chaplain, formerly holding the same office in the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Before proceeding to business the grand master called the attention of the brethren to the fearful disaster which had just then happened in the Conemaugh Valley, and the grand lodge immediately telegraphed \$2,000 to the grand master of Pennsylvania for the relief of the sufferers.

The address of the grand master (FRANK R. LAWRENCE) is pitched in a lofty key as it might well be for they met under inspiring circumstances, gathering for the first time in the history of the grand lodge in a home absolutely their own.

On the 14th of March the grand master issued his encyclical letter to the Craft, announcing—"The great task is done. The last dollar is paid. We are free!" Wednesday, April 24, was set apart as a day of jubilee, and in every portion of the jurisdiction the Craft assembled on that day to celebrate their deliverance from the long standing and oppressive burden. The grand master says:

At every meeting held, the proceedings were opened with prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, an address issued by the grand master to the Craft was read, and the noble anthem heard always at our annual meetings was sung.

Thus far the proceedings were uniform throughout the State. Further than this they varied according to the inclination of the brethren, consisting usually of literary and musical exercises, the former including a great number of addresses by brethren distinguished in the Craft or in the outer world, and which were eloquent, instructive, and appropriate. It is to be hoped that many of these may be given permanent form, in such manner as the grand lodge may determine.

* * * * *

Surely the fire upon our altars never burned so brightly, surely the bond between brother and brother was never so close as upon that night; and as the mind contemplates the assembling of so many scores of thousands, hundreds of miles asunder, yet swayed by the same idea, and at the same moment of time singing the simple pæan of praise,

"Be Thou, O God, exalted high,
And as Thy glory fills the sky,
So shall it be on earth displayed
Till Thou art here as there obeyed,"

—the celebration of the 24th of April becomes grand and majestic, in a degree never surpassed in the history of the Craft.

The grand master announced the death of two distinguished past grand-masters —JOSEPH D. EVANS and JOHN W. SIMONS; the representative of Iowa near the

Grand Lodge of New York, RUFUS L. WILDER; and past district deputy grand masters EDWARD H. FRAME and ROBERT P. BARNARD.

BRO. SIMONS was widely known by his writings as well as personally. He will be sadly missed everywhere but nowhere more than in the reviewers' guild which he had so long adorned by his great ability and his kindly, never-failing courtesy. His reports were marvels of forcible and condensed composition and replete with learning that made all his brother reviewers his grateful debtors. Peace to his ashes.

The memorial tablets inscribed to the deceased brethren, which are appropriately set in the body of the proceedings instead of the limbo between the proceedings and the appendices, are elegant in their severe simplicity, the finest and most tasteful that we recall.

The grand master discusses the New Jersey difficulty at considerable length and shows that when occasion demands he can wield a keen blade, as in the following :

While in this matter we have been subjected to grave offense and unjustifiable aggression, there can be no descent upon our part to petty reprisals. Our self-respect alone would prevent that course, and our dignity is not so greatly in need of assertion as to lead us to proceed to extremities against our brethren of New Jersey, while any alternative remains. Surely an amicable adjustment of this subject is still possible. Yet, as it seems to me, we, who from the outset have sought an amicable solution, cannot, consistently with our duty to ourselves, proceed further in that direction while the hand of menace remains uplifted against us !

Edicts and interdicts, in which our good brethren of New Jersey so plenteously abound, are, in Masonic disputes, substitutes for the cannon and the bayonet in wars between contending nations, and like those, should only be resorted to in cases of extreme necessity. As lovers of humanity, we hope for the coming of the time when force shall give way to reason, and war shall be forgotten, as disputes are settled by peaceful arbitration. Yet how shall arbitration succeed between nations, if it fail as between brothers ?

Announcing that he had no decisions to report, he says :

It is not often that your grand master is called upon to determine a question of such novelty or of such general interest as to merit a place in your proceedings, nor is it customary in this jurisdiction for the grand master to present to the grand lodge his decisions upon matters which are of interest only to the persons concerned.

Some cause seems to have produced of recent years a lessening of the disputatious spirit from which, as a rule, we are by no means exempt. From my point of view the cause seems to be that we have found better occupation ; for men as busy as we have been have very little leisure to give to small disputes, or to contentions based upon mere abstractions.

The debt out of the way, or as soon as its extinction was assured, our New York brethren turned at once to their long cherished hope—the Asylum, or Home, for it will be the asylum no longer, steps having been taken to change the title of the corporation to “ Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Home,” and the name of the institution to “ Masonic Home and School.”

After much careful investigation and deliberation a site has finally been agreed upon for the home in the suburbs of Utica, the tract containing about 160 acres, and is, says the grand master, commanding and beautiful to a rare degree. It is expected

that the revenues of the Hall property in New York City will go far towards supporting the Home, but the grand master thinks it quite clear that substantial as the revenues will be they will fall far short of accomplishing all the work which will present itself in so broad a field. In this connection he says :

To achieve the full measure of usefulness which we hope the Asylum will attain, it will be necessary to add largely to our present resources ; and such additions can only be attained through the voluntary contributions of brethren and of benevolent friends. To gain these, our work must be such as to merit the benefactions of those who combine philanthropy of purpose with intelligence of judgment ; and if our course shall be such as to demonstrate to the Fraternity and to the world that a great work of real, practical, useful charity is actually being performed under our auspices, there is not the smallest doubt that, as time goes on, our resources will be so increased as to meet the largest demands upon us.

From this it is evident that the New York Craftsmen have no intention of departing from the voluntary principle to invoke the disasters suffered in other jurisdictions where so many enterprises based on taxation have brought their long trail of discord and confusion.

The grand librarian reports that the Free Reading Room connected with the library continues to grow in usefulness and popularity and is now one of the most valuable features of the institution.

The Masonic Board of Relief of New York City report this of an Illinoisian :

Our attention was called to the case of a sick brother named George Shaw, of Aurora Lodge, Illinois. He was found in Delancey Street, amid surroundings of dirt and squalor the like of which is not often seen. He was given money, and sent to hospital as soon as he could be removed, where he was well cared for. He was suffering with an ulcerated ankle, and, after he had been in hospital a few weeks it was deemed prudent to amputate his leg. The operation was performed, but his weakened condition was unfitted for the shock, and he died two days afterward.

* * * * *

The bodies of Bros. Shaw and Clark, who died on the same day, were removed to the rooms of W. Bro. Matthews, undertaker, where religious and Masonic services were held over them on the 13th of April, 1889, the Rev. Bro. Waldo Messaros officiating in the religious service, and R. Bro. John R. Pope performing the Masonic rites for the dead. Both bodies were buried in the Masonic Board of Relief plot in Cypress Hill Cemetery. A large number of delegates to the Board attended the funeral and accompanied the bodies to the grave, manifesting by their presence and attention the regard they have for the tie that binds them to the distressed sojourning brother as well as to every Mason attached to the lodges of their own city.

Sixty-two dollars and ninety-five cents were donated to eight cases from Illinois.

The grand secretary was directed to express the sympathy of the grand lodge to past grand masters ISAAC PHILLIPS, CHARLES ROOME and JOHN L. LEWIS, absent on account of personal illness.

The ability of the commission of appeals is clearly reflected in the brief report of the chairman, FREDERICK A. BURNHAM. Only three cases were reported, a small docket for so large a jurisdiction.

We have already noted that the grand master thought the New York brethren were growing less disputatious, but we had no idea that the millenium had already

dawned in that jurisdiction; we observe, however, that it has been found possible to get twenty-nine brethren together who are agreed on the work, and who after witnessing an exemplification of it by the grand lecturer unanimously agreed to the report that it was the "standard of work" as adopted by the grand lodge! The work having been translated into French the grand lodge decided to require the French lodges to conform to it. We quote from the discussion of the subject by a special committee:

With reference to the other objections, your committee suggests, that while additional labor may be entailed, by the proposed change, upon the officers of the various French lodges, yet they believe, when opportunity of an exemplification of the translation is afforded, that these brethren will at once recognize the beauty of the work and its desirability, and will gladly devote the time and study necessary to the acquirement of the Standard Work. Your committee, the more intelligently to deal with the question, has examined the work now observed in the French lodges. They find that all interest is centered in the First Degree; the Second and Third containing little of interest to any one. The lectures set forth few of the principles of the Fraternity, little that tends to instruct the mind regarding the intentions and ends of Masonry, while the beautiful symbolism and ceremonial of the Standard Work is altogether lost. Moreover, the ritual is so radically different, that a Mason made in one of these lodges, and not receiving instruction in the State ritual elsewhere, would find it well nigh impossible to stand an examination which would admit him into a lodge observing the Standard Work. In making these comments your committee does not desire to be understood as criticising the manner in which the work is performed, but only as to the reasons showing the desirability of a change to the State ritual.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges, and adopted the following from the committee on jurisprudence relative to the application of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales:

So far as your committee are advised, the grand lodges which held jurisdiction over the lodges comprising the new organization, viz.: the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have taken no action in the matter; and as this grand lodge is in fraternal correspondence with each of the grand lodges named, your committee believe that it would be only proper and just to await their action before acting upon this application, and such recommendation is made therefore to the grand lodge.

From the papers submitted, all the proceedings of the new organization appear to be regular, and their application will merit a favorable recommendation whenever this grand lodge shall be informed of their recognition by the Masonic authorities of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It is known that the new grand lodge referred to unites all the lodges in New South Wales, and that the union was brought about by the co-operation of the British provincial grand masters and the authorities of the pre-existing independent Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but since the flop of the Grand Lodge of New York in the Quebec matter perhaps this lame and tame report was felt to be a necessity.

All the grand officers were elected by acclamation, the acclaim even extending to the election of EDWARD B. HARPER as trustee of the hall and asylum fund (in place of the retiring president, JOHN J. GORMAN, who was elected grand treasurer).

JOHN W. VROOMAN, of Herkimer, was elected grand master; EDMUND M. L. EHLERS, New York, re-elected grand secretary.

Grand Master LAWRENCE was re-elected by acclamation, the grand lodge standing, but he felt compelled to decline; the labors of recent years had told upon him,

and such energies as he might possess were imperatively required elsewhere. All will agree that he had earned a rest by the unparalleled achievements of his five years' service.

The report on correspondence (pp. 120) is by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, and gives abundant evidence that the pen which Bro. SIMONS dropped has fallen into a strong hand. That he has something of the power of condensation which his predecessor possessed may be judged from his ability to make a satisfactory notice of the grand lodges of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in 95 pages. The remainder of the report, reviewing foreign grand bodies, is as usual by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

Under Illinois, Bro. ANTHONY says of the address of Grand Master SMITH :

The annual address (36 pp.) is an exhaustive document, and the grand master in an able manner presents the record of the past year, which, as illustrative of his duty, proves that his abilities are of a high order, and that he thoroughly comprehends the wants of that large jurisdiction. We should judge that he had devoted a large share of his time to the discharge of the duties of his office.

He commends his remarks relative to Quebec, the impolicy of planting lodges that must always remain weak, the reduction of grand lodge dues, and the evil effect of subordinating everything to the ritual; and congratulates Grand Secretary MUNN on the rapidity of work which enabled him to begin the distribution of the printed proceedings in thirteen days. If we remember rightly Bro. MUNN has since broken that record. Pleasant reference is also made to the address of Grand Orator LORIMER, and the report on correspondence.

Under California, he says :

The foundation of life-membership should be the payment of a fixed sum, sufficient in amount to make the interest thereof nearly equal the stated annual dues. We believe in the principle of life-membership, properly guarded and invested; it must eventually tend to the financial good of the lodge. No lodge can, however, adopt any plan which contemplates the use of any part of the principal so paid, except in the event of the death of a contributor.

Under Dakota :

We believe this a good place to say that the corrective principles of Freemasonry in the branch of each lodge are sufficient to preserve the Masonic household free from all that should sully or mar its high character and standing.

If the gauge of worthiness is faithfully applied at the reception of the petition, and the lessons of the cardinal virtues are thoroughly carried out, there will be no trouble about the avocation of the membership.

There is much to be said on both sides; but, as in the past, we believe in conservatism in Masonry. In this we are not up in line with the advanced thinkers of some of the grand lodges, and at the risk of being called "an old fogey" we await with some misgiving the ultimate result of the action taken in some jurisdictions.

We hope it may prove a wise departure, as we are heartily in favor of any action which will tend to maintain the institution of Freemasonry on that high plane which it aims to accomplish by its code and its teachings.

With reference to the "Rite War" he only says, under Ohio :

We do not deem it necessary to give in detail any of the facts, considering the action of the grand master and grand lodge to have been correct in every particular, and exercised in a way and manner to maintain its dignity and supreme power.

We trust the energetic measures adopted may be the means of restoring that peace and harmony which should ever prevail between a grand body and its subordinates.

And under Pennsylvania he copies the resolutions referring to the "Cerneau Rite" and the substance of the grand master's edict based thereon, without comment.

We should be glad to give this report a more minute examination, but this is one of the days on which we are handicapped in our race against time, with a fast printer for our running mate.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Raleigh, January 8, the representative of Illinois, Grand Secretary DONALD W. BAIN, being among those present.

The grand master (CHARLES H. ROBINSON) speaking out of his experience strongly recommends the adoption of the district deputy system. He says:

I know I am treading on dangerous ground, because several of my predecessors—Masons honored by the Fraternity—have urged this measure, and yet unsuccessfully, but I think no one can fill the office of grand master and not be convinced of the necessity of having such officers; and consideration for my successors, and a reliance on your wisdom and good judgment, has determined me to appeal to you. I will state briefly my reasons for urging it.

The reasons given carried conviction with them and the grand lodge provided for dividing the State into eight districts, with a deputy in each who is required to visit each lodge in his district once a year, exemplify the work and instruct, without compensation, but with traveling expenses paid; if additional visits are made, the lodges requesting them to bear the expense. The system also includes a grand lecturer to instruct the deputies and respond to their calls to exemplify the work, to be compensated by the grand lodge, but his expenses to be borne by the lodges requesting his presence.

He reports one decision, which was approved:

"A Mason whose appeal from the sentence of a lodge is sustained by the grand lodge is acquitted and entitled to the privilege of his lodge as though there had not been a trial; the appeal vacates the judgment and the sustaining of the appeal is a vindication of the accused." I do not understand this to allow suspended Masons the privilege of the lodge until the appeal is heard and decided, and I instructed the master to keep them out of his lodge.

The law-makers seem to have been unfortunate in the choice of language, inasmuch as the effect of the decision is that it is the action of the grand lodge on the appeal and not the appeal itself which vacates the judgment.

The list of dead includes no present or past grand officers of North Carolina; mortuary list given of other jurisdictions includes mention of Past Grand Master LAVELY, of Illinois.

Prominence is of course given to the Orphan Asylum, which is ever uppermost in the thoughts of our North Carolina brethren. He is full of faith in its future. The grand treasurer reports that the revenues have not enabled him to pay in full the appropriations for the last two or three years, and suggests as the only alternative to reducing the appropriations—which no one is willing to do—that a slight increase of the per capita tax be provided for. The tax was increased from fifty to sixty cents, and the usual appropriation of \$2,000 was made. The report of the superintendent shows the net profit of the asylum farm to be \$1,560.88; of the shoe shop, \$259.70; broom factory, \$361.97.

Seven charters were granted; the Grand Lodge of Victoria recognized; an advisory committee appointed to assist the superintendent of the orphan asylum in the management of the institution; the transcript of a trial reviewed by committee on suspensions and expulsions ordered remanded to the lodge with instructions to eliminate from the record all that part partaking of a political character, and certify the same to the grand lodge next year; the Craft requested to give more attention to the adoptive rites for the ladies (wherein we hope we see another chance to revive the "Pythagoras work," in the fortunes of which our Old North brethren seem to have taken but scant interest of late years); and refused by the decisive vote of 340 to 64 to locate the grand lodge at Oxford, the seat of the orphan asylum, instead of Raleigh.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, of Winston, was elected grand master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 60) is again the work of Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN, who, at the request of Bro. BAIN is advanced to the chairmanship, the latter still holding a place on the committee. Bro. BAIN is right; if Bro. MARTIN does the work he should stand at the head of the committee where he will get the credit of it, and in the paper before us we see that he takes care that he shall have it, putting a note here and there where some compliment falls to him instead of the rightful object.

To crowd a notice of fifty-six grand lodges into sixty pages (of which nearly two pages are taken by the list of proceedings reviewed and the "Conclusion"), and still have it readable and interesting requires a good deal of ability—and Bro. MARTIN has done this. Illinois gets her share, and in the best spirit, although he points his complimentary remarks by bringing us up with a round turn for having said—and there is no escape for us, for there it is in cold type—that the committee seemed 'a

little inclined to provincialism—rather disposed to try the correctness of things elsewhere by the law and customs of North Carolina.’ He says :

We are at a loss to know what our learned brother means by “*provincialism*” in Masonry. Where is the *Metropolis*? We were not aware of the disposition on our part to try things “by the law and customs of *North Carolina*,” our full intention being to test them by what we believed to be the landmarks, customs and usages of the *Fraternity*. But we do think and believe that our local laws and customs conform more closely to those landmarks, customs and usages than is the case in some other grand jurisdictions, and this identity doubtless led the brother into the mistake as to our criterion.

We are also at loss to know now—for his report has gone back to the grand secretary’s office—what gave us the perhaps wholly unwarranted impression recorded above, but we had it then or it would not have found expression. Of course our brother was not really at loss to know what we meant by ‘provincialism,’ because we explained in the remainder of the sentence just what we did mean, but he may be at a loss to recognize the propriety of the term as applied to an institution whose metropolis is—as he indicates—everywhere. And we might be equally at a loss to defend such an application of it, and as we are willing he should say the same thing of us, or worse, if our work impresses him that way, we are not going to try, but go on enjoying what he does say, including his criticism of us, all the same.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Halifax, June 6. Bro. T. A. COSSMAN, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

The first business after the opening was to go in procession, headed by the band of the Sixty-third Volunteer Battalion, to St. Paul’s Church, where divine service was performed by Rev. Bros. D. C. MOORE, CLARENCE W. MCCULLY and ALFRED BROWN, and an able sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. BOWMAN.

The grand master (LEWIS JOHNSTONE) announced the death of WILLIAM TAYLOR, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and past deputy grand master and past grand treasurer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Scotch Registry; JAMES R. GRAHAM and ALFRED H. WOODILL, past deputy grand masters, the latter a resident of California at the time of his death.

He reported that he had suspended the master of Charity Lodge until the communication of the grand lodge for initiating a candidate who had lost his left arm, and in the face of objection. The offending master having failed to respond to the

grand master's summons to appear at grand lodge with his minute book, that body suspended him until the next annual communication. In supporting his entirely rational view of the requisite physical qualifications the grand master quoted a sentence from the deliverances of Illinois on the subject. That his views are not hide-bound will be seen by the first of the two decisions we quote :

In answer to an enquiry from New Caledonia Lodge, whether an applicant is eligible for admission into Masonry who had in early life been operated on for club feet, whose right foot is quite straight, but whose left foot is slightly turned inwards, but can, with a little exertion, be placed in any position required by the Masonic ritual.

I replied that under the conditions named he is eligible.

Question.—Do the words “*pro tempore*,” in Sect. 7, Chap. 14, limit the appointment for the one communication only, or does it stand good until the annual election ?

Answer.—It means literally that the appointment shall be *for the time* until the annual election.

Both were approved. Three district deputies who had completed two years of valuable and satisfactory service as such, were recommended (under the rule) for brevet rank as past deputy grand masters, and the grand lodge concurred. We are not much of a believer in brevet rank, but if anybody earns it it is the district deputies in Nova Scotia and other jurisdictions of the Dominion of Canada. There they are emphatically working officers, while in some jurisdictions we wot of it is impossible to get even so much out of them as a report that they have done nothing.

The grand lodge granted one charter; referred the burial service prepared and submitted by Rev. Bro. D. C. MOORE, one of the three grand chaplains, to the full board of grand chaplains—so to speak—for final approval; received with appropriate honors visiting Bro. GEO. W. WAKEFORD, past deputy grand master and grand lecturer of Prince Edward Island; presented a past grand master's jewel to Past Grand Master J. WIMBURN LAURIE; adopted an amendment effecting what in this Western country is called “putting the grand lodge on wheels,” and selected Picton as the next place of meeting.

Rev. DAVID C. MOORE, of Stellarton, was elected grand master; BENJAMIN CURREN, D. C. L., Halifax, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 82) is again by Bro. DAVID C. MOORE, who has just received the appropriate reward of his long and faithful service in many directions by being advanced to the grand east. Illinois is included in his review. Appreciative reference is made to the lamented GURNEY, and extended quotation is made of Grand Master DARRAH's remarks on appeals for relief, with hearty commendation.

He reproduces the invitation for the Chicago convention, and the resolutions adopted by it; and has this in reference to Bro. BROWNING's report :

The report on correspondence, covers 134 pages, and is from the very able hand of Brother Daniel M. Browning, and contains fraternal and complimentary remarks on Nova Scotia, thus concluding :

"We do not like the use of civil or military titles appended to the names of brethren, such as Bro. —, M. D.; Bro. Lieut. —; Bro. Major Gen. —: but this is only a matter of taste.

"We like your report, Bro. Moore, and have enjoyed its persual."

Thanks for the last clause, Brother Browning, and allow us to say "ditto" thereto; but all United States Masons will not agree with the former. Nay! on the cover of the book which contains Brother Browning's report we note "R. W. H. W. Thomas, D. D.!! Grand Chaplain." If a Parson may have his honors, why not a Doctor or a General? Indeed, we have beside us the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with "J. C. Batchelor, M. D., R. W. Grand Secretary."

We regret to observe that in reproducing the names of our grand master and grand secretary, he dropped the middle initial, C.—which stands for Corson—in the former, and leaves him plain JOHN SMITH; a good name and an honorable, but where there are two with the same cognomen, as in this case, confusion is apt to follow.

OHIO, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Toledo, October 23. Thirty-four grand lodges were represented at the reception of the diplomatic corps, but the ambassador from Illinois, WILLIAM S. PHARES, was absent.

The grand master (S. STACKER WILLIAMS) announced the death of Bro. GEO. ARATUS GRANGER, past master, only forty-six years of age; Bro. JOHN JAMISON, the last surviving charter member of Batavia Lodge, No. 104 (organized in 1837), in his ninety-fifth year and sixty-eight years a Mason; and Bro. ALEXANDER HUNTINGTON NEWCOMB, senior past grand master of Ohio at the time of his death.

He had declined to attend in his official capacity several centennial expositions, deeming such attendance a departure from the well-established rules of the Fraternity.

Under the head of "Decision No. 4, 1887," the grand master gives a long account of his official acts thwarting what he regarded as an organized attempt to disregard the action of the grand lodge interdicting the bodies denounced as irregular, illegal and unmasonic by that decision. The evidence of this he found in the manner in which the circular embodying the action of the grand lodge in the matter and ordered to be read at the annual meetings was received in some of the lodges; the alleged issuing of circulars by the agents or emissaries of the interdicted bodies instructing their members to secure, if possible, the principal offices in their lodges, and

in the event of being refused installation to withdraw immediately from the lodge-room and report to their [Cerneau?] body; and *requesting* every member and *requiring* every representative to be present at a meeting on a given day, "where," as he quotes them, "action can be taken to provide all Masons with Masonic homes;" and the fact that "it was about the time of the distribution of this rebellious circular that the newspapers teemed with accounts of a forthcoming 'Independent Grand Lodge,' naming the towns whence the material for such would be furnished." He says:

Complaints were lodged with me that certain lodges had disrespected the action of the grand lodge, and had by improper methods elected to office active and persistent adherents of the illegal bodies, and that the installation of such would breed discord and confusion, and would doubtless lead to further acts of contempt.

Determined to use my best judgment in upholding the dignity of this grand lodge, I took time to consider well before taking action. It did not take long to find that the air was full of contemptuous and uncomplimentary remarks about the grand lodge, on the part of officers elect in a few lodges; and being importuned by brethren whom I had every reason to believe had the good of their respective lodges at heart, to come to the relief of their lodges, I felt it my duty to exercise my undoubted authority, and did, either by correspondence, by proxy, or in person, suspend proceedings under the election of certain officers in a number of lodges. The situation was accepted, and my authority was respected in all lodges but Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, and Ahiman Lodge, No. 492.

Nor, in my judgment, would there have been any difficulty in securing respect and obedience of these lodges, and a restoration of harmony among them, had it not been discovered that, upon allegations sufficiently strong, and regardless of truth, a court could be found which would, having only one side of the case before it, temporarily at least, interfere with the constitutional and inherent rights of a grand master of Masons, by granting an injunction forbidding him to exercise those rights. As so many misleading remarks—in fact, so many downright falsehoods—have been paraded before the public, through the press and upon the street-corners, about these lodges bringing injunction proceedings against your grand master, permit me to say, they did nothing of the kind. Action was brought by one, or, at most, two members of a lodge, without the sanction or authority of the lodge.

He lets out the fact that the circular issued by the grand lodge was intended to influence the elections in the lodges, and argues that the rebellious brethren knew that by it the grand lodge intended to admonish them that they mustn't be elected to office, but from the fact that it was sent out by the *unanimous* vote of the grand lodge it seems probable that only the leaders of that particular faction of the Scotch Ritters who were in ascendancy in the grand lodge recognized the bearing it was intended to have on the elections, or foresaw how it might be made the excuse for repressive measures to prevent any increase of the vote in grand lodge either favorable to the under dog, or adverse to having the grand lodge used as a makeweight in a factional quarrel between other bodies.

Whether the improper methods which secured the election of brethren to office of action and persistent adherents of the interdicted bodies, over the passive and non-persistent adherents of the other fellows, involved any departure from the universal method of the ballot and a majority vote, the grand master does not state; but as he would have done so if they did, we may safely assume that the only offense involved in the election itself—however improper may have been the methods employed to in-

fluence the votes of the members—was the choosing of brethren whose convictions cast them with the minority on a subject which divided the grand lodge on a vote ! The grand master does not say that the objectionable officers elect were all or even generally members of the interdicted bodies, but only adherents of them. Not that it would have made any essential difference with the situation if they had been members, so far as the law was concerned, but only that the grand master might have had more *show* of excuse for his action if the conspiracy alleged to exist among the members of those bodies did really exist. The fact that the members of these bodies were held to be in good standing is manifest from their participating and being expected to participate in the elections in their lodges. If membership in the interdicted bodies did not impair their right to participate in the elections it most certainly did not impair any eligibility to office which they had before possessed. Viewed from the standpoint of principle there never was a more flagrant outrage than this high handed action of the grand master wherein he assumed the right to command lodges not to elect to office brethren unexceptionable in all things save that they differed in opinion from the grand master.

From the standpoint of policy his action seems to us to be even less defensible. If the brethren had, or fancied they had a grievance grave enough to goad them to the unlawful acts which the grand master says they contemplated, it would seem to one looking on from the outside that it were anything but wise to give them a real grievance by setting aside acts that were lawful, that was sure to sting them into open rebellion. But the satraps of the Holy Empire are sometimes hard taskmasters and when once one has started out to do their bidding it is not always easy for him to halt when he would fain do so.

In grand lodge the whole subject went to the committees on jurisprudence, grievances and charters and dispensations, acting jointly, from whose report we learn that five injunction suits were brought against the grand master, three of which were brought by individuals and two were brought by lodges.

The committee sustained the grand master in all things, the findings being as follows :

In the case of Newark Lodge, No. 97, we recommend that the grand master be sustained, and that no other action be now taken by this grand lodge.

We find that Ahiman Lodge, No. 492, has been guilty of insubordination, and we recommend that its charter be arrested, and that it be stricken from the roll of this jurisdiction.

In the case of Thornville Lodge, No. 521, we are of the opinion that the attempted installation, by Bro. James D. Mitchell, of the officers whose installation had been forbidden, was illegal, and whatever work may have been done or proceedings taken by the body presided over and governed by the officers thus illegally installed, is null and void ; and we recommend that said body be declared clandestine, and all its acts invalid, and that the said Thornville Lodge be required to expunge from its records all proceedings whatever had by such body, and to so certify, under seal of the lodge, to the grand master, within sixty days of the close of this session.

We find that in the case of Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, the injunction suit brought by one of its members has been finally disposed of, the court wisely deciding that all questions of Masonic jurisprudence should be determined by Masonic tribunals, and that the courts of the land had no right

to interfere. Since this decision, the lodge and its members have complied with the orders of the grand master, and we therefore recommend that no further action be taken, and that a duplicate charter issue on application of its officers.

We find that Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, and Crawford Lodge, No. 443, shortly after the adjournment of the grand lodge, in obedience to the illegal circulars sent out, as before stated, in January last, without waiting to see whether the grand master would or would not make any order in regard to them, procured injunctions to issue, and held the writs ready to serve on the grand master should he dare to make any appearance in Crawford County. In August his proxy appeared, and they served the writs upon him.

We find that both these lodges were guilty of insubordination and rebellion, and recommend that the charters of both be arrested, and that both lodges be stricken from the rolls of this jurisdiction.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote (by roll call) of 673 to 318.

In the election which succeeded the deputy grand master (J. L'H. LONG) who had acted and voted with the minority, was dropped and the senior grand warden was advanced to the grand east.

The grand lodge granted five charters and continued one dispensation; fixed upon Cincinnati as the place, and the fourth Tuesday in October as the time for holding the next annual communication; appointed a committee to confer with the grand chapter, grand council and grand commandery upon the subject of establishing a home for aged and infirm Masons, and the widows and orphans of Masons; endorsed the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; ordered the grand master to renew the bonds of the grand treasurer and grand secretary and pay the premiums on the same (\$200), whence we conclude that it has adopted the sensible plan of taking some guarantee company as surety, instead of individuals; presented the retiring grand master with a cash honorarium of five hundred dollars; and adopted the following resolution referring to degrees pronounced to be irregular:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge, at its annual communication in October, 1887, declared the bodies calling themselves "The Ancient Accepted Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," and commonly called the "*Cerneau Rite*," to be "irregular, illegal, and unmasonic," and that they "ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this grand lodge;" and

WHEREAS, Brethren subordinate to the authority of this grand lodge are still selling and conferring the *Cerneau* and other degrees, pronounced to be irregular, to Master Masons in this jurisdiction, and are thereby violating the laws of this grand body; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That any Mason subordinate to the authority of this grand lodge, who shall hereafter take, or receive, or communicate, or be present at, or assist any one to take or apply for said degrees, or any of them, shall be subject, after due trial under the Code, to *expulsion* from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

LEANDER BURDICK, of Toledo, was elected grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, elected grand secretary; and the following deserved recognition of the services of a veteran officer unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, That this grand lodge tenders to its retiring Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. John D. Caldwell, its cordial thanks for the many years of service he has rendered to the Masonic

Fraternity of this State, and sincerely hopes that he may long live to enjoy the fraternal esteem and regard of his many friends and Brothers throughout this and other jurisdictions.

The report on correspondence (pp. 157) is again the work of Past Grand Master W. M. CUNNINGHAM, a sufficient voucher for its courtesy, ability and general interest. We share the regret expressed by him that the proceedings of Illinois for 1887 had not been received by him.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1888.

This volume with its traditional ultramarine cover and gold script is adorned with two steel portraits by the equally traditional SARTAIN, of two past grand masters: SAMUEL C. PERKINS, a distinguished looking gentleman of the old school, and SAMUEL B. DICK, whose appearance is no less striking, but belonging unmistakably to a later generation. The volume contains the proceedings of several communications, all held at the Temple in Philadelphia.

Quarterly communication, March 7, Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, the representative of Illinois, was present at this and all other communications. The proceedings were of local interest.

Quarterly communication, June 6. The report of a committee of five past grand masters on "Cerneau Masons," was presented, which, with the edict of Grand Master EICHBAUM, we copied from advance sheets in our report for 1888.

Quarterly communication, September 5. Among other things the record says:

Brother H. N. D——, a member of lodge No. 323, presented charges against Brother C. B. D——, Worshipful Master of said lodge, which was referred to a special committee of five to try the charges.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following committee to try the charges: Right Worshipful Past Grand Masters Brothers Richard Vaux, Robert A. Lamberton, Samuel C. Perkins, Samuel B. Dick, and Conrad B. Day.

At the quarterly of December 5 the grand officers were elected; Grand Master EICHBAUM declining a re-election, he was succeeded by Bro. CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, the well known Masonic writer.

At the annual communication, December 27, Past Grand Master PERKINS presented the report of the committee appointed in September to try the master of No. 323. The report says:

The charges were:

First. Violation of the duty of Brother D——, as Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, as prescribed by the Ahiman Rezon, as directed by the Right Worshipful Grand Master.

Second. That Bro. D——, as such Worshipful Master, is guilty of violating the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of March 5, 1866, prohibiting members of a Masonic order, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, from visiting "an assemblage, or collection of individuals, claiming to be Masons, when such assemblage, or meeting, is not sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, that any communion or Masonic intercourse with such clandestine assemblage, or meeting, is a plain, palpable, and flagrant violation of the most solemn duties and obligations of the Order."

It is important to note the distinction at the outset between charges and specifications,—the charges stating the offense and the specifications setting forth briefly the alleged facts upon which the charges are founded.

The facts alleged may or may not be proven, and, if proven, the question then is whether they constitute an offense as stated in the charge.

The specifications under the first charge are two :

First. That at a meeting of Lodge No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, held on Tuesday, September 24, 1888, the accused, as Worshipful Master, directed the Secretary to read only the first and third resolutions of the committee of five past grand masters, as made to the grand lodge on June 6, 1888, which report was directed by the Right Worshipful Grand Master to be read in full and spread upon the minutes.

From the evidence produced the committee find that this specification is not proven

Second. That the accused, as such Worshipful Master, neglected or refused to have said report of the five past grand masters read in full in the hearing of the lodge.

The committee find that the accused, as Worshipful Master of said Lodge No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, did neglect to have the said report of the committee of five past grand masters to be read in full in the hearing of the lodge.

He was therefore technically guilty of the first charge; but the committee find that in the neglect to have the report of the committee of the five past grand masters read in full in the hearing of the lodge, there was nothing wilful in his action, but that the neglect arose from the great pressure of business before the lodge at the meeting in question, when said report was presented; and while the committee cannot too strongly emphasize the duty of Worshipful Masters of Lodges to comply literally and strictly with every direction of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, yet they feel that under all the circumstances it is sufficient punishment of the accused for the offence of which the committee find that he has been guilty, that he receive the censure of the grand lodge, to be communicated to him by the Right Worshipful Grand Master.

As to charge second, the alleged facts upon which it is based are set forth in two specifications.

First. That the accused, as Worshipful Master of said Lodge No. 323, is and has been for some time a member of an organization claiming to be Masonic, known as the Cerneau Rite of Scottish Masonry, or some other name implying the same thing, which has been declared clandestine by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and that at the stated meeting of said lodge, held on Tuesday, September 4, 1888, the accused tacitly acknowledged that he was a member of said clandestine body, and declined to withdraw from the same. As to this specification the committee find, upon the admission of the accused himself through his counsel, at the hearing before them, that he was then, and had been for some time, a member of a Rite known as the Cerneau Rite, Scranton Consistory, No. 33, Scranton, Pennsylvania, being the organization referred to in the specification.

And they further find that by the Edict of the Right Worshipful Grand Master Bro. Joseph

Eichbaum, under date of August 1, 1888, which was read at the meeting of said lodge No. 323, September 4, 1888, the Right Worshipful Grand Master declared as follows :

" Having lawful Masonic information that the organization known as the Cerneau Rite not only claims, but has exercised, the power, or authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and recognizes as Masonic, and is in correspondence with, bodies that this grand lodge has declared clandestine; now, therefore, we, Joseph Eichbaum, Esq., Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in and for Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdictions thereunto belonging, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, and in performance of the duties of our office, we do hereby declare that it is not consistent with the duty of any brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to seek or obtain membership in that organization, and that any brother who has or may have association therewith will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the action of the grand lodge, adopted March 5, 1866. "

And they further find, in regard to this specification, that the accused, at the said meeting of said Lodge No. 323, September 4, 1888, after the said Edict of the Right Worshipful Grand Master had been read in the open lodge, tacitly acknowledged that he was a member of said body, and declined to withdraw from the same.

The second specification of the second charge was that the accused retained among his appointed officers one or more members of said clandestine body, knowing him or them to be such; the whole setting at defiance the circular letter or Edict of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, of August 1, 1888, and the resolutions of the grand lodge, March 5, 1866.

In reference to this specification the committee find, upon the admission of the accused and his counsel at the meeting of the committee, that among the appointed officers of said Lodge No. 323 was and is Brother Hetzel, who was appointed Tyler of said lodge by the accused.

These findings of fact by the committee in reference to the specifications of the second charge render it clearly apparent that the accused has been guilty of the same.

In the report of the undersigned, presented at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, June 6, 1888, the position of grand lodge in reference to bodies claiming to be Masonic, other than those constituted or recognized by this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, was fully set forth and clearly defined.

After referring to the action of the grand lodge in 1818 and 1819 relative to a grand consistory at Havana, to show that the report we copied last year was in line with former action, the report continues :

Your committee, reiterating and again emphasizing the repeated declarations of this right worshipful grand lodge in reference to any bodies claiming to be Masonic, and claiming or exercising the power, right or authority to confer the recognized degrees of Ancient Masonry above set forth, other than by warrant or authority from a grand lodge duly recognized by this right worshipful grand lodge, yet feel that the present position of matters in reference to the body claiming to be Masonic, from whose existence the difficulties in the individual case presented by the charges and specifications referred to them arises, is one of very great delicacy, and requiring, as it has received, from this committee the most careful and judicious consideration and treatment. Your committee hold fixedly, firmly, and unalterably, under the usages, customs, and landmarks of Freemasonry, the principles so repeatedly recognized and enunciated by this grand lodge in reference to its exclusive jurisdiction over Ancient Masonry.

This grand lodge can have nothing to do with any controversy or differences between any bodies whatever as to the rights of jurisdiction within their own proper spheres, so long as no jurisdiction over the right to confer the degrees of Ancient Masonry, as repeatedly clearly defined by this right worshipful grand lodge, is either claimed or exercised by such bodies. If such right is exercised by any such body, either within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the right worshipful grand lodge of Pennsylvania, such body brings itself within the terms of the prohibition of non-inter-

course, non recognition, and non-affiliation by the right worshipful grand lodge of Pennsylvania and all its subordinate bodies and their members.

If the right is claimed, whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the right worshipful grand lodge of Pennsylvania, or both within and without, whether exercised or not, such claim involves the same consequences of non-intercourse, non-recognition, and non-affiliation. The offense is a grave one, and any interference with the degrees of Ancient Masonry cannot be tolerated. Any attempt to claim or exercise the power, right, or authority to confer such degrees, unless under the jurisdiction of a Sovereign Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient Masons, is an offense against the power, dignity, supremacy, and sovereignty of every Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient Masons throughout the world.

The sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction of a grand lodge within its territorial limits over the degrees of Ancient Masonry must be maintained inviolate.

At the same time the committee are disposed to recommend, especially in view of this matter coming up when one right worshipful grand master is retiring from the office which he has so well filled for the past two years and the direction and government of the Craft is assumed this day by his successor in the responsibilities, cares, and labors of this high station, that grand lodge should take no action at present in the case under consideration, in the firm hope and conviction that, having the position of grand lodge in reference to jurisdiction over the degrees of Ancient Masonry and all their relations thus reiterated and emphatically set forth before the the Craft, calm reflection and conscientious study of the great interests dependent upon the maintenance of the peace and harmony of this right worshipful grand lodge, and of the preservation of the high position which it has ever held in the Masonic world, will, under the guidance and direction of the Supreme Architect of the universe, lead to a firmer cementing of the fraternal bonds which should unite us in one enduring structure founded upon the immutable principles of Freemasonry.

The Committee submit the following resolutions :

First, Resolved, That Brother D—, Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, be and he is hereby censured for having neglected the direction of the Right Worshipful Grand Master to have the report of the committee of five Past Grand Masters, as made to the Grand Lodge of June 6, 1888, read in full at the meeting of the lodge at which it was received.

Second, Resolved, That action upon the further matters included in the charges and specifications against Brother D— referred to this committee, be respectfully referred to the incoming Right Worshipful Grand Master for such action and recommendation as may hereafter seem to him most for the interests of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, in accordance with the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Freemasonry.

Third, Resolved, That an edict of a Right Worshipful Grand Master emanates from the inherent powers of his office, as well as from those conferred by the Ahiman Rezon (p. 25), and has the authority of Masonic law.

Fourth, Resolved, That this report, with the accompanying resolutions, be printed and a copy sent to each lodge under this jurisdiction, with instructions to the Worshipful Master to have the report and resolutions read in full at the regular stated meeting of the lodge next after their receipt, and entered in full upon the minutes.

The resolutions were unanimously approved, and the contrast between the prudent, discriminating steps of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the course of the Grand Lodge of Ohio is one that does not require magnifiers to see.

The address of the grand master (JOSEPH EICHEBAUM) is largely devoted to the details of official movements. He reports fifty-seven edicts issued during the year (invalidating work done by lodges) for various causes, such as "No inquiry made of grand secretary 34"—that is, whether there is any information in his office going to

show that the applicant might not be lawfully initiated; "No reply from grand secretary 4; For physical disqualifications 4;" and says:

These edicts cover the cases of sixty-nine lodges and individuals, and how much of trouble and inconvenience has been given to lodges and individuals cannot be estimated. I again assert that it is wrong to subject the applicants to inconvenience, when the secretaries alone are at fault, and I trust that the grand lodge, in its wisdom, will provide a remedy for this (apparently) growing evil.

One would think that the considerations urged by the grand master ought to be sufficient to induce the grand lodge to act, but far more important to our mind is the violation of the just principle that irregularities in the work of a regular lodge, lawfully at labor, do not attain the Masonic character of the initiate.

He announced the death of Bro. JOHN H. DIBERT, district deputy grand master. A portion of the minutes of the preceding quarterly communication was read, showing that—

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA was elected grand master; MICHAEL NISBET (Masonic Temple, Broad street), re-elected grand secretary—both of Philadelphia.

Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON, pleasantly remembered by many Illinoisans as the private secretary of Grand Master PERKINS in 1872, was appointed deputy grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 238) is as usual the work of the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, a fact which it needed no signature to disclose, for it bristles all over with his peculiarities of style—the despair of all fledglings like ourself—his idiosyncrasies, his great learning and ability. It goes without saying that it is interesting from the first word of his introduction to the last word of his conclusion. We quote from the former:

With whatever motive the world accuses Freemasonry of error, or attributes evil to its ceremonies and principles, no one has the temerity to charge it with dishonesty, or its teachings with the subversion of the public good.

From the sunrise to the sunset the Fraternity follows out its mission. It imparts to tradition the sanctity of truth. It points to its history as the defence against the assaults of prejudice, ignorance, and the jealousy of destroyed ambition. Solemn, majestic, unmoved like the pyramids, it neither invites hostilities nor fears assaults.

* * * * *

Rites called Masonic are just now, for some reason, exciting attention.

For the gentlemen who are associated in these bodies we of course entertain great respect. Why not? No one would be justified in criticising the action of men who follow the convictions of their judgment as to their chosen associates. There are numerous "societies," whose members represent the best moral and mental qualities, and are of high personal character. What we have here to consider is the attempt to give to some *Rite* the character of a Masonic society. As we understand Freemasonry, there is and can be but one source from which true Masonic title can be acquired.

The supreme, sovereign, absolute control of true Freemasonry is vested exclusively in a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Blue Lodge, a subordinate of a grand lodge, has the right, power, and authority to make Masons. It is governed by the traditional,

acknowledged and undenied landmarks, usages, and customs of Freemasonry. It confers only the symbolic degrees, which are the foundation of Masonry. There is no other Masonic authority to confer these degrees. Wherever else, or by whomsoever these degrees are conferred, is a clandestine and wholly reprobated and denied authority.

A Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is therefore the supreme and only true Masonic organization within its territorial jurisdiction.

He is willing, nay, anxious to recognize the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but must wait until officially informed that the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have shut up shop and put out a placard on the door announcing that they have gone out of business before the new body can receive the crowning recognition of the grand lodge of the Ahiman Rezon.

Fourteen pages are given to Illinois. As of great interest to all the American grand lodges he gives in full the correspondence between Scotland and Illinois, pre-facing it with the following:

It is a very serious question which this correspondence has raised. Our grand lodges must, of necessity, take the subject into careful consideration. If rejected material in lodges under the jurisdiction of an American grand lodge can go to England, Ireland, or Scotland, and there, on a visit of either business or pleasure, be initiated into Freemasonry, and on their return to their homes with a dimit from the foreign lodge, assert their application, it will be disastrous to the best interests of the Craft.

Reading the following correspondence, it would seem that the rights of American grand lodges are not only ignored, but rejected as unworthy of even respectful consideration. If no other remedy can be adopted, if foreign grand lodges are insistent in their disregard of the views of our grand lodges, then we are prepared to consider if non-intercourse would not be a final protection against—to call it by no stronger term—an abuse of Masonic authority.

In closing his reference to the subject, he says:

We do not agree with the last remark of the grand master, that "this correspondence has resulted in some good, and that good is in a renewal of Representatives near the Grand East of each grand lodge." What is "the good," if a *renewal* of representatives has no more influence than the original token of harmony, good will, and a desire for a just consideration of the interests of Freemasonry such representatives are supposed to assert?

Of some other matters, he says:

Grand Master Smith's views on the relations between England and Quebec are sound, and in unison with the consensus of opinion of American grand lodges on this subject.

There are several other subjects in the address of Grand Master Smith we would like to notice, especially some of his decisions; his "forming a *team*" of the most proficient workers to give instruction, etc.; the recognition of a "*standard team*;" his remarks on "schools of instruction." We regret the spirit manifested in that part of the grand master's address which relates to these matters.

We find also in this address the following official communication from Jesse W. Lee, Jr., Grand Master of Masons in "the District of Columbia." We print it in order to condemn the letter and spirit of this paper. In our opinion, most earnestly expressed with due and sincere fraternal respect, it is revolutionary, utterly indefensible, and destructive of what is known as Ancient Free and Accepted Freemasonry. Grand Master Smith is so carried away by this novelty, this attempt to disrupt the Craft, this violation of every sacred principle of Masonic Jurisprudence, that he endorses it, and gives a list of the *bodies*, without the living spirit of Ancient Masonry, which he adjudges within the pale of the revolutionary purpose.

Closing with the list of bodies given by Bro. SMITH, not recognized by Illinois but recognized by some other grand lodges on this continent, he says :

But this must end our extracts. Our heart is too full of anxiety, too full of doubt, too full of despair as to the future of our beloved Craft and its eternal, unutterable, and priceless principles, to say more now.

We find some consolation in this paragraph of Grand Master Smith's address in acknowledging his re-election :

"With all the honors that Masonry and its higher degrees, of all character whatsoever, conferred upon me, I say that Masonry contains no honor equal to the honor of Grand Master of Ancient Craft Masonry, and, Brethren of the higher degrees of whatever character, York or Scottish Rite, never forget that your first and your last, and your constant fealty is to the York Rite of Craft Masonry. Brethren, I again pledge you my earnest, my constant and watchful care over the interest of the Craft of Illinois ; I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

We gratefully acknowledge the kind remarks of our eminent brother relative to our report, and the distinguished honor he does us in quoting at length from our prefatory remarks on the relations of Masons with associations of Masons other than lodges, calling themselves Masonic.

He refers to his notice of Maine for his views respecting the question involved in the Vienna Lodge case, preferring thus to place it in order, as he says, to quote Bro. DRUMMOND's views. Turning to Maine we find the following :

The Holy Bible is "the Great Light" in Freemasonry. To be in the light is one aim of Masonic teaching. No man can be a Mason who denies the authority and power of God's word as proclaimed in our Bible. Better had he never been born who reads it to laugh or reads to scorn. A lodge of Freemasons which denies the character, purpose, or influence of "the Great Light" denies its Masonic life and its right to Masonic existence. When a grand lodge of the Craft fails in courage, in duty, in its responsibilities to the eternal truth of Freemasonry, to assert it against the insidious or open attack on the very foundation of our institution, it parts with one of its highest claims to be a Masonic body.

In this "Vienna Lodge" issue, we hold the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to be the most dangerous and cowardly attack upon Freemasonry since the Grand Orient of France abolished God from its ritual. *Dangerous*, because it may be cited as authority by somebody ; *cowardly*, because of the lack of true courage to do right.

The question before the Grand Lodge of Illinois was not whether the Bible is one of the great lights in Freemasonry, but whether the proper place for the dogmatizing of people *about* the Bible to be mooted is in a Masonic lodge. The law of the Grand Lodge of Illinois says it is not ; and that law rests on the "eternal foundations of Freemasonry"—the Landmarks—where it is Bro. VAUX's boast that he still stands, and where we admit that he is wont to stand when he does not find it more convenient, as in this instance, to run away from them. Against the absolute guaranty of the landmark that Masonry obliges Masons only "to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves ; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished," no man has, and no man can acquire, the right to engraft his dogmas upon the Institution.

Whether it is an index of true courage to stand by the law in the face of public clamor, or to weakly turn one's back on the law which he has solemnly accepted as the unalterable basis of union, Bro. VAUX in the quiet of his closet, where public clamor does not enter, can decide.

Meanwhile we tender him renewed assurance of our fraternal consideration.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Charlottetown, June 26. Bro. W. HENRY AITKEN, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

The address of the grand master (JOHN YEO) is brief, but it is as true now as ever that that is a happy people whose annals are few. Death had dealt lightly with them, no member of the grand lodge and only two members of constituent lodges having died during the year. He had been called upon to make no decisions and hence concluded that the masters were well informed as to the law.

He announced the appointment of Bro. E. T. E. BECKER as their representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and closed by asking the brethren to relieve him from the office he had so long held.

Judging from the following the grand lodge does not in all things agree with Bro. VAUX :

The question arising, "That there is nothing in the constitution prohibiting the public installation of the officers of a subordinate lodge, it was

Moved by Bro. H. E. Wright, seconded by Bro. J. Clay,

"That in the opinion of this grand lodge it would be decidedly injudicious to have any installation of officers, either of grand lodge or any subordinate lodge take place in public."

The motion was lost.

JOHN YEO, grand master, of Port Hill, and B. WILSON HIGGS, grand secretary, Charlottetown, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1889.

The fourteenth annual communication was held at Charlottetown, June 24. Our representative, Bro. AITKEN, was still absent.

Grand Master JOHN YEO says that the year just ended has been one of peace and harmony with the Fraternity throughout the jurisdiction. Of growth, he says :

The membership of our lodges shows but a slight increase during the year. The number of dimits granted and the suspension for non-payment of dues, have almost equalled our gain in new members, you will however be glad to know that but few suspensions for non-payment of dues have taken place within the past year, and we trust this evil will soon be unknown amongst us.

Among the brethren recommended for appointment as representatives was Bro. WM. H. AITKEN for re-appointment as the representative of Illinois.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized.

NEIL MCKELVIE, of Summerside, was elected grand master ; B. WILSON HIGGS, Charlottetown, re-elected grand secretary.

No report on correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Montreal, January 25. The representative of Illinois, R. W. Bro. ALEX. CHISHOLM, was among the twenty-eight grand representatives present.

Accounting for the brevity of his address, the grand master (J. FRED. WALKER) regrets that during the last half of the year his business engagements had been such that he could not spare even his evenings to the interests of the Craft. He did not think the persistence of the Grand Lodge of England in maintaining lodges in the territory of Quebec warranted retaliation in kind at the sacrifice of principle ; hence when a petition was received from Manchester, Eng., for a warrant to open a lodge in that city, he directed the grand secretary to reply :

“ The Grand Lodge of Quebec at her formation, distinctly and emphatically declared ‘ that more than one grand lodge cannot exist, either by themselves or by representative organizations, or otherwise exercise authority and jurisdiction *suo jure* within the same geographical and political boundaries, whether Kingdom, State or other legislatively District, Territory or Province.’ She

has ever since adhered, and will continue to do so, to that doctrine, and without waver or hesitation. In view of this she cannot accede to your request to grant a warrant to authorize a lodge to work in England, where a regularly organized grand lodge now exists."

Quoting the letter of the grand secretary of England to the grand master of Louisiana, declining to consider the proposition of Louisiana to mediate between England and Quebec, the grand master justly says :

* * * * The Grand Lodge of Quebec would justly expose itself to the scorn and contempt of Masons throughout the world if it weakened, now that the grand lodge of England refuses mediation or anything short of absolute unconditional surrender on our part. Believing ourselves to be in the right we can afford to wait. Struggles for truth and right are never finished in a day. If right, we must gain in the end ; if wrong, time will show it, and I am confident that the opinions of sister jurisdictions, if offered, will not be treated by the Grand Lodge of Quebec with contumely.

Subsequently a proposition was made to suspend the edict of non intercourse issued by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, referring to lodges existing within its territory but not owing allegiance to it, pending further efforts to a settlement of all difficulties with the Grand Lodge of England, but by a vote of 137 to 58 the grand lodge adopted the following substitute :

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this grand lodge affirms its adherence to said Edicts, adheres unqualifiedly and boldly to its record of the past few years towards the grand lodge of England, and pledges itself to a continuance of the same. Nevertheless, whenever the Grand Lodge of England shall propose an adjustment by conference or by mediation, or whenever a sister grand lodge shall propose to mediate between the two grand bodies, the grand master and grand secretary of this grand lodge are hereby empowered to consider the same, and to take such steps as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of this grand lodge, to adjust or mediate the differences between the two grand bodies, subject to the approval of grand lodge in the premises."

In his closing words the grand master offered some most excellent advice which grand lodges everywhere would do well to ponder :

In saying farewell I would earnestly entreat you to allow no one to introduce any political, religious or class legislation into our order, and thus entirely alter the very spirit of Masonry. The proper place to protect intrusion of undesirable people is at the ballot for initiation or affiliation. It has been the Mason's boast that we invite men of the most diverse thoughts, opinions, creeds and classes into a great brotherhood, but they must be men of good report, who believe in the God who created heaven and earth, and who will reward virtue and punish vice. When the Grand Orient of France wished to eliminate this, the whole Masonic world sprang to arms and declared such action unmasonic. Any attempt to narrow our platform should be equally objected to. There are some reforms which many of us consider of vital importance ; let us in such cases fight for our honest convictions in the field of politics, and if we can make our ideas the law of the country they will then become laws of Freemasonry.

Since we last reviewed its proceedings the Grand Lodge of Quebec has assimilated itself more closely to the American System by abolishing the board of general purposes, that Nick Bottom of all grand lodges of recent English origin, which insists on playing all the parts. Now the various subjects coming before the grand lodge are appropriately referred to various committees, as with us, instead of being all reported upon by the ubiquitous board. We notice, however, that the various

committees are selected by the grand lodge, through a nominating committee, instead of by the grand master as in the grand lodges in the United States.

The grand lodge disagreed to a proposition from the committee on the state of Masonry, to discontinue printing the reports of the district deputies; listened to an address by the grand chaplain, often rich in thought and eloquent in expression, but too sectarian to be appropriate for a Masonic occasion; commended the action of the grand master in refusing to invade English territory; joined the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; fixed upon Montreal for its next place of meeting, and on a proposition to declare ineligible for Masonry any saloon-keeper, restaurant-keeper who sells spirituous or intoxicating liquors, tavern-keeper, or bartender, adopted the following in amendment, by a vote of 125 to 94 :

That inasmuch as there are differences of opinion among 'Masons as to the authority of a grand lodge to interfere in matters referred to in the motion offered by W. Bro. Joseph Martin to amend the Constitution relating to dealers in spirituous liquors, and, if having authority, it is expedient for grand lodge to do so.

And whereas it is difficult for grand lodge to inform itself properly upon this matter in the hurry of the business of this annual communication; and hasty and inconsiderate action might be prejudicial to our Order,

Therefore, be it resolved that the said motion in amendment in addition to the constitution of W. Bro. J. Martin, be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the grand master, with instructions to report at the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

H. L. ROBINSON, of Waterloo, was elected grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected grand secretary.

R. W. Bro. E. T. CHAMBERS again presents the report on correspondence (pp. 74) in which Illinois is given generous space. He commends the views of Grand Master DARRAH on secret societies of recent origin, on the duty of masters to maintain the dignity of the chair, and his enforcement of the idea that the charitable obligations of Masonry are personal and not to be shifted from the shoulders of the individual to some organization. Bro. BROWNING is complimented as one on whom the mantle of the lamented GURNEY has worthily fallen, but he is informed that he is in error in saying that the report of Bro. CHAMBERS was adopted, only so much of it being adopted as embraced recommendations to receive and print the accompanying review. "In Quebec," he says, "as in Illinois, these reviews stand on their own merits."

Like Ensign STEBBINGS who was "in favor of the Maine law but agin its execution," Bro. CHAMBERS regards as excellent the provision which the Illinois constitution borrows from the landmarks forbidding the introduction of political or sectarian matters into lodges, but finds fault with its enforcement. He says that like all other laws it requires to be interpreted not literally, but by the rule of common sense, and although he says that "sectarianism, strictly so called, is inadmissible in any shape or form into a Masonic lodge," he proceeds to show that he does not count that a common sense interpretation of the law, which excludes inquiry into a brother's

views of the Bible. Considering that all the multiplied sects in christendom represent just so many differing views of the Bible, and exist simply because of them, it is difficult for the lay mind to comprehend how an inquisition of this kind can be set on foot without stumbling at the very first step over what any common sense rule would define as sectarianism. But suppose Bro. CHAMBERS should choose to call it by some other name, would that mend matters? The fundamental law forbidding the introduction of "any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy" would still remain. But let us see if we cannot agree as to the essential "sectarianism strictly so called," of such an inquiry. Would Bro. CHAMBERS regard that as a common sense interpretation of our law, which permitted a master to entertain the charge that a brother believed in the divine authenticity of the Bible? If not, why not? The inquiry involved would be the same in quality and cover precisely the same ground as if the charge had been that he did not so believe. If it is sectarianism in the one case so it is in the other. If either is unsectarian, both are. But however defined there can be no question that both are equally unmasonic. The right of a brother to hold either view is equally absolute under the fundamental, written, unmistakable law as found in the Charges of a Freemason, which explicitly disclaims the right to oblige Masons to any other religion than that "in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations they may be distinguished."

Bro. CHAMBERS in endorsing the remark of a brother reviewer that too many young Masons seem to think that the only qualification requisite for a master of a lodge is to be a good ritualist, says he has seen a master proceed to put to his lodge a motion to reverse a decision just publicly rendered by himself; and on another occasion saw two past masters offer a resolution to censure a master in the chair. Elsewhere he says that he believes an absolute and explicit compliance with the modes of recognition to be one of the tests of admission, but we presume that in practice he would admit a brother whose compliance was sufficient, though imperfect, to satisfy him of his Masonic character.

He thinks it is a little off color for a reviewer to criticize the constitution of a friendly grand lodge, a feeling which we do not share, as we cannot see that error takes on any additional sanctity from being constitutional; says with great good sense that he would as soon think of rejecting a candidate for the loss of a tooth as for that of a toe; properly condemns that Masonic charity, which, while deeming a licentious brother good enough for fraternal intercourse while living, declines to be identified with his dead clay; thinks the sympathy of Bro. WAIT for the Grand Lodge of Quebec—profusely expressed in the same breath with which he denounces the means adopted by that body to protect its jurisdiction against the invasion of the Grand Lodge of England—somewhat akin to that described by the Apostle James, which is content to say to the naked and destitute: "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled;" agrees with Bro. INGLESBY anent the proposed trial and punishment in a summary manner of offenses occurring in the presence of the lodge, without the usual formalities required in Masonic trials, that it would be "Masonic lynch law," and

dangerous to the peace and well-being of Masonry, because of its liability to abuse, with which we agree as cordially as we disagree with his defense of the doctrine that the advancement of a brother may properly be stayed by summary objection. On this point he says: "The Masonic error by which the unworthy candidate has obtained privileges which should never have been conferred upon him, cannot entitle him, either in law or equity, to the additional privilege of a trial upon that objection, which should have prevented his admission into the Order."

This strikes us as going a step beyond Masonic lynch law, because it makes a single member the judge, jury and lord high executioner all at once. If the brother is unworthy, deprive him of his rights; but the purpose of a trial is to ascertain whether he *is* unworthy.

QUEBEC, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Montreal, January 30. Bro. ALEX. CHISHOLM, representing Illinois, was among the grand representatives present.

Grand Master RICHARD WALKEM, of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, was received with appropriate honors.

The grand master (H. L. ROBINSON) had been obliged to go south on account of his health, and while there suffered a severe illness which protracted his stay. Of his experience he says:

Brethren at Washington, Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and Hampton, Va., displayed the most considerate kindness, both before and during my illness. At Wilmington, N. C., I had the pleasure of meeting M. W. Bro. Robinson, Grand Master of North Carolina, and from him and the brethren there received, as your Grand Master, the warm fraternal greeting for which our Southern brethren are so conspicuously noted. At Hampton, Va., where my life hung in the balance for long and weary weeks, my faithful and attentive physician was a Mason, and the W. M. and brethren of the lodge there watched me with tender care, and nursed me with a kindness that knew no limit. A brother accompanied me to the steamer at Norfolk, nor did Masonic aid fail on the homeward route. May God bless them all for their kindness and sympathy in my sore trouble.

He announced the death of Bro. ROBERT NOXON, active in the formation of the grand lodge, at the ripe age of ninety-two; Rev. Bro. C. P. REID, the first grand chaplain; and Bros. THOS. MILTON and JOHN RENSHAW.

Referring to the resolution of last year looking to mediation, the grand master says:

The Grand Lodge of Canada (in the Province of Ontario), at its last Annual Communication, in a kind and fraternal spirit which this Grand Lodge fully understands and appreciates, authorized its Grand Master to offer his mediation both to England and Quebec. M. W. Bro. Walkem, Grand

Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, accepted the position, and, under authority of the resolution of this Grand Lodge, just quoted, your Grand Master and Grand Secretary have considered the proposition made, and have accepted the mediatorial offer.

That distinguished brother hopes to visit England during the present year, and from his high character as a man and a Mason, his eminent position at the bar of his Province, his comprehension of the points of difference, and his fraternal desire to arrange those differences, it will be seen that no better mediator could have been selected. There is also the additional reason, not without its weight in such an effort to terminate our disputes with England, that the Grand Lodge of Canada, as our Mother Grand Lodge, is the fittest mediator in this matter with the Grand Lodge of England, which was its Mother Grand Lodge.

The selection of such an intermediary is in the highest degree judicious and appropriate.

In view of this offer, and with a desire to strengthen the hands of M. W. Bro. Walkem in mediating, I would suggest that Grand Lodge at this Communication should authorize and empower my successor in office, the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, to suspend or even withdraw the edicts of this Grand Lodge against the Grand Lodge of England and its lodges, whenever advised or requested so to do by Grand Master Walkem. In his judgment and good will we have sufficient guarantee that the advisory power thus given him will be judiciously employed; and this action from us may facilitate the efforts he may make to accomplish successfully his mission.

And the grand lodge adopted the following :

With regard to that part of the grand master's address which refers to the withdrawal of the edicts of this G. L. heretofore issued against the Grand Lodge of England and the lodges in this city adhering thereto, this grand lodge fully recognizes the necessity of strengthening the hands of the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario in his mediation between this Grand Lodge and the said Grand Lodge of England and her lodges, and hereby authorizes the M. Wor. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, who may be in office at any time, at the request of M. Wor. Bro. Walkem, to withdraw the said edicts.

It is to be hoped that the way will be open for a final amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two grand lodges. From the steadfastness always shown by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, her sister grand lodges will have no fears that any vital principle will be sacrificed in the settlement.

Before taking leave of the grand lodge, the Grand Master of Canada, M. W. Bro. RICHARD WALKEM, addressed grand lodge, stating that he had been requested, by a resolution of his grand lodge, to offer its mediation to this grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, with the view of effecting a reconciliation of the differences unhappily existing between the two grand bodies. The remarks of the M. W. Bro. were received with profound attention. The grand master, M. W. Bros. DUNBAR and JOHNSON, thanked Bro. WALKEM for his attendance at the present meeting, for his fraternal remarks, and for the interest he and his grand lodge had manifested in the interest of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and in the Craft generally throughout the province.

The grand lodge took steps to revise its constitution and laws; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; added \$200 to the salary of the grand secretary, and adopted the following :

The special committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters Graham, Dunbar, Tait, Johnson and Walker, to whom was referred the motion of Wor. Bro. Joseph Martin, relating to Tavern

Keepers, Saloon Keepers, and others engaged in selling spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, and the action taken there anent at the last annual communication of Grand Lodge, hereby respectfully report that they have carefully considered the matter, and unanimously recommend Grand Lodge to refrain from any present legislation thereon.

ISAAC H. STEARNS was elected grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON re-elected grand secretary—both of Montreal.

The report on correspondence (pp. 117) is from the practiced and discriminating hand of Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, who says in his introduction:

Our brother reviewers will recall the action of our Grand Lodge in 1888, when we placed on record a resolution authorizing the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge to consider any proposal to mediate between us and England on the part of a sister Grand Lodge. The rejection by the Grand Lodge of England of the proffered mediation of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was to us a grievous disappointment. May the latest effort on behalf of peace be more successful than those which preceded it!

We bespeak for it from the Chairmen of Committees of Foreign Correspondence of sister Grand Lodges their most favorable consideration. The inception of the movement is recorded in the present volume of proceedings, where it will be seen that, having accepted the mediatorial offices of the Grand Master of Canada, which his own Grand Lodge empowered him to proffer, the Grand Lodge of Quebec unanimously placed its existing relations towards the Grand Lodge of England unreservedly in the hands of that distinguished brother. That his mission may be crowned with success, will, we are assured, be the fervent prayer that will arise from around every Masonic altar.

In his brief notice of Illinois—brief because the printer was calling for “copy”—he thus refers to two subjects treated by Grand Master SMITH:

The grand master corresponded with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in regard to a resident of Illinois who was made a Mason in Scotland, but that grand lodge declined to condemn the action, or yet to prevent its repetition in other cases. We believe, with the Grand Master of Illinois, that if grand lodges upon this continent were to make Masons of tourists from Europe, as the European grand bodies do of those from the United States, we should soon have a change of their laws upon this subject; but, like him, we trust that such a policy of retaliation will never be indulged in.

He has words of encouragement and support for the Grand Lodge of Quebec in its jurisdictional difficulty, and quotes a large number of decisions rendered by him, all of which are sound interpretations of Masonic law. He also had some timely words in approval of the social features of Freemasonry.

Bro. LORIMER's oration is highly complimented, and drawn upon, and the report on correspondence gets pleasant mention.

RHODE ISLAND, 1888.

We should think there would be great “emulation”—to employ the mildest euphemism we can think of for “legging”—for the office of grand printer in the Providence Plantations; the adipose of this elegant pamphlet would have made Mrs.

Jack Spratt's mouth water. The volume bears as its frontispiece a portrait (on steel, by STUART) of the junior past grand master, NEWTON D. ARNOLD, the symmetrical, thoughtful, unobscured dome of whose head gives him an appearance of age beyond his years.

The record of numerous communications is here: An emergent communication held in St. John's Hall, Providence, July 19, 1887, for the burial of Past Grand Master ARIEL BALLOU, who was interred at Woonsocket.

An emergent communication held in St. Andrew's Hall, Providence, Sept. 10, 1887, for the burial of Past Grand Master JAMES HUTCHINSON.

A special communication held at Great Barrington to assist the grand master in laying the corner-stone of the town hall at that place, when a brief but well considered eulogy on Masonry was delivered by Bro. the Rev. ALFRED MANCHESTER.

The semi-annual communication was held at Providence, Nov. 21, 1887. The grand master (WILLIAM N. ACKLEY) announced that at a suitable time eulogies would be pronounced over the deceased past grand masters, BALLOU and HUTCHINSON.

The case of one PEARSON who kept a disorderly drinking house in Westerly, maintaining it for some time after being admonished by a committee of his lodge, and the consideration of which had worn out several boards of trial commissioners and witnessed counsel on both sides grow bald, was finally terminated—so far as the grand lodge was concerned—by his being sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the grand master. We don't think he will ever repeat the offense.

The committee on credentials did not find Bro. ALVORD O. MILES, the grand representative of Illinois. Thirty grand lodges were represented.

Emergent communications were held on February 7th and March 31st, both at Providence, for the burial of Grand Tyler EBENEZER B. WHITE and Grand Lecturer JOHN PEARCE LUTHER, respectively.

The ninety-eighth annual communication was held at Providence, May 21. Our representative, Bro. MILES, was again absent.

Referring to the death of the two venerable past grand masters, BALLOU and HUTCHINSON, the grand master (WM. N. ACKLEY) stated that the former was 82 and the latter 88 years of age. He reports the death of seven past masters, and two of these—Bros. LEONARD WRIGHT and SPENCER MOWRY—had reached the age of 85.

He had made no decisions of sufficient importance to report.

Of the Chicago meeting he says:

It was with much regret that I found myself unable to attend the convention of present and past grand masters held in Chicago last June. While such gatherings can have only moral force, they cannot fail to be of great value in this very direction, and more especially as tending to quicken

the feeling of kindred among the different jurisdictions, and helping the Fraternity to realize the sublime fact that, while as Masons, we represent separate legislative bodies and households, yet we are one undivided body of brethren.

The committee on the Webb Monument report that there is no cause of uneasiness as to the enduring nature of the work, and no cause to consider the project to substitute another for it. The committee says:

Your committee have made a careful and thorough examination of the structure, and find it standing on a granite base, "plumb, square and level." The superstructure is of marble, and has been in position nearly thirty years. It shows to some extent the effects of the weather, but not more so than other monuments of like material exposed for a similar length of time so far as your committee are able to judge. The inscriptions and emblems carved upon it are in perfect order, and its fine condition was a surprise to the committee, who from what they had heard, feared serious trouble.

Carefully prepared and appreciative eulogies, or obituary notices, were submitted: that on Past Grand Master HUTCHINSON by the grand chaplain and man-of-all-work HENRY W. RUGG; on the late grand tyler, Bro. EBENEZER B. WHITE by Bro. JOHN H. STINESS; on Grand Lecturer JOHN P. LUTHER by SAMUEL G. STINESS, deputy grand master; and on Past Grand Master BALLOU by the senior grand warden, GEORGE H. KENYON.

WILLIAM N. ACKLEY, of Warren, was re-elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER, Providence (care of Henry Baker & Son), re-elected grand secretary,

The only report from the committee on correspondence was verbal, relating to the Hiram Lodge difficulty in Connecticut, presenting a circular from the grand master of that jurisdiction.

An invitation to hold the festival communication with St. John's Lodge at Newport was accepted with great unanimity, and accordingly on June 25 it was there held, and between the opening and closing in ample form there was sandwiched a procession to the Second Baptist Church, an elaborate musical programme, a scripture lesson, a eulogy on masonry by Grand Master ACKLEY, an address on St. John the Baptist, by Grand Chaplain RUGG, and a short parade.

After the closing the Prince of Denmark appeared, a "substantial dinner" being served in the banquet hall, followed by excellent and well-timed speeches by many of the distinguished brethren present.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Charleston, December 11. No representative is credited to Illinois, and a vacant space stands against our grand lodge in the grand sec-

retary's list, while in the latest Illinois list Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY is retained.

The grand master (ANDREW H. WHITE) says of his inspection :

I have visited several of the lodges during the past year, and in every case very much interest was manifested by the brethren, both as to the Ritual Work of the lodge and also Masonic law. It occurs to me, while on this subject, that if the lodges generally would pay more attention to the social feature of Masonry in the future than they have done in the past, it would tend to revive and keep up the interest in Masonry more than anything else.

He was able to report that the swift messenger Death had swept over them and left them untouched, but other jurisdictions had not been so fortunate, and to their dead he referred in eloquent terms.

He reports only two decisions and these present no new points.

The report of the Charleston Board of Relief relative to its membership in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, says that the value of the warning circulars of that organization cannot be overestimated.

The committee on jurisprudence, reporting on questions submitted by district deputies, have the following :

He also submitted the following : "Is a visiting brother (from another jurisdiction) required to present a Grand Lodge certificate to entitle him to an EXAMINATION?" And adds :

"I ruled, that while not necessary, it was very desirable, and that great precaution should be used when a brother was without one ; my decision being based upon Article 167 of the Constitution."

The Committee concurs with him that it is not necessary to submit a certificate to entitle a visitor to *examination*, but call attention to Articles 114 and 167 of the Constitution, and numbers 1 and 2 Title Visitation in the Digest of Decisions, which seems to somewhat confuse the subject.

We do not know whether according to their usage the amendment to the following article of the constitution enlarges or restricts the powers of the wardens (the addition being in italics) :

ARTICLE 122. It shall be the duty of the wardens to assist the Worshipful Master in the government of the lodge, and in his absence to preside, according to seniority, unless through courtesy they relinquish the right of presiding to a past master present. But in no case shall the lodge be opened, unless either the Worshipful Master or one of the Wardens be present. *And if the Worshipful Master be absent, the Wardens, according to seniority, shall be empowered to convene the lodge for the sole purpose of burying a brother.*

An attempt to abolish the district deputy system failed, as did also an attempt to reduce the per diem from \$2.50 to \$1 50. The fate of the latter might be foretold in any grand lodge.

The grand lodge renewed the charters of two lapsed lodges ; granted two new charters conditionally and refused one.

RICHARD FURMAN DIVVER, of Anderson, was elected grand master ; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The retiring grand master, addressing the grand master-elect, presented the grand lodge a magnificent grand master's regalia, to be handed down by each grand master to his successor; and the grand lodge ordered a past grand master's jewel to be procured and presented to Past Grand Master WHITE at the next annual communication.

The report on correspondence (pp. 116) is from the accomplished and discriminating hand of Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. It is marked by the ability and courtesy which have always characterized his reports. His review of Illinois begins with an extended notice of the obsequies of Past Grand Master GURNEY, which he closes by saying: "An eloquent obituary, written by the special committee, follows the minutes of the funeral communication. Well has this committee begun its report by the announcement that 'A prince has fallen in Israel.'"

The address of Grand Master DARRAH is very thoroughly reviewed, and of two subjects he says:

In some of the cases where the good of the Craft required that the charters should be arrested, we have read with profound astonishment the grand master's account of the matters which called for his action. That individuals might so far forget their Masonic obligations and duties, is bad enough, but that whole lodges should in their lodge rooms permit practices which are so repugnant to decency as are some of those reported by the grand master, seems almost incredible.

Subsequent investigation proved that relative to "practices repugnant to decency," the grand master had been misinformed, as was reported by Grand Master SMITH last year.

Some of the Chicago "boodlers" were Masons. They were convicted and sentenced by the Circuit Court of Chicago. One is in the penitentiary; one is a fugitive from justice. This was a great mortification to the Craft, especially to the lodges of which they were members. These wrongdoers, it appeared would escape Masonic punishment, for want of evidence to convict them. The only evidence upon which they were convicted by the law courts, was that of equally guilty parties, who had turned "State's evidence," but where there was no way for the lodges to induce them to testify. Under these circumstances the grand master very properly ruled that the lodges could admit as evidence in the trial of these criminals, the record of the court in which the conviction was had.

Upon these records, the "boodlers" were tried and expelled from Masonry. Only four decisions are reported, and in these we concur.

Of the convention of the most worshipfuls, he says:

An interesting account of the Convention of Grand Masters held in June, 1887, is given. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by those who attended, and doubtless it was a noteworthy and distinguished gathering—beyond this, it was—nothing.

Bro. HOOPER's "splendid oration" is complimented, and in conclusion he says:

A citizen of Illinois, while temporarily in Scotland, received the degrees from a lodge there. The Committee on Jurisprudence in adverting to the matter, very calmly and distinctly recognizing the right of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in its sovereignty to make such laws with reference to its subordinates as it sees fit; recommends that the Grand Master be requested, at his earliest conven-

ience, to lay the matter of grievance before the Grand Master of Masons in Scotland. Of course we feel just as our brothers in Illinois do, but if we are not in error it is only a few years back that the same question arose between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and an American Grand Lodge—we think Missouri—and our Scottish brethren insisted on their law, refusing to give any attention to our American doctrine of grand lodge jurisdiction. A vast amount of business was transacted, some of it we should like further to review, but our space warns us that we must pass on.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presented a full and admirable report on correspondence, in which our grand lodge has very courteous mention.

Under Mississippi he notices Past Grand Master SPEED's remarks on announcing the death of Bro. GURNEY, and says they are worthy of the orator and the lamented subject of them.

SCOTLAND, 1889.

Our last notice of this grand lodge was of the quarterly communication of May 3, 1888. At the quarterly communication of August 2 (1888), the grand master, Col. Sir ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, Bart., M. P., presided.

An address to the Queen was arranged for to be presented by a deputation on the occasion of her contemplated state visit to the exhibition at Glasgow and to the grand master at his seat—Blythswood.

At a meeting of the grand committee, September 26, the death of Past Grand Master the EARL of MAR and KELLIE was reported by the grand secretary. He also presented the report on the presentation of the address to Her Majesty the Queen on the 26th of August, by a deputation headed by the grand master, Col. Sir ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, within the International Exhibition at Glasgow. The report says :

As soon as Her Majesty reached the entrance to the Royal Reception Room, the grand master presented the address, which was in these terms :

" May it please your Majesty—

" We, the Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, humbly avail ourselves of this opportunity, when your Majesty has been graciously pleased to specially honour our grand master, to offer to your Majesty the expression of our loyalty and devotion.

" By no community in your Majesty's wide dominions is this sentiment more deeply cherished than by the Freemasons hailing from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who are most highly honoured by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales being Patron of their Order.

" In the name and on behalf of the whole Fraternity we humbly solicit permission to express our deep conviction that in your Majesty we are privileged to possess a Sovereign, who through a

long and eventful reign has, both in public and private life, given the noblest illustration of the principles which regulate our Order.

"We conclude by imploring the Great Architect of the Universe to long preserve your Majesty, and pour down upon you His eternal blessing.

"Given under our hand and seal, in Grand Lodge assembled, at Freemasons' Hall, in the City of Edinburgh, this 2nd day of August 1888.

"A. C. CAMPBELL, Grand Master Mason.

"D. MURRAY LYON, Grand Secretary."

Her Majesty handed the reply to the address to the grand master. It was as follows :

"I receive with great pleasure the dutiful address which you have presented to me on the occasion of my visit to Glasgow.

"I fully recognize and readily appreciate the value of the charitable works which it is the great object of your society to promote.

"I thank you cordially for the expression of your loyalty and devotion."

Grand Secretary was then presented to the Queen by the Grand Master, and the other Members of the Deputation received the same honour in a body.

It was resolved to open fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island; a draft of rules for the Annuity Branch of the Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence was submitted, adjusted and recommended to the grand lodge for adoption; and recommendations for nominations for grand officers agreed upon.

At a meeting of the grand committee, October 25, 1888, the grand master presided.

A letter was presented from the grand master thanking the grand committee for again nominating him for the high and most honorable post of Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

The following remarkable case was reported :

The sub-committee appointed "to inquire into and report upon the irregularity said to have been committed by a member of grand committee on the evening of 8th May last, in Lodge Celtic, Edinburgh and Leith, No. 291," have made an exhaustive investigation into the whole circumstances, in course of which parties implicated were fully heard and witnesses examined, and find :

1. That on the occasion of the Funeral Lodge held in Freemasons' Hall by Celtic, Edinburgh and Leith, No. 291, on 8th May last, in memory of the late Brother Alexander Hay, two females were admitted to the inner approach to the organ loft, where they saw and heard, through the partially opened glazed door, a considerable portion of the proceedings, which were being conducted while the lodge was being tyled in the Third Degree.

2. That the ladies in question were so admitted by Brother William Edwards, acting past master of the lodge, who was called out of the hall at their request; and having previously possessed himself of the key of the door, he deliberately broke the tying of the lodge, and placed the Tyler inside along with the ladies, with instructions to attend to them.

3. That Brother Edwards went back to the hall and remained there until the ceremony was nearly concluded, when he returned to the organ loft and had the ladies removed.

The committee recommended that Bro. EDWARDS be expelled, and having in-

quired into the proceedings of the Lodge Celtic in dealing with the offense, found them wholly irregular and adopted against the protest of the master; and they therefore recommended that the senior warden and secretary, who had advised and supported the unconstitutional action, be specially censured from the throne of the grand lodge. We quote the conclusion from the record :

A letter was read from Brother William Edwards resigning his membership of grand lodge.

The grand master moved that the report of the sub-committee be adopted, and that grand lodge be asked to give effect of its recommendations. This was seconded by Brother Robert Nisbet.

Brother William Officer, seconded by Brother William Mann, moved, as an amendment, that Brother Edwards' resignation be not accepted, but that he be deposed from membership of grand lodge, and from the offices he holds under that qualification,—and that the sentence of expulsion, recommended by the sub-committee, be reduced to suspension from all Masonic privileges for the period of two years.

On a division, the grand master's motion was carried by a majority of fifteen to eight.

Appropriate notice was taken of the death of the Earl of MAR and KELLIE, whose funeral was attended by the grand master and a large number of officers and members of the grand lodge.

At the quarterly communication of the grand lodge, Feb. 7, 1889, the grand master presiding, the representative of Illinois was not present.

A brother who had issued a printed circular promoting a petition to restore a brother who had been expelled, in contravention of the rulings of the grand lodge, and in which case the grand committee had recommended suspension, arose when the grand lodge took his case, stated that in issuing the circular he was not aware that he could be committing a breach of Masonic etiquette or discipline, disclaimed any disrespect to the grand committee, and expressed his regret. This drew from the grand master the following Masonic and manly response :

The GRAND MASTER—Brother Thompson,—I think that, from the way in which the honourable apology you have given has been received by Grand Lodge, you must feel you have been acting in a perfectly right direction. (Applause.) For myself and for Grand Lodge I express to you my great satisfaction that you should have seen the error of your way. More than that—I consider, as to a Brother or a man in any way of life, that those who are strong enough to be able to apologize when they think they are wrong are generally better men—(applause)—than those who are too weak to be able to stand before all men and brethren and say that they have been wrong with regard to perhaps what they know in their hearts not to be right; and I think I am only speaking for grand lodge when I accept this apology as it is given, and when I say that, we accept it with very great satisfaction. (Applause.) There is one thing that I would move—that this be minuted, so that perhaps there might be some reason for not being able to read between the lines, or at all events knowing exactly what was meant by the decisions that are given in the years that are past, so that no one may be able to fall into the unhappy misfortune which Brother Thompson unfortunately, and I am sure unwittingly, did.

At a meeting of the grand committee, February 28, the death of Bro. DAVID KINNEAR, grand cashier, was reported, and a telegram was received from Bro. Sir WILLIAM CLARKE, district grand master of the Province of Victoria, intimating that a Grand Lodge of Victoria had been formed of which he is grand master.

Quarterly communication, May 2, 1889, the grand master presiding. The representative of Illinois was present and took an active part in the proceedings.

The grand master in announcing the death of the grand cashier, Bro. DAVID KINNEAR, moved that a letter of condolence be addressed to his family, and it was agreed to.

At a meeting of the grand committee, July 25, the question of a modification of grand lodge rulings relative to the issue of circulars having reference to proceedings before grand lodge or grand committee was considered, and the following unanimously agreed upon :

“Grand Lodge fully recognizes the inalienable right of all Master Masons to meet, discuss, and petition grand lodge on any matter connected with Masonry, but when a communication is to be addressed to the whole Craft the sanction of grand committee must first be procured.”

The following proceedings were had :

Communications were submitted from the district grand secretary showing that the district Grand Lodge of Victoria under the Scottish Constitution had been dissolved, and that the lodges under its jurisdiction had transferred their allegiance to the newly formed United Grand Lodge of Victoria, of which the Past District Grand Master, Brother Sir William Clarke, Baronet, is grand master.

A letter was read from Grand Secretary, Brother T. H. Lampriere, dated 22d April, announcing the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and asking for that grand body official and fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with an interchange of representatives, and that the lodges heretofore hailing from the Scottish Constitution be allowed to retain their original charters as memorials of their Masonic connection with Scotland.

It was resolved to recommend to grand lodge to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and to accede to the request of the seceding Scottish-holding Lodges as to the retention of their charters.

And the following with reference to South Australia and Queensland :

Grand Secretary said that despatches received from the acting district grand master of Queensland, Brother John G. W. Barnes, reported a Masonic reception that had recently been given by the Grand Lodge of South Australia to The Right Hon. The Earl of Kintore as past substitute grand master of Scotland, in which the District Grand Lodge of Queensland under the Scottish Constitution had taken part.

Grand Committee directed that its sense of the honour that had been paid to grand lodge in the entertainment of its past substitute grand master by the Craft in South Australia and Queensland be minuted.

The grand secretary reported that on the occasion of the recent installation of grand officers in the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, the grand master, Capt. Sir HENRY MORELAND, spoke as follows :

“There is still another investiture to take place—viz., that of the depute grand master, in which connection there is a slight departure from our usual custom. We have hitherto had a European brother to fill this office, but our tenets are so widely spread in this country; we are so largely supported by the Native community, and the brother to whom I am about to give that office has so well earned the honour, that I venture to hope the appointment will meet the appro-

bation of you all, and that during my absence in England you will support the Right Worshipful Brother K. R. Cama, as you would support me. I am sure that you will see in what I am doing but a fitting recognition of the very able and talented services rendered to Scottish Freemasonry by Brother Cama. I give it to you in the strongest terms of commendation to render him all the support you have given to me, and I feel confident he will act nobly and fairly by both Europeans and Natives, and that you will meet with every satisfaction. (Loud applause.) Brother Cama, I have explained the considerations that have induced me to confer this honour to you, and I am assured that you will never neglect the duties devolving on, or the trust reposed in you. (Applause.)

Col. Sir ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, of Blythswood, Bart., M. P., is grand master; D. MURRAY LYON, Edinburgh, grand secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Nashville, January 30. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master A. V. WARR, was present.

The brief exordium of the grand master (HENRY H. INGERSOLL) is conceived in a lofty spirit and happily expressed. He says, in part :

I greet you all with hearty Masonic welcome. Such a concourse of the leaders of men who have solemnly devoted their lives to the practice of cardinal virtues ; who believe and trust in God, and are bound to help, aid, and assist each other, and do one another no wrong or harm ; to honor and defend chastity, and protect and nurture the widow and orphan ; who rejoice in Faith, Hope, and Charity, and live upon the Golden Rule, is a benison and an inspiration.

From about a hundred decisions he reports twenty-two, of which we select a portion as either of general application or throwing light on local usage :

1. A brother regularly and duly "dropped from the roll" is a "non-affiliate."
2. A rejected non-affiliate is not liable to assessment for a year after rejection.
3. Edict 50 taxing non-affiliates applies to brethren recently domiciled as well as to old residents.
4. Subordinate lodges have authority to, and should, release indigent non-affiliates from grand lodge tax.
5. That a dimit issued 1864 by a military lodge, U. D., was not void for want of lodge seal ; and that the lodge inquiring after the Masonic standing of the brother petitioning for membership on this dimit was not restricted to record evidence, but might have recourse to the best evidence of which the nature of the case would admit.
11. Subordinate lodges should deal with brethren dropped from the rolls who refuse to pay tax assessed by grand lodge, and may suspend or expel for willful refusal ; but non-residents are not amendable to edict 50.

12. A member dropped from the rolls can only become affiliated on petition for membership and unanimous ballot.

14. A brother summarily dropped from the rolls without formal lodge action regularly taken is still a member of the lodge in good standing, and entitled to visit same though he had paid no dues for ten years.

19. A lodge, by whose by-laws St. John's Day is a stated meeting, may on that day examine and vote for and advance a candidate, provided more than thirty days have elapsed since the last preceding degree was conferred on the candidate.

20. W. M. may preside legally before he has received P. M. degree.

A petition for the degrees filed in a lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction petitioner has resided for a twelve month next preceding, gives the lodge jurisdiction of the petitioner, and the same is not defeated by his removal from the lodge's territory before a vote upon the petition.

22. Suspended Masons are not liable to the tax levied by Edict 50. Only voluntary non-affiliates are subject to this levy. A non-affiliate is a brother without lodge membership, but otherwise in good standing.

Nos. 14, 19 and 22 were not approved. Of the former the committee on jurisprudence say:

With regard to No. 14, we recommend that it be amended by the addition of the following explanatory clause, to wit:

Due trial, or "formal action," is essentially necessary to the legal dropping from the roll of any member, and in that aspect the ruling of the grand master is correct; provided, that appeal to the grand master or to the grand lodge is the only method by which the brother who has been illegally dealt with can obtain relief or enforce his right of visitation.

No. 19 was dissented from as being in conflict with a ruling of the grand lodge in 1874, and the committee recommended the amendment of No. 22 by striking out the word "voluntary" before the word "non-affiliate" in the second sentence.

In reporting the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, the grand master strongly commended that institution to the generosity of the brethren. He announced the death of Bro. WM. H. MOFFET, grand steward, in his eightieth year.

We make no apology for the space we are about to give to the remarks of Grand Master INGERSOLL and the Tennessee committee on jurisprudence relative to the rupture of fraternal relations with Ohio, growing out of the "Rite War," because that space cannot be filled with anything else so important. The grand master says:

Our fraternal relations are cordial with all sister grand lodges, save one only.

Last month the Grand Master of Ohio notified me that he had withdrawn the commission of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio near this grand lodge; and our representative near the Grand Lodge of Ohio having departed this life, and the Grand Master of Ohio having refused to receive a representative, diplomatic relations between these two grand lodges may be said to be in abeyance, at the option of Ohio.

The cause of this I presume to be the Scottish Rite war in Ohio, and my request to the grand master of that State to nominate for our representative near the Grand Lodge of Ohio some worthy brother who had not been conspicuous in bitterness and intolerance in that war, as none such could

properly represent the liberal, generous spirit of Tennessee Freemasonry. To this the grand master responded: "The majority of Masons in Ohio do not tolerate treason and rebellion," and recommended a brother much esteemed in Ohio, but, as I was left to infer, fully in harmony with the prescriptive spirit of "the majority." Having no connection or relation with either of the Scottish Rite factions, whose contention has disturbed the peace and harmony of our order in Ohio, and knowing that Tennessee Masons should be represented by a brother conspicuous for his loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, rather than to any Scottish Rite, I requested him to name some other brother of high character and good standing, not tainted with "treason or rebellion," but opposed to the policy of the dominant majority in that State. I also suggested the name of a worthy brother, a past grand officer, and a member of the Scottish-Rite body orthodox in that State, but liberal and tolerant in his views, and asked if he would be acceptable as our representative. The suggestion was not favorably received, because, as the grand master wrote, the brother named was then the representative of the Grand Lodge of New York. This mistake of the grand master he afterward corrected by saying the brother's term had expired, and another brother had been appointed in lieu, as representative from New York. But no change of view appeared from the discovery of his mistake; and I inferred that the reason for declining to accept my suggestion was the very liberality of views and opposition to Masonic intolerance which had caused me to suggest his name. With a courteous and considerate reference to Ohio loyalty and Tennessee rebellion, the grand master assured me in plain terms that no representative would be received from us unless he was not only an orthodox Scottish-Rite Mason, but also an active and prominent supporter of the locally dominant faction in its policy of using the great power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite.

Such a Mason, however high and respected, I could not knowingly appoint as our representative. Such a one could not correctly represent the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Whatever may be the views and opinions of Tennessee Masons upon the merits of the Scottish imbroglio, or whether we sympathize with the three or four factions claiming legitimacy and contending for supremacy in that order, one thing we can and do agree about:

Ancient Craft Masonry, comprising the three Symbolic Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, universal and uniform throughout the world, is absolutely free and independent of all other orders, and should not be, and can not lawfully be, allied with or dominated by any order of Scottish-Rite Masons. Nor can we as Freemasons be called upon through our grand lodges to hear and decide any controversy between these various claimants to legitimacy in that Rite. If they pretend—any of them—to confer our degrees, then they are clandestine lodges, and their votaries are to us as "heathens and publicans." We know them not, and can hold no sort of Masonic communication with them. If they do not lay claim to the Symbolic Degrees, then they are not of us. We have no knowledge or standard by which we can test their claim, try their cause, or decide their rights. As well might we interfere with Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, or Knights of Labor. If they claim the right to base their Order upon our trine temple, we can not forbid them; and one, two, ten, or twenty different and even belligerent bodies may indulge in this pastime; we can endure them all without harm or fear—*on the outside*. They can hurt us no more, we feel them no more than does the firm earth that supports us all. But *outside* is their place and their sphere; *outside* they are impotent to injure Freemasonry; *outside* they cannot destroy our peace and harmony; and *outside* they must remain and not profane our sacred precincts.

Standing to and abiding by the Ancient Charge I received as worshipful master, "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry," I earnestly protest against the introduction of this foreign element into our perfect and symmetrical body. Recalling my official oath as grand master, that I would "maintain the usages and customs of Free and Accepted Masons," and my obligation to "cling to the old landmarks," I protest against any alliance of any kind with any order or rite that claims precedence or superiority, and demands submission or subservency. Believing that lodge membership makes a brother a member of the whole Masonic family, and that in the exalted character of a Master Mason all avenues and opportunities are open, all rights and privileges are his which the broad empire of Freemasonry affords, I protest against the external conditions imposed by the Grand Master of Ohio upon worthy brethren of his

own jurisdiction to receive an honorable commission from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Nay, more : believing that a Freemason is a free man, I deny the right of any lodge, subordinate or grand, to dictate to him whether he shall or shall not become a member of any other society, order, or fraternity, whose purposes and practices are not immoral. And, saving only clandestine symbolic lodges, it is not the function, nay, not within the scope of the powers of any lodge, subordinate or grand, to hold an inquisition over and pronounce upon the legitimacy, regularity, orthodoxy, or loyalty of any such order, society, or fraternity.

These I believe to be cardinal doctrines and vital principles of Ancient Craft Masonry. They correctly represent the spirit of Tennessee Freemasons. Because in this spirit I addressed the Grand Master of Ohio a brief reply to his note requesting me to appoint a Representative near that Grand Lodge, and asked him to nominate some worthy brother in good standing who agreed with these views, who was an orthodox Craft Mason, and esteemed our Order above any Scottish Rite, he "declined an exchange of Grand Representatives, until he could have the assurance that the spirit of Tennessee Masonry as expressed by its Grand Master was not in favor of rebellion."

This means, my brethren, that Ohio intends not only to accept and establish a foreign dynasty in her own limits, but to compel her sister States to recognize it, and to approve of its dominion at the peril of a loss of fraternal relations.

I would gladly have avoided this unpleasant subject, but circumstances forbade. The action of the Grand Master of Ohio compelled me to report the facts ; and my view of the danger with which the subject is fraught requires me to sound the note of warning, that the integrity of Craft Masonry might not be further imperilled.

The Ohio Grand Lodge prescribes by edict what order of the Scottish-Rite Freemasons may unite with, and not only expels them, but forfeits Lodge charters, if they join any other order of the Scottish Rite. This, of course, we cannot prevent ; for it is within her jurisdiction. But we are not bound to approve such a pernicious policy, directly or indirectly. Such resolutions and conduct are unwise, as our Committee on Correspondence has more than once said.

See Proceedings of 1883, page 407.

See Proceedings of 1885, page 113.

It is contrary to the generous, liberal, tolerant spirit of Freemasonry, and smacks rather of the persecutions of the middle ages. We have the right to think so and to say so without being stigmatized as "rebels and traitors." And much as I could wish to be on fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, if those relations can only be purchased by approving such harsh and severe measures, and such perversion of powers, then Tennessee Freemasons and Ohio Masons will not be able to exchange representatives from their grand lodges. But Ohio will ere long be relieved from her present thralldom, and a wiser, freer, and better Masonic spirit will pervade her grand lodge. She will believe as we believe ; and then Freemasonry will resume her scepter and recall her own in Ohio. And we shall all again resume fraternal relations, when the vaunted loyalty of Ohio shall be not subserviency to a Scottish Rite, but unswerving fidelity and unfaltering devotion to the Ancient and Honorable Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which owns no superior on earth, which has ever been the apostle of Liberty, the foe of Tyranny, the advocate of Peace and Good-will ; whose domain is the hearts of men ; and whose empire reaches the farthest bounds of civilization.

This is like the clear blast of a bugle horn, the voice of one loyal to the core to Ancient Craft Masonry, and the echo came back equally clear, ringing and unmistakable from the committee on jurisprudence and from the grand lodge. The committee say, the grand lodge concurring :

Your committee are impressed with the serious nature of the unfortunate controversy which has arisen between the Grand Master of Ohio and the Grand Master of Tennessee with regard to the interchange of grand representatives, and, while declining to discuss the expediency of the inaugu-

ration of the controversy so much to be regretted, and while earnestly deploring that such a condition of affairs should exist, we cannot but feel, after carefully studying the correspondence, that the Grand Master of Tennessee has truly reflected the sentiments and wishes of the Masons of this jurisdiction in insisting that he who shall be commissioned as *our* representative shall be one who is willing to ignore the strifes of outside organizations, and to preserve unbroken the integrity, peace and good will which should, and we trust will, ever prevail in the great Brotherhood of Ancient Craft Masonry.

The three degrees of our beloved Fraternity—Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason—comprising all over which the grand lodge claims jurisdiction, and over which its right of supreme control it will ever maintain, embrace within their triple lines all which concerns our welfare. Let us not be drawn unwillingly into disputes which may arise between organizations of which we have no legal knowledge, and in which, except as reluctant spectators of their troubles, we have no interest.

In Tennessee, God willing, we are determined that no such strife shall disturb our councils. Standing thus firmly upon that determination as our sure foundation of safety, we are of the opinion that those who may be selected and commissioned as the representatives of the Masons of Tennessee, even in those grand jurisdictions where such unfortunate controversy may exist, shall be of like convictions with ourselves. This being so, and the Grand Master of Ohio being unwilling that any but a partisan in the struggle in which his jurisdiction is unfortunately involved, shall hold *our* commission and receive courteous and fraternal reception from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, it would be undignified that we should insist, and still less true to our own convictions and self respect that we should consent to the appointment of one, however otherwise worthy, who would in so important an issue hold opinions at variance with our own.

Much as we regret, therefore, the apparent rupture of those official courtesies which have so long and so pleasantly passed between these two distinguished grand bodies, we feel that we must be content to abide the decision made by the Grand Master of Ohio until such time as the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of that distinguished Grand Jurisdiction shall determine to seek a renewal of those relations which have ever been so highly prized and gladly reciprocated on our part. In the meantime, let us resolve that nothing shall disturb the cordiality which we trust will ever exist between the brethren of the Craft, whether Ohio or Tennessee claims their allegiance—let us, at all times, “meet upon the level and part upon the square,” and in no way feel that any grievance subsists between those who we hope may ever be able to meet about a common altar.

Nothing could be more significant of the scope of the purpose of the Scotch Rite conspiracy than this supplementing of the action of the dominant faction in Ohio in summarily depriving the lodges of the immemorial right of electing their own rulers, by this avowal that the same test of eligibility will be applied to representatives from other jurisdictions, viz.: Subserviency to a power outside of the grand lodge, a power behind the throne greater for the time being than the throne itself. We again warn the loyal Craftsmen to note the rapidity with which some jurisdictions are drifting towards the grand orient system, in which the grand lodge becomes but a nominal entity, really an administrative bureau to register and enforce the decrees of a supreme council; and we warn them that nothing can give such momentum to this mischievous tendency as for the grand lodge to become involved in this factional war.

The grand lodge granted eight dispensations for new lodges, and four charters to lodges under dispensation; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; and requested each lodge to subscribe for one or more life memberships in

the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and to ask of its members a contribution of one dollar each to that institution.

JOHN T. WILLIAMSON, of Columbia, was elected grand master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 164) is again by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH, who won his spurs at his first venture and has been growing in favor ever since.

He gives five pages to Illinois. That he should take hold of Grand Master SMITH's remark, "Believing in the prerogatives of grand masters, as I do in the divine rights of kings, particularly when those prerogatives and rights are governed by constitutional law," as an ultra statement of the prerogative doctrine—as we infer that he does by his comment—is perhaps not strange, as others have done the same thing, but if he had *heard* him say it, instead of reading it in cold type, he would not have caught such an impression, so far as does the personal equation go. He quotes Bro. SMITH's remarks on the relations of England and Quebec, on the Masonic Orphans' Home, and on the social aspects of Masonry. Quoting also his decision that a person containing African blood is eligible for the degrees if he "possesses all the qualifications required by the ancient landmarks and our laws," he says:

Some of the strong men who occupy the position of Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of their respective jurisdictions are disposed to find fault with me, because I do not freely express my *opinion*. I have tried to give to Tennessee what was done, and let each one form his own conclusions; and thus I present the above decision. But I assure our Illinois brethren that when they visit Tennessee lodges nothing *colored* will be found.

Time was when this decision would have created a ripple of excitement in our grand lodge, though perhaps not quite so big a ripple as it would now in Tennessee, whereas now it created none. Probably the time will come if our brother should have the long life we wish him, when the hue of this decision will not look so pronounced to him as it does now. Moreover we venture to say that while some years ago he might have thought this remark indicated an unfriendly spirit, he will not think so now. The world moves, and we all move with it, willy nilly.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives fraternal and appreciative notice.

TEXAS, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Houston, December 11. The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master PHILIP C. TUCKER, was present, and in saying that we hope

he has returned to his first love we have reference to the following paragraph in Bro. MATTHEWS' review of Illinois :

We note, too, that Bro. Robbins in his review of Texas, complains that the representative of Illinois was *non est* at our last annual ; and we will add that for many years we, too, have missed him. Though living but forty miles away, by rail, he rarely if ever attends the Grand Lodge, and we have learned, whether true or not we cannot say, he has run off after other gods—Rites which run way up into the thirty or ninety degrees.

The address of the grand master (ANSON RAINEY) shows that he has carefully thought out the causes of decadence of strong, and the genesis of weak lodges, of which latter he says Texas has too many, although on the whole he thinks the condition of the Craft is better now than ever before.

Most important of the public work done by the grand master was the dedication of the State Capitol, at Austin, May 16, the occasion of a great civic and military display. The eloquent address delivered by the grand orator, Bro. H. M. GARWOOD, is preserved in the proceedings.

The grand master submitted thirty-six decisions, generally indicating strong practical sense and a clear apprehension of the points involved. The following is in all respects to be commended :

8. I was asked as to the propriety of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 37, offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Bro. L. S. McMicken, a member of said lodge, who was murdered on February 9, 1888. I replied that in 1853 the Grand Lodge, by resolution, condemned such a practice. [Ruthven's Reprint, Vol. I., page 556.] Again in 1883 this question was submitted to Grand Master Charles Stewart, who indorsed and adhered to the views of this Grand Lodge enunciated in 1853. [P. P., 1883, p. 23.] I fully concur in the views above expressed. The Masonic fraternity, as such, cannot afford to take any part in the administration of the laws of the land. While as Masons and as individuals we ought to obey the laws of our country, and discountenance any infraction thereof, yet, for us as Masons to take part in their enforcement would lead to untold trouble and confusion among the Craft. Neither should Masons in any way interfere to prevent the enforcement of the laws. The State of Texas is sufficiently strong to uphold and enforce her laws. No outside influence should be brought to bear upon the courts in any given case, but they should be left untrammelled to decide according to the merits of each case. If the Masonic fraternity should break loose from its ancient moorings, and take part in State affairs, in religious affairs, etc., it would soon be turned into an engine of oppression, instead of an angel of mercy, as it is.

A brother who had been serving as master of a lodge for nearly two years and had never been invested with the Past Master's degree (its possession is obligatory on masters in Texas) wished to know if his acts were illegal. The grand master sensibly decided that though irregular they were not void. He also decided that as no deformed person is eligible to the degrees of Masonry, no "reel-footed" man could be made. We note this not so much to express our disagreement with his premises—for there are degrees of deformity which in our judgment do not at all unfit a man for the Fraternity—as for the purpose of saying that although we have been dealing professionally with deformities for nearly thirty years we don't know whether his conclusion is right or wrong, for we never heard the term before. He

also ruled that a Kentucky dimit granted to an Entered Apprentice was equivalent to a waiver of jurisdiction. We think he is right as to the principle, and that it would meet the intention of Illinois law whose requirement that the waiver should be unanimously granted would probably be held to fix the terms of the grant in this jurisdiction only. His decision that an Englishman who had resided in this country many years, and who eleven years ago had filed a declaration to become a citizen, but had never received letters of naturalization, and over whose qualification question was raised, he being an alien, was eligible, is of interest because the mention that he had taken out his first papers might indicate that the grand master thought that changed the situation. We don't understand that it would make any difference. He would be equally eligible as an alien if he were a bona fide resident. There is law and equity in both the following :

29. When a grand lodge restores a forfeited charter to a demised lodge, it reinstates all members of said lodge at its demise, although petition for restoration is only signed by a part of said members ; provided they have not affiliated with other lodges.

33. When a lodge forfeits its charter by failing to meet for three successive meetings, the dues of its members do not cease to run until the time elapsed when the members could have met and saved the charter.

On so-called Masonry in Mexico the grand master reports :

In October, El Paso Lodge wrote me that a subordinate lodge in El Paso del Norte, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico, petitioned El Paso Lodge for fraternal recognition and intercourse. My ruling on the subject was asked. I could not give them an opinion, only to wait until the meeting of the grand lodge, when the matter would be submitted for its action. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1887 recommended that action on the status of Masonry in Mexico "be postponed for further investigation and consideration." Some definite action should be taken in this matter, and relieve our lodges on the border of their embarrassment, by reason of the doubt that surrounds it.

Subsequently the following, reported by the committee on correspondence, was adopted :

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master relating to the communication of El Paso Lodge, No. 130, beg leave to report that so far as they can find there is no such legitimate Masonic grand body as the Superior Grand Orient ; therefore

Resolved, That it would be improper for lodges holding authority under this M. W. Grand Lodge, and they are hereby forbidden, to hold Masonic communication, with the adherents of the so-called Superior Grand Orient of Mexico.

In view of the troubles among our brethren along the Mexican border, growing out of the failure, heretofore, upon the part of this grand body to recognize as sovereign and independent the various grand lodges in the Republic of Mexico, claiming to be such, because of reliable data upon which to act, and believing that our brethren should as soon as possible be relieved of the difficulties now confronting them ; therefore

Resolved, That the incoming grand master appoint some competent brother who shall investigate the status of Mexican Masonry, and report thereon for the information of this grand lodge at its next grand annual communication.

On the report of Past Grand Master MATTHEWS from the same committee, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized.

Ten charters were granted and three dispensations continued, and a large amount of very thorough work done by the committee on appeals.

We have heretofore animadverted upon the indefensibly unmasonic action of the Grand Lodge of Texas in disregarding the landmarks concerning God and religion, and last year noted the fact that in 1877 Grand Master ROSE recommended that the grand lodge go still further and prescribe an additional question to be asked of candidates, viz.: "Do you believe in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures?" That went to the committee on jurisprudence, and as the committee did not report on it we were led to hope that silence indicated a desire to retrace the unwarrantable steps already taken. The committee do not report on this particular point this year, for what reason we do not know, for if the grand lodge is justified in expelling worthy Masons for disbelieving the divine authenticity of the Bible when their opinions on that subject were not asked, surely it would be more equitable to settle the question of the applicant's eligibility beforehand than to permit him to believe that the guaranties of the Landmark which Masons boast is the paramount and unalterable law, really govern their practices, only to be kicked down stairs after the lodge has got his money for the degrees. The committee did report on some cases involving the main question, referred to them from the committee on appeals in 1887, and recommend that the position taken by the grand lodge in the declaration that "a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures is an indispensable prerequisite to Masonic admission," be adhered to and send the cases back to the appeal committee to be determined on that basis. We reserve comment for the moment.

WILLIAM S. FLY, of Gonzales, was elected grand master; WILLIAM F. SWAIN, Houston, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 277) is this year wholly the work of Past Grand Master THOMAS S. MATTHEWS, and is a piece of work of which any brother might be proud. Able, courteous in style and fraternal in spirit, it is one of the most interesting and readable reports of the year.

We shall have to forego any summarizing this year, however, and give what space we have, to his review of Illinois for two years, 1887 and 1888, to which he gives over seventeen pages. Of the portrait of Bro. GURNEY, in the proceedings of 1887, he says:

The massive head, the high forehead, the keen eye, the clean-cut nose and the firmly-set mouth, all indicate intellectuality, firmness and decision, and mark him, as undoubtedly he was, "the noblest Roman of them all."

He is confirmed in his opinion that the large attendance at our grand lodge is due largely to the drawing force of the mileage and per diem roll, by the provision

in the resolutions providing for calling off over Wednesday, that nothing therein should be construed to reduce the per diem of representatives.

He commends Grand Master DARRAH'S condemnation of the mixing up in public processions and exercises of Masons as such and other societies; as he does also his action in the Vienna Lodge case, the disposition of which by our grand lodge calls for three exclamation points (!!!), which is drawing it mild for one living in the sectarian atmosphere of Texas Masonry.

Bro. HOOPER'S oration receives appreciative mention, but the "Circular of Instructions" for lodges under dispensation, which he copies, moves him to emphatic speech, at the end of which, however, comes his second sober thought:

What in all reason then is the use of a Lodge (?) U. D. ? If not a lodge, but a committee, why call it a lodge? What can it do? Make Masons? We thought that the most important; it certainly should be the most particular work a lodge could do. Yes, make a man a Mason, speaking in common parlance, and then if he gets drunk, makes a beast, a dog of himself, brings reproach, shame upon the brotherhood, cannot try or discipline him!! This is indeed, even to Texans, strange Masonry, very strange. It is surely spurious. We mean no reflection, brethren, but it looks that way to us.

To the report of Bro. BROWNING—who he says writes like a veteran—he pays a very high compliment for its ability. He copies as unanswerable his remarks, under Canada, on perpetual jurisdiction, but avows himself a strict constructionist on the question of physical qualifications, as against our reviewer's more liberal views. To the Illinois interpretation of the ancient law—that the candidate have "no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming literally to what the several degrees require—he objects that one will hold a candidate capable and another will not, and so he would not relax the rule at all, but "require perfection as far as human beings can judge of it." And so it seems that human beings must judge at last. Of Bro. BROWNING'S remark that with a correspondence committee of one competent brother instead of five he would look for more satisfactory work, he says:

The committee is nominally five in number, but it is expected that the chairman will do the work, as the other members rarely feel it incumbent upon them to even help a little. This year the writer hereof happens to hold the chairman's position, and "the Lord willin'" expects to at least try to do the work. Whether, however, the work will be any better or more satisfactorily done is exceedingly questionable. He, too, doubts his own competency for the task. But of one thing be assured, he will do his very best; no man can do more.

The Illinois proceedings for 1888 receive in general very favorable notice. They reached him in less than two weeks after our grand lodge closed, "having traveled some 1500 or 2000 miles to Houston and thence 250 miles back" to him. All of Grand Master SMITH'S decisions seem to him to be in accord with general Masonic law.

His notice of the Illinois report on correspondence is exceedingly generous, and it is flattering to know that our views generally accord with his, although he says that

on some questions we are almost as far apart as the poles. His report having already gone to the printer it was too late for him to begin again, but we fancy there is a rod in pickle for us in the intimation that should the conditions be favorable in the future he may chat with us about our differences. Well, we like that kind of a reviewer. We are pleased with his compliment when he says he thinks we conclusively answer the arguments of Bro. SINGLETON in justification of the wholesale recognition by his grand lodge, of the illegitimate would-be grand lodges of South America, Mexico and the islands of the seas.

Copying the last sentence of our reply to Bro. BROWN's strictures on the Vienna Lodge case, Bro. MATTHEWS rehearses Bro. VINCIL'S arguments attempting to show, because the Grand Lodge of Illinois called one of its constituents to account for violating the law of the jurisdiction, and the law of Masonry, prohibiting the mooted of sectarian questions in the lodges, that therefore the Grand Lodge of Illinois is the defender of atheism! We confess to some discouragement lest his wits really be slipping when he confesses that if disbelief in the Bible don't make a man an atheist, he don't know what does; but it may help him somewhat to remember that there was a time when the Bible did not exist, and to ask himself what made a man an atheist in those days. His plea that he is *non compos mentis* relieves him of the responsibility for the implication involved in the question as to what being, person or thing Illinois applicants are required to believe in as a prerequisite to admission, and permits us without compromising our self-respect to answer him according to his folly. In Illinois the belief in God, not gods, is so universal that the simple and comprehensive declaration which has served the turn of Masonry ever since it had an organized existence—the same the world over and so satisfactory that Texas is the only jurisdiction we know of where it has been proposed to add to it—is here held to be sufficient.

Coming down to our notice of Texas, Bro. MATTHEWS quotes our remarks that the Grand Lodge of Texas had already assumed to amend the landmarks by declaring that a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible is an indispensable prerequisite to Masonic admission, and that the majority in that grand lodge had more than once defied the ancient law concerning God and religion, Bro. MATTHEWS sits back from his work with a sense of injury almost too deep for words. He finds speech, however, and says a good many things that nobody disputes, but we notice that he is not in such a white heat that he does not remember to omit some things also. He says:

This is too unjust, to say the least, to pass unnoticed. We unhesitatingly and emphatically deny that the Grand Lodge of Texas ever has in any way, or at any time, "assumed to amend the landmarks" or any one of them. As we have already said, she does require of each and every one who knocks at her door, ere he enter, to *declare* his belief in God. And if he did not so believe, of what use or force, pray, would be an obligation? From what, or where, do we learn anything of God, of his attributes, except from the Bible? The Grand Lodge of Texas does, too, tell the applicant that the Bible is the Great Light of Masonry. Is this not admitted almost universally among Masons, and will Bro. Robbins deny it? The Grand Lodge of Texas does teach that Masons yielding their obedience to her to take the Holy Bible as the rule and guide to their faith and practice.

Is this amending a landmark? If so, what landmark? She does, too, hold that without a Holy Bible present there can be no lodge; that its presence is *absolutely* necessary. In this is there any assumption to amend a landmark, and if so, which one? Again, the Grand Lodge of Texas never *has* attempted at any time in the past, nor will she ever in the future attempt, to set up an "inquisition" of any sort, much less attempt to interfere with the "*religious opinions*" of anybody, further than to require of all who would enter her portals to express, without reservation, an unqualified belief in God. This she has done in the past, and will continue to do in the future. Bro. Robbins charges, too, that more than once she has "*flagrantly defied the ancient law*, 'concerning God and religion.'" This is a bold as well as an utterly unfounded assertion, for which we have a right to and do demand the proof. Tell us then, my good brother, how, when, where and in what the Grand Lodge of Texas has done so? *We rest here and wait for the proof.*

Our pleasure in complying with Bro. MATTHEWS' request for the proof is only measured, we beg to assure him, by our regret that we have to prove it. For one moment, however, before we do so, we wish to refer to the omissions just referred to. He says the Grand Lodge of Texas tells the applicant that "the Bible is the Great Light of Masonry." We presume, unless she has amended that too, that she conforms to the universal practice of telling him that two other symbols are also the great lights of Masonry. Again he says that the Grand Lodge of Texas holds that without a Holy Bible present there can be no lodge; that its presence is absolutely necessary. Unless there has been with Texas an amendment in this matter also, why does he try to leave the impression that there is a significance attached to the necessity of its presence differing in kind from that attaching to the other two symbols which outside of Texas are *always* named with it when the essentials of the symbolic lodge are referred to? But to come back to the proof for which he waits.

We had already stated in the matter which he quoted, wherein the Grand Lodge of Texas had assumed to amend the landmarks, viz.: in declaring, in contravention of the ancient charges, that a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible is an essential prerequisite to admission to the Fraternity. We are saved the necessity of citing chapter and verse wherein this requirement had been made, because both Bro. MATTHEWS and the committee on jurisprudence admit in the volume before us that it is so. To be specific, however, we refer to p. 118, Texas Proc. 1888, where the committee on jurisprudence say that the requirement was enacted in 1857 and reaffirmed in 1887. To prove that in this the Grand Lodge of Texas has assumed to amend the landmarks it is only necessary to quote the law of Texas and the law of Masonry side by side. The Texas edict reads:

"A belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures is an indispensable prerequisite to Masonic admission."

The law of Masonry (*Charges of a Freemason, Charge 1.*) says:

"A Mason is oblig'd, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charg'd in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, *leaving their particular*

opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished."

That the Texas enactment assumes to amend this unalterable law is manifest, because it undeniably adds a new test—a certain belief about the Jewish and Christian scriptures respecting which nobody will assume that all men agree—to the single test herein contained—belief in God and obedience to the moral law.

So much for assuming to amend the landmarks.

The flagrant defiance of the ancient law of which we said Texas had been guilty lies in the conceded fact that that grand lodge has more than once sustained its lodges in expelling brethren whose opinions and whose lives were confessedly within the guaranties of the charge above quoted.

BRO. MATTHEWS will pardon us, in closing, one word in reference to carelessness of expression in a matter personal to ourself. In his leave-taking he says he has had much pleasure in reading the greater part of our report, but that there are portions of it which to him smack too much of infidelity. Believing that Masonic lodges and Masonic reports are not the proper places to obtrude ones denominational or sectarian views, we think we have been so continuously dominated by that conception of our duty as a Mason, that being judged *alone* by any Masonic writing or by any speech we have ever made in a Masonic body, no brother can say what are our denominational affiliations. If we have failed in this we have in so far failed in our duty to the institution which as we read the concluding portion of the first of the Charges of a Freemason—the portion not quoted by us above because it did not bear directly upon the point at issue—is founded upon the belief that human fellowship on the basis of the golden rule of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you, has enough in it to warrant the attempt to make it the center of union for those who are otherwise divided by dogmatic differences, by mutually agreeing to respect the right to so differ.

UTAH, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Salt Lake City, January 15. The representative of Illinois, JAMES LOWE, past grand master of Utah and past senior grand deacon of our own grand lodge was present, occupying the position of grand chaplain. The grand master (SAMUEL PAUL) announced the death of the junior grand warden, MYRON GALE FOOTE. Of intemperance, and legislation thereon, he says:

Each individual is, or ought to be, the arbiter of his own inclinations, and, therefore, general legislation on this subject might not be advisable; but it is my candid opinion, that those who are holding offices in our lodges, and are called upon to administer the duties of the lodge, should practice what they preach, which can not be done if they themselves are engaged in keeping places where spirits are vended.

He alluded to the fresh complaint of invasion from Nevada, which under that head we have seen was happily settled.

He reported the receipt of a circular from the grand master of Ohio relating to the Cerneau's, and endorsed the action of that grand lodge.

He reports the surrender of one charter and the mysterious disappearance of another, and having ascertained that it had not been seen since low ten or thereabouts, on the night of the election the grand lodge thought it necessary to validate the installation, which occurred some weeks later. We think the installation will now stick.

The grand secretary reported that the "boom" in Salt Lake City during the past year had greatly increased his business, people throughout the country, having done their part to convert his office into an intelligence office. One brother in Kansas wanted him to hunt for him a cheap and quiet boarding house, where he and his family could rest for a few days before proceeding on their journey to Montana. Our brother is now paying the penalty of being famous. Brother DIEHL never goes to sleep but he has one eye open and on the Latter Day Saints. Of the surrender of the charter of St. John's Lodge, at Frisco, he says:

The surrender of a charter being something new in this Jurisdiction it became necessary to prepare a form of certificates for the members in good standing of Lodges surrendering their charters. A sufficient number in book form with stubs attached, have been printed to last this Grand Lodge for the next quarter of a century, unless Utah is admitted as a State during the present session of Congress. In that event I predict that there would be no room for the Masonic edifice in the new kingdom. Masonry and Mormonism can never occupy the same soil. The one is for light and progress, the other wants to go back to the dark ages. Up to this time Masonry has not yielded an inch to the hierarchical powers that be in this fair Territory, but if it should become a State in its present condition, the odds would be so much against our Lodges that they would be forced to surrender their charters. The Grand Lodge could then dissolve and every true Mason in Utah hunt for "greener fields and pastures new."

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized; resolutions of sympathy with Past Grand Master EMERSON and Past Junior Grand Warden

EMERY, absent on account of illness, passed; telegraphic greetings exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Florida; and the following resolution adopted:

That the Grand Lodge of Utah is in hearty sympathy with the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in sustaining its Grand Master, and will ever sustain and sympathize with all efforts of our Sister Grand Lodges to defend and uphold the pure and simple principles of Freemasonry as handed down to us by our fathers, discountenancing to the fullest extent of our power all innovations of whatever name or nature in the body of Masonry.

We can hardly conceive it possible that the committee on jurisprudence would wittingly put up a practical joke of such dimensions as this, but the talk of discountenancing innovations in the body of Masonry by sustaining the action by which the Grand Lodge of Ohio was turned over to the Scottish Rite oligarchy so completely that the grand master refuses to receive a representative from a sister grand lodge unless he is a member of the Scottish Rite, and of the grand master's branch, is fit only for the realms of *opera bouffe* where everything becomes inverted.

ABBOT RODNEY HEYWOOD, of Ogden, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City, re-elected grand secretary. BRO. ARTHUR JAMES LOWE, a son of Past Grand Master LOWE, is junior grand deacon.

The report on correspondence (pp. 56) is of course the work of Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, and is interesting as his reports always are. Illinois gets brief but appreciative notice. Bro. DIEHL says we seem to be satisfied with all their acts and doings except with their stand on the controversy of Quebec and England, that we want them to kick. The kicking figure was not ours originally, we took it ready made from him; but it is good expressive English. We heartily reciprocate his kind words of welcome on renewing our old acquaintance.

VERMONT, 1888.

This volume is embellished with a photo-lithographic portrait of Past Grand Master NATHAN B. HASWELL, who, with PHILIP C. TUCKER, long constituted the two great pillars of Vermont masonry. "As grand master before, during, and after the anti-masonic war," says Grand Master HALL, "NATHAN B. HASWELL, by his fearless, though manly position, commanded the respect of his opponents, and after its fury was spent, lived to see the fruition of his fondest hopes—Masonry firmly re-established and honored as a factor for good in community." The volume contains an elaborate and very complete record of the laying of the corner-stone of the Bennington battle monument, including addresses by the governors of New Hamp-

shire and Vermont, the grand master, and others. The monument is to be a simple shaft in the form of an obelisk, 301 feet from foundation to apex.

The annual communication was held at Burlington, June 13. The representative of Illinois, Bro. DELOS M. BACON, was present as senior grand warden.

The grand master (ALFRED A. HALL) announced the death of Past Grand Master LUCHUS C. BUTLER, chairman of the committee on correspondence, and HON. IRA HILL, ranking in age among Vermont Masons next to Bro. HOLLENBECK, past grand secretary, who for many years was the representative of Illinois, and who has been seventy-five years a mason! Bro. Hill was born in 1793. In the report of the committee on necrology we find recorded the death of Bro. ELIJAH AUSTIN, aged 94, the son of Col. SETH AUSTIN, one of the famous ministers of 1776. The grand master submitted fourteen decisions, some of which we copy:

3. The jurisdiction of a lodge covers the town in which it is located, and extends one-half way, in an air line from its lodge room, to the lodge room of an adjoining lodge in towns where no lodge is established.

4. A Master Mason in good standing, holding a regular dimit, may apply for membership to any lodge in this State, no matter whether he resides within or without the State.

5. A *student* whose parents reside in another jurisdiction, attaining majority in this State, may petition for the degrees, providing he has lived in the State one full year just preceding his application, and has legally adopted the place, when he presents his petition, as his residence.

6. 1. A new trial will not be granted, as matter of course, upon petition of resident members who had no notice, but only upon their showing to the satisfaction of the lodge that some injustice has been done to them, or that the action of the lodge was improper.

II. A petition for a new trial should lay over for one month, and notice of action therein should be given to all resident members. A majority vote is all that is required to grant a new trial.

11. The general law in regard to physical qualifications, recognized in this State, requires that the candidate be able to conform to all the ceremonies, and to do the work. Any maim or infirmity that prevents this, renders a person physically ineligible.

12. The Grand Lodge, alone, has power to establish or alter the jurisdiction of its subordinates.

An agreement entered into between two lodges, changing or attempting to change the jurisdictional line between them, without the approval of the Grand Lodge, only amounts to permission to accept petitions from the jurisdiction of the other, within the limits of the agreement, and may be abrogated at any time by the Grand Lodge, or either lodge.

Either lodge may terminate the agreement at any regular communication by a majority vote, and after official notice of such action to the other lodge, all rights and privileges conferred by it cease.

14. Although our constitution is silent upon the subject, I understand it to be a part of the unwritten law of Masonry, that a person who can neither read nor write, is ineligible.

Most of these we have quoted as showing local usage. No. 3 is of that character. No. 4 accords with our law. In Illinois a lodge can not grant a new trial,

and agreements between lodges as to jurisdiction are unknown. No. 14 could hardly be true of any very old unwritten law, and it does not universally prevail in this age and country.

Of a speck of trouble with New York, he says:

A complaint has been made by the Grand Master of New York of infringement of jurisdiction, but it is confidently hoped that the matter may be adjusted with little friction.

At my suggestion, the Grand Lodge of New York has kindly agreed that the matter shall be submitted to the final determination and award of M. W. Charles Roome of New York City, and I earnestly recommend that you join in this submission, feeling confident that in the hands of our distinguished brother the interests of Vermont will be fully protected, and that right will prevail.

Our old rule permitting a petition to be received as soon as the applicant became a resident of the jurisdiction, no matter for how short a time, has led us into difficulties that will hereafter be avoided if the lodges hew close to the line of the resolution adopted one year ago. In the interest of that harmony which should exist between grand and subordinate lodges, I urge a close adherence to our present law.

And of the long-pending controversy with New Hampshire:

At Bennington, and subsequently at a meeting in Boston, Grand Master Burleigh and myself discussed the matters involved in the complaint made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and it was decided that said Prescott, Memphremagog, and Meridian Lodges should be cited to meet the Grievance Committee for a full hearing upon the subject. The committee have had such hearing, and while I am not advised as to the result, it is to be hoped that it may be such as to set the whole matter at rest.

My conferences with M. W. Bro. Burleigh were exceedingly pleasant and fraternal, and his desire was to have the matter adjusted right and in accordance with the law governing the case, whether in favor of or against the claim made by Meridian Lodge, and in this feeling I most heartily concurred.

The grievance committee found that the balance of the evidence was against the right of the Vermont Lodge to make PRESCOTT, the bone of contention, and against his honesty in the matter, and, accordingly, the grand lodge expelled him; and it is notable that the grand lodge did not, although declaring that he had received the degrees in an irregular and unlawful manner, assume to declare the work void after the fashion of New Jersey.

In the report of the committee on necrology we find a tribute to an old friend—known and valued also by others in Illinois—GEORGE HENRY BIGELOW, who, as the committee say, was, in many respects, a remarkable man. The committee further says:

He was a genuine Vermonter, proud of his State, and interested in everything which concerned its welfare. As a journalist—in which capacity he was perhaps best known—he was able, industrious, earnest, and independent, with a keen scent for news, and a large measure of the indescribable quality which has been called the “newspaper sense.” He had a wonderful power of remembering names and faces, and a keen interest in persons, which, with his geniality as a companion gave him hosts of acquaintances and friends. Probably not more than two or three men in Vermont had as wide an acquaintanceship as he had, in his day. His kindly heart never harbored malice, and found it hard to retain long even the sense of

injury. His vein of humor was well nigh irrepressible, and he never allowed a good story to be lost because it happened to be at his own expense. His generous disposition made him always ready to share whatever he had with a friend, or with anyone in need. One so genial, kindly, and witty could not but have hosts of friends, and he will be mourned all over our State, and in other States, by a wide circle of acquaintances, who have learned with pain of the failure of his powers, and will long hold him in affectionate remembrance.

The usual appropriation was made for the support of Bro. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, with leave to exceed it if necessary.

An attempt to inaugurate temple building was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, and the grand lodge declared against the joint occupancy of halls with other societies.

ALFRED A. HALL, of St. Albans, was re-elected grand master; LAVANT M. READ, Bellows Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 79) was presented by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, who took up the pen where Bro. BUTLER laid it down.

Bro. PERKINS says:

The reviews of Arizona, Arkansas, British Columbia, California, Canada, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky, all for 1887, were prepared by the late Past Grand Master L. C. Butler, and clearly showed the handiwork of the skillful craftsman. Louisiana had been commenced, but ere he had finished it, less than two weeks preceding his death, he was compelled to lay down his pen, and leave his task to be completed by another. This was undertaken by the writer with the earnest hope, entertained by all, that Bro. Butler might be speedily restored to health, and soon be able to again resume his labors for the benefit of the Craft.

The notice of Illinois, a very full one, was written by Bro. BUTLER. Examining the proceedings of the Chicago gathering, and copying the resolutions adopted by it, he says:

The "General Masonic Convention" has thus ended where it began. It had no authority to formulate any decisions, or any suggestions even, which could bind any grand lodge, or even compel consideration of them, and it had the wisdom so to declare. Thus endeth this Masonic farce.

And after quoting from Bro. HOOPER's oration:

Looking over some of the brilliant oratorical gems, and eloquent expositions of the moral principles and teachings of Masonry as set forth by some of our western Masonic brethren at their annual gatherings, we are inclined to suggest that Vermont follow their lead, and incorporate into our annual program of business an oration.

Bro. BROWNING's report is very favorably noticed.

VICTORIA, 1888-9.

We have the records of five communications—three quarterly and two special—all held at Melbourne. At all the communications the probability or the assured certainty of a union of all the lodges in the territory was in the air. It found informal expression at the quarterly of June 4, 1888. At the quarterly of Sept. 3d—when Bro. DAVID MUNRO was elected grand master, succeeding Bro. J. B. PATTERSON, the grand master was authorized by resolution to appoint a committee to take into consideration the best means of uniting the Masonic fraternity of Victoria. At the special communication, Sept. 7, when the grand officers were installed, the new United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized.

At the quarterly of Dec. 14, the board of general purposes expressed the hope that the present negotiations being carried on by the executive committee of the three constitutions and their own committee might result in a happy union and fusion of the Craft in the territory, and a report of progress was read by the grand secretary. At a special communication, Feb. 8, 1889, the Grand Secretary, Bro. Rev. D. MEADOWCROFT, described the meetings held with the new united executive committee and read the basis of union agreed upon, which was that the masters, past masters and wardens of lodges under the existing four constitutions—English, Irish, Scottish and Victorian, meet and form themselves into a grand lodge to be called the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria, Sir W. J. Clarke (of the Scottish constitution) to be elected first grand master, and the book of constitutions and mode of procedure of the Grand Lodge of England to be adopted until otherwise decided. The basis of union having been agreed to, the articles of union presented, agreed to, and the quota of officers of the new grand lodge allotted to the Grand Lodge of Victoria selected, preparatory to the meeting to be held on the 20th of March, when, as we have seen in our notice of Scotland, the agreed programme was carried out, and The United Grand Lodge of Victoria was formed, with Bro. W. J. CLARKE, grand master.

From the articles of union we extract the following historical memoranda :

Freemasonry was first established in this Colony in the year 1840 by the Lodge of Australia Felix, No. 637 (now 474), English Constitution. It was followed in 1843 by the Australasian Kilwinning Lodge, No. 337, under the Scottish Constitution; and in 1847, the Australia Felix Lodge of Hiram, No. 349, was opened under the Irish Constitution.

The Provincial (now District) Grand Lodge of Scotland was opened in the year 1852, and has now working under its jurisdiction 13 Lodges. The Provincial (now District) Grand Lodge of England was opened in the year 1857, and has now 102 Lodges working. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland was opened in 1856, and has now 16 Lodges working; and in the year 1883 the Grand Lodge of Victoria was established, and has now working under its jurisdiction 18 Lodges.

The proceedings foreshadowed the selection of Bro. DAVID MEADOWCROFT (Salisbury Buildings, Bourke St., West) of Melbourne, as grand secretary of the united grand lodge.

VIRGINIA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 11. Past Grand Master B. R. WELLFORD, JR., the distinguished representative of Illinois, was present at all the sessions.

The address of the grand master (W. F. DRINKARD) is a very concise and able paper, reflecting the breadth of view which comes of long training in a position where one is privileged and compelled to look over the whole field. He announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM TERRY, drowned while attempting to ford, in his buggy, a swollen stream; a brother eminent in public, and highly esteemed in private life.

The following shows the good fortune of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in a line where a good many grand lodges have paid dearly for experience that they wish they hadn't had, and the continuation of which, it is to be hoped, will carry that body through without the customary pinching.

In this connection I cannot forbear to express my high appreciation of the services which the Trustees of the Temple Association have rendered to the Craft in Virginia. If we have money enough to pay for the new Temple before we dedicate it, it is because they have actually made it for us. For every dollar of cash that we have placed in their hands they have returned to us, I might say, two. The cost of the Temple, including the site, will not be less than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or fourteen dollars for each affiliated Master Mason in Virginia; and I am sure that I am within bounds when I say that the Trustees have made more than fifty thousand dollars of that sum by judicious investments. They have not hesitated to sell and re-invest whenever they could by so doing make money for you. As Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, I have for years been invited to attend their meetings, and I affirm without hesitation, that in obtaining their services you have secured for nothing, an amount of business talent that you could not have purchased with all the money in your treasury.

We extract most of the thirteen decisions reported by the grand master:

1. That when a brother cited to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, appears and pays a portion of his dues, but not enough to reduce his indebtedness below the amount authorizing citation, it is for the lodge to decide whether he has, or has not, shown cause why he should not be suspended.

2. But if in such a case the brother sends so much of his dues as reduces his indebtedness below the amount authorizing citation to be issued, then the lodge has no right to suspend him.

3. A profane employed upon a railroad wished to petition for the degrees. Held that he must petition the Lodge at that point on his route where his domicile was, and that where he voted his domicile was.

4. In the same case held that though the profane had never registered or voted, his domicile was where he had a right to register and vote.

5. In Virginia membership, like initiation, must be of the petitioner's own free will and accord. A brother raised in a lodge has the privilege of declaring himself a member of it. If he neglects to do so at that meeting he becomes a non-affiliate. Under like circumstances he becomes a non-affiliate if raised in a lodge in another State at the request

of a lodge in this State. But if the lodge in Virginia surrenders jurisdiction to a lodge in another State, the brother is under the law of that State, and must petition as a non-affiliate for membership in Virginia.

6. That a tiler, though a member of the lodge he tiles, takes the office *cum onere*—that is to say, knowing that it is his duty to be at all times "without the door." And as he can not without neglecting his duties hear what is said for or against a petitioner, and therefore is not qualified to vote unless he knows the petitioner personally, he may be excused from voting on a petition for the degrees. Nevertheless, if he claims the right to vote it must be accorded to him.

9. That a brother cannot fill an office (even if he be an officer), whilst under charges; but he has the right to ballot or vote until found guilty, (but not in his own case).

10. An E. A. of Berkeley Lodge No. 167, who had resided for years within its jurisdiction before he was initiated, but who had never become a naturalized citizen of the State, applied for advancement. Held that he was entitled to advancement if he could pass the ballot.

12. There are two kinds of jurisdiction known to Masonic law—territorial and personal. But the phrase "territorial jurisdiction" denotes nothing more than the limits of the territory wherein a lodge must find its material. Personal jurisdiction attaches only when a profane petitions for the degrees. And as a lodge has no personal jurisdiction over a profane merely because his domicile is within its territorial limits, it follows that it has no jurisdiction to surrender to another lodge, seeing that it can not acquire after a profane removes from its Masonic district, a jurisdiction which it did not have before. It is only personal jurisdiction that can be surrendered.

13. A profane who has lost the second and third joints of the index finger of the right hand is eligible to the degrees.

We presume No. 9 reflects some local regulation or inference therefrom. In Illinois we think it would be held that an officer's right to his place in the lodge would not be necessarily affected by the fact of charges being preferred and entertained against him. All the decisions save this seem to us to be very clear statements of law, equity, and common sense. We refer to No. 12 as being a very satisfactory statement of a point on which we have insisted for many years—that when a profane who has never petitioned the lodge within whose territory he resides, leaves that territory, that lodge hasn't anything to surrender, no matter how soon thereafter he petitions another lodge. The grand master's closing words are admirable in taste and expression:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, referring to a remark which I made when I was elected Grand Master, I may now say that I stand—the summit of the hill just ready to begin my downward journey. It is not in human nature not to feel more or less sad under such circumstances. Nevertheless, as "the tides of the divine life in man" flow under the thickest ice of unfavorable conditions, and as "hope springs eternal in the human heart," so all of us flatter ourselves that "like Achilles we are clad in armor wrought by the gods." And it is better so. It is better that we should not know the future. But, my brethren, let the future be what it may, the past, to use Mr. Webster's phrase, "the past at least is secure" to those of us who have filled the grand oriental chair. We have had an experience with brethren beloved, the remembrance of which the hardest fate cannot take from us. And so with a grateful heart, in a hopeful mood, and with a full consciousness of my own unworthiness, I shall to-morrow evening step down and out of the highest office in the Commonwealth of Freemasonry.

If the conclusions of the committee on jurisprudence are correct, we shall have to transfer our interest in the "Pythagoras Work" (for which our North Carolina brethren went delving some years ago, and who, we presume, are still somewhere in the bowels of the past, as we have watched in vain for their report) to the standard Jerusalem work possessed by the Old Dominion.

If we may be pardoned for venturing an opinion, we conceive that under the guidance of the present Grand Working Committee and custodians of the work, (as so beautifully exemplified before us at this Grand Communication), the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction may proudly boast that they are as near, if not nearer, than all others in that which was first promulgated by Solomon, King of Israel; Hiram, King of Tyre, and Hiram Abiff, at the building of the Temple.

In the list of grand representatives present we observe that Grand Secretary WM. B. ISAACS stands as the representative of (among other grand lodges) the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This is the first intimation we have seen that Massachusetts had reversed the policy to which it had so long adhered, and adopted the grand representative system. We have seen the names of brethren appointed *to*, but none *from* that jurisdiction.

The grand lodge granted two charters and continued two dispensations; refused to abolish the district deputy system; raised a committee to consider the practicability of establishing a Masonic orphan asylum; and appropriated \$1,000 to the Washington Masonic Memorial Temple at Fredericksburgh. ROBERT T. CRIAGHILL, of Lynchburgh, was elected grand master; WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 66) is by the grand master, W. F. DRINKARD, and here is a good place to say that we entirely approve of the grand master's becoming the active working head (he is the head of all committees) of the correspondence committee if he has time enough to exercise the necessary care in speech which the grand mastership imposes, the burden and responsibility of which probably no one quite fully realizes unless he has before been accustomed to the entire license of speech (within fraternal bounds) which a reviewer enjoys. This dual role of Bro. DRINKARD places us, however, at a disadvantage, because he can fall back on his prerogative and declare that in spelling our name with only one *b* he was doing an official act for which he is not liable to be dealt with after the expiration of his term.

He notes the fact that in Illinois the grand officers are declared to be duly elected for the ensuing year and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed. The address of Grand Master SMITH is characterized as excellent, and he quotes from it in reference to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and to the "standard team." He copies from the report of our committee on jurisprudence with reference to Masonic burial, honorary (grand lodge) membership, and the Scotch grievance, and of our action in the latter case, says: "Sensible Illinois. We can't expect the world to concur in all our notions."

BRO. DRINKARD makes extended extracts from the Illinois report on correspondence, which he pronounces sound doctrine, and other extracts, on which he expresses no opinion, and as to Virginia's position in the Quebec matter, says:

As to the Quebec matter, Brother Robbins, please recollect that Virginia refused to compel her lodges within the jurisdiction of West Virginia to surrender their charters. She protected and stood by them as long as they chose to owe allegiance to her, though advising them to accept charters from West Virginia, which they finally did of their own free will and accord. So it will be with England and her lodges in Quebec if the same conciliatory course be pursued on both sides. This phrase, "both sides," reminds us that we forgot to say that West Virginia never tried to force the Virginia lodges in West Virginia to accept charters from her.

Noting the fact that we had something to say about "proper vouchers" (referring to the term as used in the master's installation vows) he asks if they are not persons, and "What is it to be properly vouched for?"

We think to be properly vouched for in the sense of entitling one to admission to a lodge—voucher by individual brother or by committee—includes avouchment for Masonic character and for the regularity of the source whence that character is derived; and that a committee of examination must satisfy itself on both points. If an individual brother vouches for him because he has sat in a regular lodge with him or has received under proper conditions the voucher of some other known brother who has, he *need* not inquire into the regularity of the lodge whence the visitor hails, that question having been foreclosed by his previous admission into a regular lodge as a visitor. But we think the words "proper vouchers" in the installation vows refer to the character of the lodge in which the visitor was initiated. That is, that in addition to the "due examination" referred to in the same sentence—which due examination, as we interpret it, is to test his knowledge—there must be proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a *regular* lodge; and it is when admitted on examination that these proper vouchers are required. In some jurisdictions grand lodge certificates—which include certification both to the regularity of the lodge and to his having been made therein, are provided and required, and this we think the most perfect form of proper voucher. In other jurisdictions dimitts, receipts for dues with lodge seal attached, and diplomas with or without the signature of the grand secretary, pass muster. We think that any reasonably conclusive evidence of its regularity is an admissible "proper voucher," whether the parchment be living or dead, but as we have before said, the grand lodge certificate is the most perfect form.

WASHINGTON, 1888.

This ambulatory grand lodge met at Port Townsend, June 13. Past Grand Master LEVI ANKENY was present, and during the session was received with the grand honors as the representative of Illinois and duly accredited.

The grand master (JOSEPH SMITH) announced the decease of Past Grand Master JAMES BILES, for whose burial the grand lodge was convened, in emergent communication, at Olympia, Feb. 7. His death removes the last of the elective officers who formed the grand lodge thirty years before, except Bro. THOS. M. REED, now and for many years grand secretary.

We copy a portion of the nine decisions reported by the grand master:

1. Has a lodge the right to collect dues from its members for the time that its charter was under arrest? No, the lodge, as a Masonic body, has no power or authority to enforce any By-Laws or act Masonically in any manner. In other words, the lodge is Masonically dead while its charter is arrested, and has no Masonic life until the Grand Lodge restores its charter; then the lodge becomes responsible for Grand Lodge dues, and the members again for lodge dues.

2. An applicant for the degrees of Masonry, living for years under the jurisdiction of our lodge, but has his family living on a homestead under the jurisdiction of another lodge, and under the United States laws his legal residence must be where his homestead is, what is his Masonic residence, and have we a right to confer the degrees? No, not without waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge where his legal residence is for that would be his Masonic residence also.

3. Is it necessary for a member of the lodge to be a Warden or Past Warden to be eligible to the election of Master? No, not in this jurisdiction. The only qualification requisite is to be in good standing, a member of the lodge, and able to comply with the requirements of paragraph 12, Statutes and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

4. Can a brother be installed into an elected office while charges of un-Masonic conduct are pending against him? No, he should not, nor any other office. Nor should he be elected to any office while charges of un-Masonic conduct are pending against him.

Further he ruled in reply to the grand master of Florida, who asked "What is the ruling of your grand lodge in reference to the right of a visiting Mason to ask for a sight of the lodge charter before examination?"

That it would not only be the privilege, but the indispensable duty of a Mason presenting himself to a strange lodge for examination, to ask for a sight of its charter as the best means of informing himself as to its being a regular lodge.

He also gave it as his opinion that there was no law prohibiting the making of any person, on account of his business vocation, holding that the following resolution had been repealed.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Washington the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be drank where sold in places commonly called saloons, is a Masonic offense, and shall disqualify the offender for initiation or affiliation in any lodge in this Jurisdiction.

On the ruling relative to inspecting the charter, the committee on jurisprudence (Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER, chairman), holding that visitation is a privilege, not a right, say, the grand lodge concurring:

Now, if the M. W. Grand Master meant to put such a construction upon the language of his decision so as to make the act of inspecting a lodge charter, and that of lodge visitation a privilege instead of an absolute right as contemplated in the interrogatory, then, in that case, your committee would cheerfully recommend a concurrence in said decision No. 7. But if it is to be construed so as to regard the act of inspecting a lodge charter, which is consonant with that of visitation, a right instead of a privilege, only then in that case your committee would be compelled to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Grand Master in said decision.

Relative to the liquor question the committee say, also with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

As to decision No. 8, your committee are constrained to dissent from the opinion of the Grand Master, because we think that he is laboring under misapprehension in deeming that the amendment to the Constitution, voted down at the Annual Communication of 1886, did operate as a repeal of the resolution refusing liquor dealers and liquor makers admission into our lodges, and adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1885.

The one is a resolution of the Grand Lodge now in force, the other was an amendment to the Constitution lost upon its final passage, and neither affects the other; hence we can not give our assent to the opinion of the Grand Master as expressed in decision No. 8.

Referring to the same subject, the committee say:

As to the proposed regulations on the liquor traffic, offered by Bro. J. W. Range, your committee are of the opinion that the spirit of said proposition seeks to strike at and vitiate the vested rights of a Mason, and, if adopted, would in its operation become *ex post facto*. We therefore recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

Following is the proposed amendment of Bro. RANGE:

1st. The moral law of Masonry, founded on the First Great Right, is the highest law known to man, and it is not in the power of any legislative body to legalize that which is morally wrong, so as to make it proper and right for any Mason to practice it.

2d. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is a Masonic offense, and if a brother persists therein after the expiration of his present license, it is the duty of the Lodge to suspend or expel him.

But on the recommendation of the committee, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge in this Jurisdiction shall receive the petition for the degrees of Masonry from any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The committee having in part taken the criticism of Decision No. 4 out of our mouth, we will let them speak:

Your committee are of the opinion that the rule laid down in the second paragraph of No. 4 is dangerous to the best interest of the individual rights of a Mason, and contrary to the principles of equity. The second paragraph to decision No. 4 says: "No brother should be elected to any office while charges are pending against him."

It seems to your committee that the principles involved in this decision, if put in operation, would virtually be adjudging a brother guilty, and denying him his inherent rights without due trial and judgment, by his peers. The mere fact of a brother having been charged, does not by any means establish his guilt, nor can it under our broad and equitable laws operate for one moment as a deprivation of his inherent rights as a brother Mason; and moreover, if paragraph 2 of decision 4 were to be put in operation, it would have a tendency to encourage the keeping out of office the best men in our lodges by the unscrupulous. The effect of a mere charge in such a case being brought against a brother in his lodge by any other member would render him at once ineligible to office, and he could not be elected, regardless of merit or demerit as to the nature of the charges. We therefore recommend that paragraph 2 of decision 4 be not concurred in.

While there might be good reason why an installing officer should refuse to install a worshipful master-elect against whom charges had been brought, and who by installation would be placed for the time being beyond the reach of lodge discipline, we see no reason why the argument of the committee would not apply with equal force to the proposition that a brother should not be installed into any *other* office while charges are pending against him—that they apply with conclusive force to the proposition that he should not be elected to any office.

The grand lodge was scandalized by the acquittal of the charge of un-Masonic conduct by Spokane Lodge, No. 34, of a brother who had been found guilty on a specification charging him with striking a brother Master Mason with his cane in anger. On examining the case the grand lodge expelled the striker and suspended the struck for one year.

The grand lodge exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Oregon; considered *seriatim* and adopted a revised code, including Constitution and By-Laws; chartered four lodges, and continued one under dispensation; and by voting down all propositions to meet elsewhere, determined that the next place of meeting should be Olympia, which we presume is the fixed alternative seat of the grand lodge under the Constitution.

NATHAN SMITH PORTER was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED re-elected grand secretary; both of Olympia.

The report on correspondence (pp. 126) is from Bro. REED's hand, and marked by all the characteristics in which he has so long excelled. Illinois is thoroughly reviewed, and he found the proceedings replete with interest. While reviewing the address of Grand Master DARRAH, he says:

Numerically there is but one greater jurisdiction on our Continent than Illinois, and we doubt whether in the office of Grand Master there is any involving greater responsibility or more active, unremitting labor. The very elements that mark the phenomenal growth of the State in population, and which vitalize the rapid development of all her material and industrial resources and enterprises, so prominent in her history, may well attest this fact. The position of Grand Master in Illinois, in duty faithfully performed, is not an easy task—not all a "bed of roses," yet honorable beyond degree, and worthy the ambition of the most pure, learned, and exalted of men.

He copies three of Bro. DARRAH's decisions (excluding the fourth as purely local), and gives his concurrence. Of the third, which was that "seven Master

Masons, exclusive of the tyler, must be present before the lodge can be opened in any degree," and that "the tyler not being actually present cannot be counted as one of the seven;" he says:

Exceptions by some may be taken to decision No. 3, in view of the ritualistic term that a Master's Lodge anciently consisted of "only three." No Lodge of Masons in the civilized world can exist in this age with less than seven Master Masons; nor can any business, ritualistic or otherwise, be legally transacted with a less number present, in any degree. If we respect our Grand Lodge Constitutions, and clear logical deductions therefrom, this conclusion can not be successfully assailed.

He does not note the fact that the committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge held that the tyler could be counted in making the essential seven.

Continuing, he says:

The Grand Master animadverts severely upon the evil practice of electioneering for office in Grand Lodge. The picture drawn in respect to this practice by members of his Grand Lodge is far from flattering. Let us hope that it has been overdrawn. He gives a detailed account of the "Masonic Convention" that met in Chicago June 23, 1887; is pleased with the result of the conference, and says that "in point of interest and importance to the Craft, no such meeting of the Fraternity has been held since the Baltimore Convention of 1843."

There is much of interest in the proceedings before us to which our limited space will not admit of reference. A very excellent and instructive address by the Grand Orator, Brother S. W. Hooper, appears with the proceedings. Another interesting feature was the formal presentation of quite a number of representatives for sister Grand Jurisdictions and the happy and fraternal responses made.

We copy in full his reference to Bro. BROWNING's report:

The report on Correspondence, 141 pages, is again from the pen of that skillful worker and reporter, M. W., D. M. Browning. The report is able and instructive throughout, and comprises the entire list of Annual Grand Lodges.

Brother Browning, we regret to say, is one of the few reporters who still adhere to that unreasonable, arbitrary, paradoxical, unjust, and inconsistent doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction." But it is useless, perhaps, to employ adjectives denunciatory of a policy so obnoxious to the equities of law and righteous government in Masonry, when reason and argument have been iterated and reiterated until the subject has almost become stale, fully demonstrating its logical absurdity. But Brother Browning will say, "great minds differ." Well, yes, and so be it. If there were no differences in opinion, even among the most intelligent, the evolutions of truth would soon be incrustated with stolid indifference, into which no light of reason would dart a sparkling ray. But we find so many good things in Brother Browning's excellent report that we forgive him for this one error mentioned.

In cases of appeal before the Grand Lodge, he believes with us that, when Grand Lodge assumes jurisdiction, it is best to conclude the case by fixing the punishment and entering final judgment. This is not only the best, but the only safe and sure way to put an end to such difficulties, and prevent their recurrence. He believes that a lodge has the sole right to determine for itself, in each case, whether a brother affiliate or non-affiliate is worthy and entitled to Masonic burial; and that dispensations are not necessary in any case to permit a lodge to bury the Masonic dead, in all which, and much more, he has well said, we agree.

He gives to Washington's proceedings for 1886, a kind and fraternal notice, but criticises rather sharply Brother Ziegler's remarks, in his review of Illinois, in his references to the address of Deputy Grand Master Darrah, while acting Grand Master. Speaking, however, in

general terms of Brother Ziegler's review of Illinois for 1886, he says it "is ably written, and in the main exhibits that fairness and brotherly spirit which should characterize such papers."

In his "Conclusion" he says:

In so large an organization of fallible men, though selected with care from the best of society, it is impossible to avoid errors and mistakes, or to maintain perfect harmony in detail, and while a few "frictions" and "elements of discord" are apparent in some localities, arising chiefly from conflicts regarding the primary legitimacy of certain "Rites" distinct and foreign from any proper or lawful Grand Lodge domination: yet Symbolic Masonry is prosperous, and the power and force of its influence is not an unimportant factor in bestowing the richest and fullest measure of earthly blessings to mankind.

We reciprocate the grateful acknowledgments which he tenders to the quill-drivers for the favor and good-will with which his grand lodge is mentioned.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1888.

This year the West Virginia volume presents two wood-cuts—a portrait of Grand Master BROWN, being the frontispiece of the journal of proceedings, and a portrait of JOSEPH M. BELLEVILLE, grand lecturer, the frontispiece of the report on correspondence.

The grand lodge held its twenty-fourth annual communication at Parkersburg, November 13th. Past Grand Master HIRAM R. HOWARD, the representative of Illinois, was present.

After a long and fine exordium, the grand master (CHARLES H. COLLIER) comes down to the subject of his first recommendation—temperance—on which he thus concludes:

As a rule prohibitory laws are destined to failure in their operations, because the executive power is too weak, and the spirit of the law is evaded. The true work of the law making power is to preserve unimpaired to each subject the free operation of those natural laws that are inherent in man's nature and implanted there by the Divine Power. Hence every law must be educational in its tendencies so as to convince a brother, that he who drinks, betrays his trust and disgraces the cause. We have no power to stop intemperance. We would become the laughing stock of the world were we to attempt it. As well might the church attempt to legislate religion into the soul of man by creating a law that every man shall become religions. But we can make a law that will discipline our household, and that is all that is now sought.

I confidentially expect that this Grand Lodge will take action at this communication upon this subject, though that action may consist of a recommendation only to subordinate lodges.

One great need of the lodges, he thinks, is a pure literature, and another we judge to be, in his view, swift punishment for offenders. He had, among many other things, decided:

Against the propriety of holding fairs and festivals in Masonic halls under the sanction of the lodge for purposes of increasing their treasury.

Against the propriety of erecting a building to be jointly occupied by the Masonic Fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, it being in violation of the Grand Lodge regulation.

That a non-affiliated Mason is not entitled to the right of Masonic burial.

It is the prerogative of the W. M. to open the lodges, dispense, examine candidates and confer the degrees without a parliamentary motion to do so.

It is competent for the S. W. or J. W. of a Lodge, U. D., to congregate the lodge and to exercise all the prerogatives of the W. M., he being absent, the same as if the lodge were chartered. If not competent to confer the degrees, he may transfer his jewel to a brother who is.

Decided that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia could not be opened in special communication in each of two towns upon the same day, these towns being three hundred miles apart.

A brother W. M. was tried for a Masonic offense and found not guilty. He afterward applied to court for a divorce from his wife and demanded a copy of the proceedings in the Masonic trial to be used as testimony in court. The W. M. of the lodge appealed to me to decide whether his refusal to grant the brother's demand was just.

Held, that the decision of the W. M. was correct, that the lodge was not bound to furnish the copy of the proceedings in the Masonic trial.

The ballot being clear, a brother requests that another lodge confer the degree.

Decided that the second lodge could confer the degree upon the candidate at the request of first named lodge and no further application was necessary upon part of the candidate.

A lodge must have knowledge of any objection to a candidate. A conversation with the W. M. that some brother does not want to see a candidate initiated, does not constitute such knowledge, and is not, therefore, a legal objection. It is a question left wholly to the discrimination of the W. M.

Decided, that if the courts of our county demand the records of a lodge, they must be furnished. A competent brother should accompany them and furnish to courts such information as is needed. The records of a lodge should contain nothing but the business of the lodge.

A Master Mason's Lodge is not closed, but dispensed with when preparing to open the first or second degree for work.

The committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge concurring, dissent from two decisions:

The decision "that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia can not be opened in special communication in each of two towns upon the same day, these towns being three hundred miles apart," is not concurred in by the committee. Special communications are held only for special purposes, such as the laying of corner stones, the dedication of halls, etc. At such special communications the Grand Master is usually represented by a proxy appointed for the purpose, and we see no good reason why there may not be several proxies engaged in special Masonic work at the same time.

In the case of Dr. A. L. Day, of Martinsburg, who was initiated in Equality Lodge, No. 41, notwithstanding the objection of a member, the committee is unable to agree with

the Grand Master in his decision that "a lodge must have knowledge of any objection to a candidate. A conversation with the W. M. that some brother does not want to see a candidate initiated does not constitute such knowledge and is not, therefore, a legal objection. It is a question left wholly to the discretion of the W. M."

The right of objection after a favorable ballot is a part of the well settled law of Masonry.

* * * * *

As to the mode of objection there is no rule. Objection may be made in open lodge, but we are of opinion that such publicity is not required and that an objection communicated privately to the Master should be effective and should be so regarded both by the Master and the lodge.

The grand master's immediate predecessor bit off a good deal more than he wot of when he made a decision with reference to a case occurring in Clifton lodge, where he decided that in view of certain irregularities in his making a brother was not entitled to recognition. It uncovered the following:

The W. M., Brother B. J. Redman, submitted for my consideration, on December 1st, 1887, a long communication in which he recites sixteen cases of irregular ballots, running through a period of eighteen years, and requested me to issue a dispensation to provide some means to adjust the difficulty. After mature reflection I found that it was a case requiring legislation and that no dispensation of the Grand Master could reach the case, it being his duty to see that existing laws were executed and not to make new laws. My decision was to refer the correspondence to the Grand Lodge, which is herewith submitted.

The grand lodge agreed with the jurisprudence committee that there were some things that could not well be undone. The committee say:

In the matter of the irregularities in the mode of balloting in Clifton Lodge, No. 23, running through a number of years past and but recently brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge, we are unwilling to recommend the adoption of any general rule that may provide for the condonation of such violations of Masonic law. But in this case the errors seem to have been committed through inadvertence and in accordance with a by-law now discovered to be void; some of the members irregularly elected have been dimitted and have removed from the jurisdiction and are affiliated elsewhere; many of them are among the most upright and reputable Masons in the community. We therefore recommend that in this case it be declared by the Grand Lodge that the Masonic status of the Masons elected to membership or to receive the degrees of Masonry in Clifton Lodge, No. 23, during the period referred to and in the manner provided in the void by-law, is not affected now by the error committed, and that they are entitled to recognition and rights as Masons; but this shall not be construed to cover the case of Mr. I. H. Moore, referred to by Past Grand Master Howard in 1887, and his decision in that case is again approved.

Of another matter the committee properly say:

As regards the question referred to in the Grand Master's address and the report of the D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, concerning the congregation of the lodge by one of the stationed officers, who calls a Past Master to the East and then retires from the lodge-room, the committee is of opinion that at least one of the stationed officers should be present during all the time of each communication, no matter who presides in the East.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master THOS. H. LOGAN, whose ability as reflected in his addresses impressed us very strongly during our former service in this department. This is the first break caused by death in the line of past grand masters of West Virginia.

The grand lodge chartered three lodges and reinstated one on condition that it wanted to live bad enough to pay delinquent dues on the basis of its last return. The sum of \$100 was ordered set apart annually to pay for the preparation of report on correspondence.

The grand lodge approved the digest prepared by Past Grand Master O. S. LONG, directed him to have it printed and christened it "The Book of Masonic Law Governing Lodges in West Virginia"—the name is too long even for Bro. LONG's book—and showed its appreciation by ordering a committee to present the compiler with a \$100 gold watch; designated WHEELING as the place of next meeting; and adopted the following from the special committee on temperance:

We do not deem it necessary to discuss the evils of intemperance; this has already been done so far as necessary for Masons in the early part of Masonic life. An advance does not authorize a disregard for earlier instructions in Masonry.

Intemperance is unmasonic, and we insist that every Subordinate Lodge SHALL strictly and diligently discipline any member or members, within its jurisdiction, who shall, so far depart from the teachings and instructions of Masonry, as to become intoxicated or drunk by the use of spirituous or malt liquors, or drinks of like character, thereby betraying the trust committed to him or them and disgracing the cause of Masonry.

GUSTAV BROWN, of Charlestown, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 133) is again by Bro. ATKINSON, past grand master and present grand secretary, who has already proved his fitness for the work.

Illinois is included in his review, and the address of Grand Master SMITH is laid under contribution in several matters. Bro. LORIMER's oration receives high praise, and the report on correspondence is also drawn on with fraternal acknowledgments.

Bro. ATKINSON is a fresh, virile writer, and we have enjoyed his report very much; and in nothing more than for its unswerving loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, and his determined opposition to the wiles of the ritemongers who seek to use the grand lodge in their factional quarrels.

WISCONSIN, 1889.

These proceedings have for their frontispiece a speaking woodcut of Past Grand Master JEDD P. C. COTTRILL, well known to many of our Illinois brethren.

The grand lodge met at Milwaukee, June 11. Our ambassador, Bro. JOHN W. LAFLIN, was in his accustomed place in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (MYRON REED) is a clear, practical paper clothed in a very pleasing style. Of the year he says:

The past year has been most eventful in the large number of distinguished Masons who have ceased from their labors and entered into the rest and peace of their everlasting homes. Not only is this true within our own jurisdiction, but it is a melancholy fact that all over our land death has cast his deep shadows athwart our ranks, and many strong pillars of our order have been removed by his relentless hand. Nine Past Grand Masters, outside of this jurisdiction, have finished their work, have passed through the gateway of death to the Grand Lodge above.

After referring to the death of Bro. ROB. MORRIS and Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, he comes to the long death-roll of Wisconsin, and reports the decease of BENJAMIN T. KAVANAGH, aged 83, the first grand master of Wisconsin; of Past Grand Master JEDD P. C. COTTRILL, who was eminent in public life as well as in Masonry; of Bro. MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN, past deputy grand master; JOHN TURNER and ORLANDO FOSTER, past senior grand wardens; Past Masters LEANDER F. FRISBY (formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin), and C. W. WHEELER, and Bro. MARSENA TEMPLE, aged 77, who had acquired considerable fame as a ritualist.

Among the grand master's decisions we find the following:

II.

Q. 1. The candidate for third degree having passed through the work of the first section of the degree, has passed the south and west gates and arrived at the east gate in the progress of the work of the second section. At this point he utterly refuses to proceed, and demands to be taken from the lodge, which demand is complied with. What is his Masonic status?

2. The candidate, some months later, asking to proceed, does an objection from a brother debar him from being finished up as a M. M.?

A. 1. The Masonic status of the candidate is that of a Master Mason; but not with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the degree. He would not have the right to visit the lodge in third degree, because he has not received all the secrets of the degree. His status would be, not altogether, but something like that of a non-affiliated or an exiled Mason. He has the rights of a Mason, except those afforded by the lodge.

He is a Master Mason obligated, and would be liable to discipline for a violation of his obligation. He is a Master Mason without those essential attributes that would confer upon him the rights, privileges, and benefits of that degree.

2. It is the right of the Master to finish up the work commenced upon the application of the candidate, notwithstanding objection from any member of the lodge. The objection is not one that comes within the letter or spirit of Section 7, Article 10, Constitution.

It is not an objection to advancement, within the meaning of that section any more than it would be in any case where, for any reason, the work of conferring the degree had been interrupted, as in case of a sudden sickness.

The fact is the candidate has been advanced, and the objection comes too late.

It is the prerogative of every Master, subject to constitutional prohibition or restriction, to finish up any work he may have commenced, as much so as to convene or close his lodge at pleasure, or admit or deny admission to any member. It is one of those powers for which he is only accountable to the Grand Lodge, and then only for abuse thereof.

We quote further from his decisions:

A ballot is a piece of paper containing some kind of writing expressive of the voter's choice in the matter for which the ballot is to be used.

A piece of blank paper is not a ballot, and should not be counted for any purpose.

VII.

Q. Has the Grand Master power to amend a dispensation granted for a new lodge, by adding the name of a brother who did not have a dimit at the time dispensation was issued, but who subsequently obtained his dimit and who was a petitioner for such dispensation?

A. Yes.

VIII.

Q. The village of Bay View having been incorporated into the city of Milwaukee, does Lake Lodge in Bay View have concurrent jurisdiction the same as other lodges in the city of Milwaukee?

A. Yes.

No. 8 is of interest because it recognizes the pendency of Masonic conditions upon the act of the civil legislature, under certain circumstances.

The following appeals to our judgment as correct:

IX.

Q. A petition for affiliation was presented, a committee appointed and ballot taken the same evening, and petitioner declared duly elected. At a subsequent meeting the W. M. declared the ballot void, because not according to Section 6 of "General Regulations," and ordered another ballot, which proved to be dark. Which ballot should stand?

A. If the lodge between the first and second ballots received and acknowledged the brother as a member in any manner, as by enrolling him as a member, by admitting him to the lodge, by appointing him upon a committee, or by any act aside from the mere act of casting the ballot and declaring the result, then in such case the first ballot should stand and the petitioner be regarded as a member the same as if no other subsequent action had been taken. But if there had been no act of recognition by the lodge between the two ballots, to indicate that he had been received and treated as a member, then the second ballot should stand and his application be regarded as rejected.

There is much good sense in the following:

Northwestern Lodge, No. 105, Prescott, sent me for my approval, a copy of a by-law, which had been adopted by said lodge, which in effect exempted its members from the payment of lodge dues after they had paid such dues continuously for twenty-five years. I approved the same because there was nothing in our Constitution or Regulations that seemed to forbid subordinate lodges from passing a by-law of that kind and to that effect. But I entertain serious doubts as to the advisability of any subordinate lodge making an exemption of that kind. It may be desirable and perhaps proper for a lodge in good circumstances to make some such concession to an old and faithful member who has met his obligations for many years; but this practice, if it should become general, would sooner or later seriously cripple, if not destroy, the usefulness of many of the lodges adopting this departure from what has long been the established usages of lodges in respect to lodge dues. The principle upon which this

idea of exemption is based, it appears to me, is extremely fallacious. These dues are to be regarded only as a small contribution, paid at stated times, for the privilege of enjoying the benefits of Masonry, and the reason for such payment is as great, if not greater, after paying twenty or twenty-five years than at first. In fact, nine times out of ten, the older members are better able to pay these small contributions than young members who have perhaps just commenced life and have not yet obtained a foothold in the struggle for existence.

Of course, if any member is poor and unable to pay his dues, then his dues ought to be remitted; but it strikes me there should be no distinction between members in regard to any of the duties and obligations resting upon them, and especially in regard to the small contributions for lodge expenses and the relief of a poor distressed brother. I am of the opinion there ought to be some regulation prohibiting the enacting of such by-laws.

After extended remarks on intemperance and allied vices, he says:

Is it not about time for our Grand Lodge to take some stand upon this important question? It certainly could go as far as to declare that intoxicating liquors should be excluded from its ante-rooms, from its banquet halls, and that lodges should be prevented from renting its buildings or any portion of them for saloon purposes. We want no compromise with this gigantic vice. The time has come when we should say that liquor dealers, engaged in retailing liquor as a beverage, should not be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. That it is a disqualification of more importance than the loss of the little finger of the left hand, and the man who sells liquor to be drunk is as culpable as the man who drinks it; and that the Mason engaged in this kind of traffic is guilty of a Masonic offense as much as the habitual drunkard.

We heartily approve the first suggestion. We need not now repeat our objection to legislation of any kind on the qualifications of candidates. We think the ancient law covers all reforms when it requires that they shall be "no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report."

The committee on jurisprudence recommended striking out all after the word "No" in decision 3, which was concurred in.

The following, fathered by Past Grand Master GABE BOUCK, was adopted.

Resolved, That a lodge shall lose jurisdiction of rejected material when petitioner has ceased to be a member of its jurisdiction for five successive years.

Provided, however, That action shall not be had upon any such petition until at least five weeks' notice of the reception thereof shall be given personally or by mail to the W. M. or secretary of the lodge in which such material was rejected.

A petition from a past grand secretary expelled some years ago, and now a resident of Dakota, for restoration, was denied. The grand lodge granted four charters, and adopted the following stringent prohibitory law:

Resolved, That hereafter no person who is engaged in keeping a saloon or selling intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be initiated into any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, nor shall any Mason who is so engaged be received in any lodge by affiliation.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the imperative duty of all lodges in this jurisdiction to exclude from lodge and ante-rooms all intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is hereby declared to be a Masonic crime, and it is hereby made the duty of all lodges to restrain the same as far as possible by trial and punishment.

MYRON REED, of Waupaca, was re-elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 82) is again from the accomplished hand of Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, and comprises three heads: I, The Condition of the Craft; II, Landmarks; and III, Bro. Rob. Morris, LL.D. His notice of Illinois is very readable, sketchy, and touches many points of interest, but not quotable except as a whole, with the following exception:

Illinois reports something new, and as excellent as new, namely, what is called a "Standard Team," whose duty it is to exemplify the authorized work by conferring degrees without expense to lodge or Grand Lodge. This "Team" is led by Grand Lecturer Bro. James John, and composed besides of six Deputy Grand Lecturers.

The Illinois report on correspondence is very kindly mentioned, for which acknowledgments are due. "Praise from Sir Hubert—

WYOMING, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Laramie, Dec. 4. The vacancy in the Wyoming end of the diplomatic line seems still to exist, as no envoy from Illinois was present.

The address of the grand master (NATHANIEL R. DAVIS) contains nothing of general interest except the inference of harmony and a lack of what FRANK LAWRENCE calls the "disputatious spirit," and his recommendation to limit the commissions of grand representatives to a fixed term.

One charter was granted; the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized; an attempt to change the time of meeting to the third Tuesday in November; two attempts to help out the distant lodges north of the Union Pacific Railway by a mileage allowance, and the following proposition to get a side light thrown on the ability or disposition of a visiting brother to liquidate indebtedness, were all defeated:

Resolved, That in all cases where a brother applies for the privilege of visiting any subordinate lodge in this Jurisdiction, that he be not only compelled to submit to the usual examination, but he may, at the discretion of the W. M., be also required to produce his last receipt for his annual dues, thereby the better satisfying the Master and members of the Lodge visited as to his good standing and worthiness.

The report on correspondence (pp. 70) is again from the free and lively hand of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL (is he from Egypt?) who includes Illinois in his concise review. He thinks Grand Master SMITH's decision that the moral standing of a brother should not be questioned after death if it was unquestioned before,

should be a warning to all lodges to do their duty Masonically by their living brother, and not try to shirk duty after his death. So say we all of us.

We had occasion last year to deprecate the prevailing absence of full names in the otherwise elegant Wyoming proceedings. This year there is much less ground for complaint, but there is still room for the improvement which we expect will come in time.

DAKOTA, 1889.

The grand lodge met at Mitchell, June 11, Past Grand Master GEO. H. HAND, the representative of Illinois, being on hand. The grand master was absent at the opening, and Deputy Grand Master GEO. V. AYRES occupied the chair. At the afternoon session the grand master was present. The address of the grand master (JOHN Q. A. BRADEN) is excellent, both in matter and style. Of their condition he says :

Our finances were never in better condition, there being a balance on hand of \$6,072.43. I submit for your consideration if it would not be wise to make a reduction of the Grand Lodge dues paid by particular lodges on their membership. The present rate is higher, I think, than in most jurisdictions, and was fixed at an early day when the membership was comparatively small and the expenses correspondingly great.

In view of the imminent division of the jurisdiction, the grand lodge thought it wise not to disturb the dues. We quote his decisions :

1. It is not necessary for a lodge to have a dispensation from the Grand Master to change its place of meeting from one hall to another in the same town or city. That is a matter within the discretion of the lodge.
2. A lodge under dispensation, being a temporary body with powers limited to the making of Masons only, should not have or use a lodge seal.
3. A man having lost the sight of one eye, the other being good, is not eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry in this Jurisdiction.

I made this decision reluctantly, and it is contrary to my opinion as to what the law should be, but the matter has been twice passed upon by this Grand Lodge, and I did not feel warranted in setting aside the law twice emphatically expressed. In 1880 Grand Master Hand held that such a person was not a proper candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, and his decision was sustained by the Grand Lodge. In 1887 Grand Master Blatt held to the contrary and that such a person could lawfully receive the degrees of Masonry. The Grand Lodge reversed this decision and again sustained the decision of Grand Master Hand. I report this so that the Grand Lodge may again pass on this question. In my opinion it is the sense of sight that is necessary, and not that all the organs of sight be intact. Many men are made Masons, without question, who are unable to see at all dis-

tinently without the aid of glasses, yet they have not the sense of sight to the extent that a person has who has lost the sight of one eye only. The current of Grand Lodge decisions is constantly growing more liberal in the matter of physical qualifications, and while I do not recommend a radical departure from the established usage in this Jurisdiction, I believe a reversal of my decision in this case would place us in harmony with a large majority of the Grand Lodges on this continent.

4. The degrees of E. A. and F. C. and a portion of the M. M. degree can be conferred on more than one candidate at the same time, in the discretion of the Master.

5. A Master Mason in good standing, whose dues are paid and who is under no charges, is entitled to a dimit. His motive in asking for it can not be inquired into. The evils of non-affiliation are great, but I fear the evils of enforced affiliation would be greater.

6. A resolution of censure is in the nature of a reprimand, which is a form of Masonic punishment, and should not be inflicted by a lodge until after due trial and conviction of a Masonic offense.

7. The Master of a Lodge in this Jurisdiction assumes all the duties of his office the moment he is installed.

8. The Grand Lodge of New York prohibits the issuance of dimitts until the dimitting brother has petitioned and been elected in a regular lodge. The dimit is then issued and sent directly to the lodge electing him. I have held that petitions could be received without dimitts from brethren holding membership under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, that they proceed to ballot in the usual manner, and if the petitioner is elected his membership will date from the time he causes his dimit to be filed with the lodge electing him.

The jurisprudence committee disapproved of No. 4, but approved all the rest; but the report was reversed by the grand lodge so far as Nos. 2 and 4 were concerned. In reversing No. 2 we think the grand lodge showed great common sense, but its action anent No. 4 we think is ill-advised. We were made in a jurisdiction where it was permitted to confer the whole of the Fellow Craft's degree, and the first section of the Master Mason's degree on as many as could be accommodated. So it is not wholly a matter of bias with us, but we think the first section of none of the degrees should be wholesaled.

We were under the impression that New York had long since modified its law relative to dimitts to the extent of granting a full dimit to those leaving the State, but No. 8 would indicate that our memory has not served us well. Of coming events he says:

Congress, at its recent session, provided for the division of the Territory and its admission into the Union as the States of South Dakota and North Dakota. The people of South Dakota have already practically adopted a constitution, and there is no doubt but each of the proposed States will become such in fact in a few months. To conform to the American plan of Territorial jurisdiction will necessitate the division of this Grand Lodge, or the erection of a new Grand Lodge in North Dakota. I know of no precedent to follow. Perhaps the nearest case to our own is that of the Grand Lodge of Canada. When Canada was divided into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Ontario, having the largest number of lodges, retained the original name, property, and effects of the Grand Lodge, and a new Grand Lodge was formed for the Province of Quebec. I commend this subject to your fraternal consideration, and doubt not but that your conclusions will result in action that will be equitable and satisfactory to each of the sections.

The grand lodge more than met the liberal suggestions of the grand master half way, the first step being the adoption of the following :

WHEREAS, the division of the Territory within the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and the creation of two States, under the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 22d, 1889, will undoubtedly be accomplished within the next six months; and whereas the representatives from the constituent lodges north of the seventh standard parallel have appeared before this committee and unanimously expressed the desire to withdraw from this Grand Lodge and organize a Grand Lodge to be known as the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. & A. M., and whereas it is made apparent to your committee on account of the full representation from the lodges of North Dakota, this would be the most convenient time to take the necessary preliminary steps in the organization of a new Grand Lodge. We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, that in response to the unanimously expressed desire of the representatives from the lodges existing in Dakota north of the seventh standard parallel, this Grand Lodge does hereby accord to the representatives from what is known as North Dakota with fraternal regards and kind wishes, full, free, and cordial consent to withdraw from this Grand Lodge for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge to be known as the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. & A. M., to occupy and hold exclusive masonic jurisdiction in all that portion of Dakota, north of the seventh standard parallel.

2d. *Resolved*, that a committee of ten be at once appointed to report a just and equitable division of all moneys and other Grand Lodge property.

The committee on division of property figured up the assets, including jewels, library, etc., at a fair valuation; and although there are seventy-three lodges in South Dakota against twenty-six in North Dakota, recommended a division on the basis of two-thirds to South Dakota and one-third to North, giving the new grand lodge \$1,530.26 with which to begin housekeeping.

The new grand lodge having organized, the officers of both grand lodges were installed at the same time by Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND. Illinois is glad to have had even so much of a Hand in the birth and christening as is involved in this participation of her ambassador.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was formally recognized, and each past elective officer of the Grand Lodge of Dakota who is a member of the new grand lodge, and each elective grand officer of the new jurisdiction were made honorary members. So mote it be.

The special committee appointed last year to investigate " Cerneau Masonry " reported, disclaiming any purpose of passing on the legitimacy of that aggregation; but that it could have no legal status in Dakota because it had been for years occupied by a body (Pike's), and subsequently the following, submitted by the chairman (Hand), was adopted:

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has declared that the " Supreme Council of A. and A. S. Rite for the United States of America, their territories and dependencies " known as the " Cerneau " body of that rite, has no legal status in this jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved. That this Cerneau Body of the A. and A. S. Rite and its consistories and subordinate bodies are hereby prohibited from occupying, or doing work in this jurisdiction, and

all Master Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby prohibited from conferring, communicating, taking, or receiving any of the degrees of said Cerneau Body of the A. and A. S. Rite.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master is requested to issue a letter at an early date, addressed to the Masters of the several subordinate lodges, embodying these resolutions, warning the brethren against the said "Cerneau Organizations"; and that he send two copies of said letter to the Master of each subordinate lodge, with the direction that one of said copies shall be read in open lodge and filed in its archives, and that the other copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the ante-room.

Four lodges were chartered, Madison selected as the place of next meeting, and Newcastle re-coaled by the adoption of a resolution disclaiming responsibility for the views of the committee on correspondence.

GEORGE V. AYRES, of Deadwood, was elected grand master; CHAS. T. MCCOY, Aberdeen, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 221) is again from the pen of Bro. FRANK J. THOMPSON, who gives Illinois very generous notices. We wish we had time and space to notice it throughout, but Dakota came to us too late for the regular order, and we come to it when we are in the pinch of the last moments given us by the printer, with the clock before us. He quotes our reply to Bro. BROWN's strictures on the Vienna Lodge case, and then coming down to our review of Iowa, pitches into us in the following lively style :

Bro. Robbins says that "Cerneauism" (Bogus Scottish Rite Masonry) is Bro. Parvin's "red flag"; we will add that Bro. Robbins' "red flag" is Scottish Rite Masonry, legitimate or illegitimate. He takes every opportunity to air his spleen, and says that for the past fifteen years he has, in every Masonic lecture taken opportunity to expose it. We have forgotten just the words, and, making no note of it at time of reading, can not turn to it without considerable search, but the foregoing is the substance of his remarks. So intense is his dislike that we are led to conclude that he has either been rejected by some Scottish Rite Body or is intensely ignorant of the subject upon which he so often expatiates.

He is down on Grand Orients and every other system not "York Rite," and labors to overturn the excellent article written by Bro. Singleton of District of Columbia, reproduced by us in full by our report of 1888.

It seems to us that it matters not whether Masonry originated on the British Isles or in Hottentot. The fact is that it is all over the world, practically speaking, and so long as in spirit and in teaching it is the same, so long as its ceremonies and modes of recognition are similar, what is it to us whether the brethren of any particular county formulate the Grand Lodge or Grand Orient system, both of which were unknown to our ancient brethren. It is well known that a great portion of our Masons on the Continent are working under the Grand Orient system. They know no more of the Grand Lodge system than we know of the Grand Orient, and so long as they have invaded no jurisdiction already occupied by other Masons, they are entitled to be recognized as Masons, be they York Rite, Scottish Rite, Swedish Rite, Royal York, Three Globes or anything else. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." The only questions we should ask are: Whether the Grand Body is the first upon the territory? Are the modes of initiation and recognition such as to make it come within what is understood by the term Masonry? The regulations they may have for local government is none of our concern. Whether they were the offspring of some existing Grand Lodge or other Body, matters not. The first Grand Lodge of England was merely the

result of particular Lodges agreeing that certain persons should hold a position called Grand Master, and that a certain number of its brethren, when assembled under certain conditions, should be called a Grand Lodge. Why should we ask that every Grand Body should have a mother in some other Grand Body, when the mother of us in the United States, the Grand Lodge of England, sprang into life full grown, like Minerva, without troubling any mother for her existence. What are Masons for? That "in every clime a Mason may find a home, and in every land a Brother." That is the true answer. And the answer is a reality so long as Masonry recognizes Masonry, irrespective of the manner of its local government. But endeavor to enforce the idea that no body of Masons are to be recognized unless of "York Rite" pedigree and English Grand Lodge paternity, we snuff out the term *universality* and make the boundary lines of our institution practically within the United States, England and her Dependencies. Let this quibbling and squabbling cease. Be Masons, and extend the hand of fraternal friendship to all who have seen the emblem of Deity in the East as we have seen it, and whose Lodge can answer the questions we have suggested.

The weak point in all this is that Masonry did not originate among the Hottentots, nor anywhere else except in the British Isles, and that all there is of Masonry descended from the grand lodge, and all there is of the spurious Masonry which he champions—no matter where it is found—is the outgrowth of departures from the original plan which as a grand lodge Mason he has promised to discountenance, and has again and again required others to so promise before he would install them into office. He may whistle grand lodge Masonry down the wind at his own sweet will, but neither he nor any man or body of men can absolve him from the allegiance which he owes to the law on which the grand lodge system is based, and which system alone can be born from it.

The question is not "What's in a name?" but what is the substance? Is it a free commonwealth with equal rights and equal eligibilities, or is it an oligarchy in which all power comes from above, and each lower grade has no rights which the power above is bound to respect? The Grand Lodge of England had no mother grand lodge, but she gave the custody of Masonry, which she alone possessed, to lodges only on condition that they would obey the fundamental law of the Institution, and nobody has received it except upon first agreeing that no man or body of men could make innovations in the body of Masonry.

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

TABULATED STATEMENTS,

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges, and Post Office; names of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

* And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
67	Acacia.....	LaSalle.....	Wm E. Birkenbeul.....	M. Friedman.....	Third Wednesday of each month.....
109	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Wm H. Emerson.....	John W. Green.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
127	Antioch.....	Milburn.....	Alex Trotter.....	James Jamieson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
142	Ames.....	Sheffield.....	H. W. Fox.....	W. F. Lawton.....	First Thursday of each month.....
145	A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	A. W. Day.....	F. C. Stevens.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Bernhard Anderson.....	Albert J. Perry.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Seward H. Fields.....	A. W. Chenoweth.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	John B. Smith.....	L. L. Long.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
252	Aledo.....	Aledo.....	S. D. C. Hays.....	Guy C. Scott.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
253	Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Oliver Crissey.....	George E. Simmons.....	First Monday in each month.....
254	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Don D. Miles.....	Chris Zimmer.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.....
261	Amon.....	De Witt.....	E. M. Taylor.....	A. J. Brown.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.....	Herrman Stiefel.....	John Molter.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	H. A. Hammond.....	James E. Hardy.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	T. N. Bone, M. D.....	J. D. Healy.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
320	Altona.....	Altona.....	H. L. Weaver.....	R. C. Sellow.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
334	Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Albert A. Harney.....	M. G. Wadsworth.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
354	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	T. L. Vardenburg.....	William P. Boyd.....	First Tuesday on or before full moon.....
378	Aroma.....	Waldron.....	J. C. Danforth.....	George W. Swan.....	Saturday on or before full moon*.....
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	J. E. Dudley.....	T. L. Reed.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
433	Annawan.....	Ashkosh.....	Robert W. Milar.....	Edwin Everett.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	J. P. Eganay.....	Albert H. Hills.....	First and third Saturday of each month.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	D. A. Sherertz.....	F. H. Pease.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
497	Alma.....	Sedleville.....	S. H. Wilson.....	M. J. Piller.....	Tuesday previous to the full moon.....
516	Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	B. Dill.....	Charles A. Hayet.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood.....	Jacob Long.....	Cyrus Bute.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
520	Anna.....	Auna.....	J. F. Willford.....	J. E. Terpiniz.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
529	Adams.....	Stone's Prairie.....	Joshua McRae.....	James J. Carter.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	J. J. Hodges.....	P. O. Sproul.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
534	Ashmont.....	Atamont.....	George W. Gwin.....	S. S. Rice.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
538	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Samuel R. Crawford.....	James Charlton.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
548	Abany.....	Abany.....	Wm. McBride.....	D. S. Efner.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
566	Apollon.....	Chicago.....	John A. Gauger.....	Standish Acres.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
624	Atwood.....	Atwood.....	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	A. F. Cook.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	D. M. Erskine, Jr.....	A. V. Willoughby.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
722	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	C. W. Postlewaite.....	T. Lord.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....

717 Arcana.....	Chicago.....	C. J. F. Scharf.....	Vaclav Klenha.....	Wednesday evening of each week.....
737 Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	C. J. Moyer.....	D. E. Potter.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
748 Alta.....	Alta.....	C. J. Haller.....	D. E. Potter.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
749 Akin.....	Akin.....	Ench Summers.....	I. T. Essary.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
752 Allendale.....	Allendale.....	A. M. Poucher.....	W. F. Courter.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.....
1 Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Thomas W. Macfall.....	Alburt Demoree.....	First and third Monday of each month.....
34 Barry.....	Barry.....	DeWitt Greene.....	C. H. Hurt.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
43 Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	Charles F. Webb.....	H. R. Benson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
52 Benepylet.....	Meredosia.....	Peter Banjan.....	H. C. Weghoff.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
60 Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Richard D. Jukes.....	William S. Foote.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
64 Benton.....	Benton.....	W. S. Cantrell.....	W. R. Ward.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
112 Bureau.....	Princeton.....	Jacob Chritzman.....	L. H. Streeter.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
146 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	William S. Waltrip.....	T. M. Campbell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
151 Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	H. R. Budd.....	F. J. Stehlin.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
233 Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	S. Thompson.....	S. C. Barlow.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
238 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Ezra H. Stuart.....	Harry Duval.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
271 Blaney.....	Chicago.....	John Glaze.....	George W. Miller.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
274 Byron.....	Byron.....	John H. Helm.....	I. F. Cole.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
282 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	J. F. Johnson.....	Thomas Bailey.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
297 Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	George W. Cyrus.....	C. E. Morrill.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
350 Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	Cott Spalding.....	Thompson T. Pettit.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
355 Bement.....	Bement.....	C. F. Tenney.....	John S. Martin.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
366 Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Daniel Leach.....	M. H. Buzzell.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
383 Blair.....	Chicago.....	James H. Gormley.....	B. F. Chambers.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
399 Buda.....	Buda.....	C. A. Palmer.....	Edward S. Smith.....	Friday after each full moon.....
404 Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Peter Greenwood.....	John V. Richards.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
406 Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	John L. Marvell.....	Arthur Welding.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
412 Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	I. R. Milligan.....	I. L. Long.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
451 Bronwell.....	Assumption.....	C. M. Furlong.....	A. H. Wilson.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
458 Blazing Star.....	Grab Orchard.....	C. M. Erwin.....	G. F. Warner.....	Tuesday after each full moon.....
486 Bowen.....	Bowen.....	G. W. Moore.....	W. P. Plummer.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
494 Bath.....	Bath.....	M. Phenix.....	H. B. Sikes.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
514 Bradford.....	Bradford.....	N. H. Jackson.....	G. C. Gordon.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
524 Lardolph.....	Lardolph.....	William S. Wetzel.....	John Heaney.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
528 Basco.....	Basco.....	W. A. B. Tate.....	G. W. Price.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
619 Berwick.....	Cameron.....	James Kay.....	Wesley Phillips.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
634 Buckley.....	Buckley.....	S. L. Reely.....	F. M. Abrams.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
637 Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Wm. R. Wheeler.....	Don C. Salisbury.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
668 Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	J. W. K. McClure.....	C. A. Baker.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
682 Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Henry C. Yetter.....	C. A. Harsh.....	First Fridays of June, July, August and September, and first and third Fridays of remaining months.....
683 Burnside.....	Burnside.....	W. R. Ross.....	A. J. Lachmann.....	Third Monday in each month.....
696 Belle River.....	Belle River.....	Edward Davison.....	James Walmsley.....	Third Monday in each month.....
704 Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	James R. Weaver.....	A. E. Esull.....	Third Monday in each month.....
771 Bay City.....	Bay City.....	C. J. DeBerard.....		
774 Beacon Light.....	Chicago (Park).....			
19 Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	C. E. Lanning.....		

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	LODGE OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
23	Cres	Beardstown	George Bley, Jr.	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays in each month.
35	Charleston	Charleston	George M. Sefton	John Favorite	Tuesday before each full moon.
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	George W. Bagby	James I. Spence	Thursday on or before each full moon.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	R. H. Hinman	E. A. Vaughn	First and third Thursdays of each month.
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Louis N. Hensler	J. B. Nulton	First Monday of each month.
71	Central	Springfield	A. H. Saunders	B. F. Talbot	Second Monday of each month.
72	Chester	Chester	James Douglas	L. F. Lehnerr	First, third and fourth Saturdays of each month.
124	Cedar	Morris	Henry Stocker	DeWitt C. Huston	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
147	Clayton	Clayton	Eli B. Ball	E. Hartman	First and third Mondays of each month.
153	Clay	Ashley	J. L. Frohock	C. F. Hammond	First Monday of each month.
156	Cyrus	Cherry Valley	Henry Andrus	William Craig	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
201	Centralia	Mt. Carroll	Wm. F. Browning	James W. Cormany	Tuesday on or before the full moon.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	E. G. Cass	J. S. Hobbs	First and third Fridays of each month.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	John J. McBride	James C. Howlette	Thursday on or before each full moon.
227	Columbus	Columbus	J. W. Bouney	John F. Binse	First and third Thursdays of each month.
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	E. B. Jordan	J. A. Lohse	First and third Thursdays of each month.
237	Cairo	Cairo	John Wood	O. T. Longmiller	Second Monday of each month.
262	Channahon	Channahon	Albert T. Randall	Caleb Fowler	Tuesday preceding each full moon.
272	Carmi	Carmi	James I. McClintock	William P. Tuley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
285	Carlin	Carlin	Arthur Jones	Albert Church	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
592	Chenoa	Chenoa	William G. Abbott	A. H. Copeland	First Monday of each month.
350	Creston	Creston	Charles E. Adams	Z. A. Landers	Saturday on or after full moon.
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Edward Irving	S. J. Hobbs	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
420	Chelance	Chelance	L. A. Kinney	J. P. H. Tescott	First and third Mondays of each month.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Henry A. Greenebaum	Nathan Herter	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
440	CanaraGo	CanaraGo	A. Salisbury	D. A. Ward	Monday on or before each full moon.
442	Casely	Casely	William W. Bruce	F. W. Baker	Saturday on or before each full moon.
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Henry C. Frayer	M. L. Shelby	Monday on or before each full moon.
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	John W. Armstrong	J. C. Peablies	Saturday on or before each full moon.
460	Coben	Coben	J. J. Terrill	L. G. Clay	Friday on or before each full moon.
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	David Pollock	James M. Rugless	Saturday on or before each full moon.
474	Columbia	Columbia	M. G. Nixon	James McKee	Saturday on or before each full moon.
488	Clay City	Clay City	R. L. Gibbs	T. F. Shannon	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A. Edson	J. J. Jenkins	Saturday on or before each full moon.
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	J. Tefft	A. J. Bogue	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
523	Chatham	Chatham	George W. Wavelle	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before each full moon.
526	Covenant	Cuba	Richard Jaynes	George A. Wait	Monday on or before each full moon.
534	Cuba	Cuba	W. G. Messler	Henry Shiry	First and third Fridays of each month.
530	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	C. B. Marshall	O. P. Liston	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
543	Cordova	Cordova	H. E. Van Duzer	N. H. Wooster, Sr.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
575	Capron	Capron	H. E. Kellogg		

600 Cerro Gordo.	Melvin Welty	George H. Moore.	Friday on or before each full moon.
603 Clark.	Charles M. Howard	F. J. Hanes	Saturday on or before each full moon.
641 Comet.	B. N. Ewing	Jesse Beal	Monday on or before each full moon.
648 Camden.	M. E. Cadey	Everett L. Fuller	Saturday on or before each full moon.
666 Crawford.	T. G. Athey	A. A. Markwell	Saturday on or before new and full moon.
680 Clement.	Henry Clark	J. H. Stafford	Saturday on or before each full moon.
688 Clifton.	Peter Wright	John C. Gleason	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
707 Circle.	C. G. Weymouth	William K. High	First and third Thursdays of each month.
712 Collinsville.	J. H. B. Willoughby	D. W. Jones	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
716 Calumet.	Stephen C. Reed	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesday of each month.
719 Chapel Hill.	James McBride	T. J. Throgmorton	Saturday on or after each full moon.
724 Chanderville.	Levi M. Dick	Lee S. Witte	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
732 Carman.	Robert A. Lanax	Joel Mason	Saturday on or before each full moon.
747 Centennial.	Z. L. Taber	E. K. Farmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
763 Crete.	Henry Cole	W. C. Trowbridge	Third Saturday of each month.
781 Colchester.	William Racke	Thomas Richards	Third Tuesday of each month.
788 Constantia.	E. D. Stevens	L. Duert	Second and fourth Wednesdays of every month.
84 De Witt.	Ellis I. Day	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before each full moon.
144 DeKalb.	Eber Lake	John Dunn	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
156 Delavan.	William M. Maunt	Charles G. Guild	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
190 Dundee.	E. C. Hawley	I. W. Rigby	First and third Fridays of each month.
234 Du Quoin.	John D. Buchan	Edward Mayer	Second Tuesday of each month.
235 Dallas City.	W. N. Byler	William H. Scott	Saturday on or before each full moon.
235 Donnelson.	R. C. Clark	B. F. McJain	Tuesday preceding each full moon.
257 De Soto.	F. P. Reagin	Thomas Dickie	Saturday on or before each full moon.
295 Dills.	O. J. Reese	Richard Stringer	Saturday preceding each full moon.
302 Durand.	B. A. Hill	C. F. Conery	First and third Thursdays of each month.
320 Dearborn.	C. F. Burt	W. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month.
319 Doré.	A. R. Morgan	H. H. Parks	First Thursday in each month.
321 Dunklap.	Albert E. Kennedy	John Grierson	Monday on or before each full moon*.
361 Douglas.	John Wolz	John Fackl	First Saturday of each month.
464 Denver.	E. McClure	Lewis W. Bunnell	Saturday on or before each full moon.
525 Della.	W. H. Davis	John R. Hand	Saturday on or before each full moon.
556 Dawson.	John H. Shankland	William W. Judd	Saturday on or before each full moon.
581 Dongola.	William L. McClane	R. T. Reaves	First and third Thursday of each month.
643 D. C. Regier.	James Keats	John Ginochio	Wednesday of each week.
742 Danvers.	George T. Pearce	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before each full moon.
65 Equality.	J. G. Banker	R. E. Reed	Saturday on or before each full moon.
67 Eureka.	William V. Lambie	R. P. Dorn	Tuesday before and after each full moon.
97 Excelsior.	W. W. Harpster	Charles F. Norris	Friday on or before each full moon.
99 Edwardsville.	William Olive	William R. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month.
117 Elgin.	Gilbert M. Turnbull	Thomas E. Lawrence	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
126 Empire.	Jacob Colenour	H. W. Foenings	First and third Thursdays of each month.
147 Effingham.	W. B. Wright	William H. Dietz	First Friday of each month.
164 Edward Dobbins.	C. H. Martin	D. H. Osmon	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
170 Evergreen.	V. U. Powell	A. S. Wurts	First and third Mondays of each month.
245 El Paso.	H. G. McCord	George R. Curtis	Thursday on or before each full moon.

LOGG E DIRECTOR Y.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	1 ST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	Isaac A. Foster.....	John H. Jenkins.....	First Saturday after full moon in each month.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Julius H. Raible.....	F. W. Joesting.....	First Saturday on or before full moon in each month.....
358	El Dara.....	El Dara.....	M. Evans.....	R. F. Evans.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Thomas Eliert.....	Dr. A. E. Smith.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
424	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Rhins Funk.....	John McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.....
434	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Joseph Parks.....	R. A. Paschall.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	Albert Keckler.....	George W. Hotchkiss.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
524	Evans.....	Evaston.....	W. P. Marsh.....	John I. Fears.....	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.....
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrill.....	W. H. Stubbs.....	L. E. Chambers.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
586	Elwood.....	Humboldt.....	J. Danner.....	James H. Carson.....	Thursday on or before full moon of each month.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Ira Predmore.....	R. T. James.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
667	Erie.....	Erie.....	George H. Fadden.....	John G. Whiteside.....	Saturday after each full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.....
692	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	John S. Barger.....	John W. Caley.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	John N. Wilson.....	Frank Sheffield.....	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.....
600	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	J. W. Gross.....	John C. Webb.....	Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	John M. Darr.....	Lee Caldwell.....	Saturday after full moon in each month.....
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	L. D. Wells.....	C. M. Mitchell.....	Thursday on or before the full moon.....
720	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	William Wise.....	D. S. Horton.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	O. B. Anderson.....	S. B. Gilham.....	Saturday on or before the full moon of each month.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	A. T. Scoville.....	William E. Rogers.....	Friday on or before the full moon of each month.....
38	Fraternal.....	Monticello.....	Hancy F. Huston.....	A. J. Benson.....	Wednesday on or before the full moon.....
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	James W. Keeler.....	Charles W. Tietzort.....	Monday on or before the full moon.....
132	Fidelity.....	Nedora.....	Enos Johnson.....	T. H. Smith.....	Friday on or before the full moon.....
159	Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Havilah Pease.....	John J. Barlow.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
102	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Scott Hinkson.....	S. U. Lawry.....	Wednesday on or before the full moon.....
164	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	A. G. Morse.....	I. H. Smith.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
204	Flora.....	Flora.....	N. A. Moore.....	Claude O. Ellis.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	W. E. Roberts.....	John L. Masse.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
232	Farmers.....	Pellonia.....	T. M. Jones.....	George D. Black.....	Thursday on or before the full moon.....
264	Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Jacob Gall.....	William S. Brinton.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	I. Tidball.....	D. A. Parks.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	John W. Gaddis.....	M. S. Carr.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	Wm. H. Wilderman.....	I. A. Jones.....	Tuesday on or before the full moon.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	I. A. Baker.....	H. C. Shanfelt.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	R. S. Anderson.....	Joseph A. Cox.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
596	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	A. L. White.....	E. R. Brigham.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
624	Feldon.....	Feldon.....	E. F. Brown.....	F. M. Kelley.....	Monday on or before the full moon.....
614	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	William Overton.....	I. L. Post.....	Tuesday on or before the full moon.....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Delbert Guile.....	M. B. Kamsdell.....	Thursday on or before the full moon.....
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	Thomas Foster.....	Stephen Oliver.....	Thursday on or before the full moon.....
45	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Farvin Shinn.....	William F. Shade.....	
125	Greenup.....	Greenup.....	Joseph M. Cook.....		

129	Greenfield.....	Luther P. Allen.....	A. J. Dixon.....	Friday on or before the full moon.....
131	Golconda.....	Harrington Clanhahan.....	M. R. Clanhahan.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
130	Geneva.....	A. W. Adams.....	John J. Howard.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
141	Garden City.....	John W. Kleckner.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
171	Gard.....	S. S. Garst.....	O. B. Metcalf.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
182	Germania.....	H. W. Westling.....	M. Hastreiter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
198	Grand View.....	Ebe Thompson.....	George L. Gorham.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
214	Gillespie.....	Jacob Oberbach.....	Abram Frey.....	Friday on or before the full moon.....
222	George Washington.....	A. J. Newell.....	H. F. Caldwell.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
243	Galva.....	O. P. Stoddard.....	Nelson Pierce.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
245	Greenville.....	George C. Scipie.....	Emile Brocker.....	Wednesday on or before the full moon.....
248	Golden Gate.....	G. W. Hamilton.....	Joseph L. Robertson.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
288	Genoa.....	P. C. Anderson.....	Charles A. Brown.....	Wednesday on or before the full moon.....
352	Groveland.....	J. W. Woodberry.....	J. I. Hollingsworth.....	Tuesday on or before the full moon.....
382	Gill.....	Thomas M. Angelo.....	Richard Boston.....	Friday before the full moon.....
473	Gordon.....	A. J. Gullick.....	Samuel H. Challis.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.....
573	Gardner.....	Henry Leach.....	H. A. Crawford.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.....
591	Gilman.....	O. R. Morey.....	T. M. Hubbard.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
617	Good Hope.....	E. N. Campbell.....	N. B. Mitchell.....	Friday before each full moon.....
653	Greenview.....	John A. Petrie.....	E. H. Brunsmann.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
655	Grand Chain.....	James M. Jones.....	J. H. Jones.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
662	Grand Chain.....	George W. Tipsonword.....	James H. Alsop.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
665	Greenland.....	James C. D. Carr.....	L. R. Stricklin.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
684	Gallatia.....	A. B. Clark.....	David L. Evans.....	Tuesday of each week.....
726	Golden Rule.....	Charles M. Oleson.....	Lee H. Wilson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
733	Gibson.....	L. E. Rockwood.....	P. C. McCay.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
740	Grant Park.....	E. H. Buck.....	N. Smith.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
744	Goode.....	J. D. Bellamy.....	B. F. Brayfield.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
776	Grand Crossing.....	L. A. Pierce.....	R. Bogardus.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
778	Gurney.....	John T. Farmer, Sr.....	John T. Farmer, Jr.....	Saturday before each full moon, at 2 p. m.....
3	Harmony.....	Mat Minter.....	Abram Wood.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
20	Hancock.....	J. C. Ferris.....	William R. Hamilton.....	Monday on or before the full moon.....
26	Hiram.....	James Condra.....	E. E. Sperry.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
30	Herman.....	George O. S. Bert.....	W. F. Eader.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.....
39	Hardin.....	John J. McDonnell.....	George W. Curry.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
88	Havana.....	O. H. Harpham.....	Henry Borgelt, Jr.....	First Monday of each month.....
119	Henry.....	Charles C. Slygh.....	Edwin T. Disosway.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
136	Hutsenville.....	C. M. Eaton.....	C. A. Riggs.....	Monday on or before the new and full moon.....
162	Hope.....	J. C. Simpson.....	William P. Askins.....	Friday on or before the full moon.....
193	Herrick.....	John Jackson.....	Alex. Abernethy.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
199	Homer.....	W. A. Conkey.....	C. B. Butler.....	Tuesday on or before the full moon.....
244	Horton.....	Frank Barker.....	A. W. Guest.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
249	Hibbard.....	M. Spencer Brown.....	George L. Dean.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
251	Heyworth.....	J. B. Rutledge.....	Isaac Vanordstrand.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
301	Hinckley.....	H. H. Hopkins.....	A. F. Prince.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
309	Harvard.....	Hugh N. Megreen.....	Philo Wilkinson.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Thomas W. Hall.....	W. G. Sloan, Jr.....	First Wednesday of each month.....
356	Hermitage.....	J. S. Rose.....	William Runcie.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....

LODGE DIRECTOR Y.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
563	Horeb.....	Edinwood	Win. T. Welles.....	J. H. Spring.....	First and third Tuesday of each month
441	Hesperia.....	Chicago	Charles H. Brennan.....	H. B. Chandler.....	Wednesday of each week.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire	Allie D. Tyler.....	Samuel C. Rowell.....	First and third Tuesday of each month
165	Huntsville.....	Huntsville	Charles H. Phelps.....	John I. D. Westervelt.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
508	Hone.....	Chicago	E. W. Adkinson.....	John I. D. Westervelt.....	Friday of each week.....
540	Haren.....	Oak Park	Albert Miller.....	T. Andrew Vogt.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa	Albert F. Schoch.....	Henry L. Arnold.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
550	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell	D. H. Sanford.....	Wallace Young.....	First and third Saturdays of each month
583	Highland.....	Highland	Adolph Ruegger.....	E. J. Rath.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
604	Heron.....	Heron	Benjamin L. Sparrow.....	Frank Rowe.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month
622	Hopetale.....	Hopetale	D. A. Clary.....	Robert D. Roelofson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
649	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale	A. R. Robinson.....	Otis Cushing.....	First Thursday of each month.....
669	Herd.....	Chicago	Frank Winter.....	Philip Kastler.....	First and third Mondays of each month
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie	A. A. Rosecrans.....	D. R. Harrison.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
693	Hutton.....	Dion	A. N. McCormack.....	J. N. Morris.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
741	Harbor.....	South Chicago	John A. McIntosh.....	J. S. Willard.....	Wednesday of each week.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville	John Milvane.....	I. N. Darnall.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
759	Hickory Hill.....	Wayne City	E. G. Castle.....	Al. R. Robinson.....	First and third Saturdays of each month
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy	Rush D. Badger.....	I. M. Arnold.....	First and third Mondays of each month
213	Ipsavia.....	Ipsavia	I. M. Vanhorn.....	C. W. Hughes.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
263	Illinois.....	Peoria	William H. Eastman.....	William D. McCoy.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur	W. J. Hostetter.....	I. C. Hostetter.....	Second Monday of each month.....
327	Industry.....	Industry	A. J. Wilhelm.....	O. V. Beaver.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
455	Irving.....	Irving	I. L. Gregory.....	B. F. McClure.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
521	Illipollis.....	Illipollis	A. A. Shartzer.....	W. A. Mathews.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
650	Irvington.....	Irvington	T. D. Hinkley.....	John M. Scott.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
679	Illinois City.....	Illinois City	John A. Miller.....	W. H. Kistler.....	Monday before each full moon.....
691	Iola.....	Iola	Samuel Marshall.....	A. L. Cochran.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville	William N. Price.....	E. J. Scarborough.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
99	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora	S. J. Richer.....	J. M. Dewey.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month
111	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro	William C. Lence.....	Lewis C. Oliver.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
278	Jo Davies.....	Warren	W. F. Corvyn.....	John Thornton.....	First and third Saturdays of each month
318	L. Anderson.....	Augusta	George H. Slingerland.....	John D. Hess.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
368	Jefferson.....	Opdyke	Henry Cornelius.....	P. C. Glasman.....	Tuesday preceding each full moon.....
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville	Joseph M. Marston.....	J. Scott Holmes.....	First Monday on or before each full moon.....
460	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville	Frank M. Long.....	George E. Branch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody.....	Iuka	Joseph A. Hindman.....	B. F. Middleton.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
537	J. K. Gorn.....	Sadorus	N. J. Meeker.....	O. C. McConney.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
570	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville	Charles A. Barnes.....	Nicholas Milburn.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
706	Joppa.....	Cowden	James K. Flenckin.....	C. R. Torsence.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville	William M. Johnson.....	F. M. Gabrath.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
361	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth	John Rawden.....	W. J. Davey.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....

66	Knoxville	Robert Higgins	R. L. Everts	Saturday on or before each full moon*
86	Kuskaskia	William M. Schuwerk	William F. J. Stine	First Saturday after the first quarter of each moon
159	Kewanee	Andrew F. Boyle	George W. Hodge	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon	Ed. A. Culver	Frank McClure	Saturday on or before each full moon
260	Kingston	S. R. Harris	F. M. Behyer	Saturday on or before each full moon
280	Kansas	John W. Winn	James E. Vale	Wednesday on or before each full moon*
311	Kilwinning	Henry Werno	A. S. Allen	First and third Thursdays of each month
340	Kedron	John W. Augur	G. B. Marshall	Wednesday on or before each full moon
353	Kinderhook	William G. Smith	William Wilson	Wednesday on or before each full moon
389	Kankakee	Charles R. Starr	J. Shaw Whitman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
398	Kimnudy	C. Robbrough	A. M. Young	First and third Saturdays of each month
402	Kishwaukee	Lewis M. Gross	M. Cole	Thursday on or before each full moon
430	Kendrick	Jay Brown	B. R. Badgett	Wednesday on or before each full moon
471	Kendall	G. F. Hoadley	L. W. Mason	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
639	Keystone	Simon Fisch	John L. Weyhe	First and third Tuesdays of each month
61	Lacon	W. H. Ford	Eugene Watrous	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
104	Lewistown	P. J. Standard	C. W. Bells	Friday on or before each full moon
106	Lancaster	Thomas Jefford	I. R. Dubois	Saturday on or after each full moon
110	Lebanon	C. J. Renter	Fred Pesold	Thursday on or before each full moon
135	Lima	James I. Frazer	J. A. Calif	Wednesday on or before each full moon
146	Lee Centre	Benjamin F. Lane	George L. Richardson	Friday on or before each full moon
174	Lena	I. W. Kuhman	John H. Hornig	Wednesday on or before each full moon
195	La Harpe	W. O. Butler	J. R. Booth	Saturday on or before each full moon
196	Louisville	W. R. Whitman	P. N. Smith	Thursday on or before each full moon
203	Lavelly	James B. Kippling	J. M. Steinhauer	Saturday on or after each full moon
210	Lincoln	John W. Spellman	I. H. Stokes	First and third Tuesdays of each month
221	Le Roy	William A. Monroe	George L. Sheldon	Tuesday before each full moon
228	Lovington	C. H. Bynner	John T. Galley	Saturday on or before each full moon
267	La Prairie	L. H. Phillips	I. F. Talbot	Saturday on or before each full moon
279	Levi Lusk	J. H. Sutton	Samuel P. Prescott	Wednesday on or before each full moon
371	Livingston	Charles L. Romberger	F. W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
380	Liberty	S. F. McBride	O. I. Wheeler	Thursday on or before each full moon
383	La Moille	George I. Rice	George W. Graves	Friday on or before each full moon*
415	Lawn Ridge	F. R. Green	Grant Burdick	Wednesday on or before each full moon
422	Landmark	Charles F. Wixon	Peter Daggy	Friday of each week
423	Lanark	M. M. Olin	W. L. Franck	First and third Thursdays of each month
450	Loami	Joseph Jones	I. O. Colburn	Wednesday on or before each full moon
480	Logan	S. M. Guttery	William H. Franer	Second Tuesday of each month
482	Lexington	A. B. Davidson	R. Stevenson	Thursday on or before each full moon*
472	Libertyville	John Austin	William E. Davis	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
517	Litchfield	A. T. Keithley	H. K. Warner	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
538	Lockport	O. W. Moore	William C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
552	Long Point	B. F. Colehower	J. C. Huetson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	P. Maas	Aug. Mensing	First and third Wednesdays of each month
558	Leland	Charles R. Cross	W. G. Cove	First and third Tuesdays of each month
611	Laclede	S. M. Gentry	Herman Schmidt	Thursday on or before each full moon
611	Lincoln Park	John W. Swatek	Edwin D. Clark	First and third Fridays of each month
623	Locust	T. N. Lakin	J. J. Danford	Saturday on or before each full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	C. C. Hudhacker.....	A. Doll.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.
659	Lambert.....	Quincy.....	James P. Montgomery.....	L. Irwin.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
729	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	W. W. Duncan.....	B. R. Felts.....	Saturday on or next the full moon.
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	E. T. Head.....	W. M. Burbank.....	Monday of each week.
739	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	John Roberts.....	Charles H. Bursall.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
731	Lounsberry.....	Barrington.....	E. R. Clark.....	L. A. Powers.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
736	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	William G. Raper.....	J. E. Elliott.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
770	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Peter G. Garliner.....	Charles W. Dietrich.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
774	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	George B. Milne.....	G. H. Frizzell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Charles L. Hovey.....	William S. Hammer.....	First Tuesday of each month.
17	Maconb.....	Maconb.....	J. W. Wyne.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Friday of each month.
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Reiner Watson.....	Frank E. Patton.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Reinaer Lahan.....	D. D. Dunkle.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Joseph Davidson.....	C. A. Noble.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Amos Sawyer.....	E. D. Marshall.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	J. W. Lumpkin.....	William R. Hulise.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
85	Mitchell.....	Pinkneyville.....	E. W. Cover.....	R. J. Rushing.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	James Rae.....	F. V. Nicholson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	James L. Elliott.....	Robert N. Smith.....	First Monday in each month.
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	S. B. Mitchell.....	R. B. Roberts.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	William Barnett.....	George E. Fletcher.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
122	Mound.....	Taylorville.....	A. T. Kiney.....	G. Anderson.....	First Tuesday of each month.
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	C. L. McMackin.....	W. W. Morrow.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	L. M. Brock.....	G. W. Warner.....	Monday on or before each full moon.
133	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Henry Gasaway.....	T. W. Clark.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
138	Narengo.....	Narengo.....	Lester Barber.....	F. S. Rogers.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	Henry Colby.....	Oliver N. Owen.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
168	Milford.....	Milford.....	William H. Mogg.....	C. F. Davis.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Frederic C. Wilcox.....	E. F. Howard.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	William Jenkins.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
180	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	A. J. Combs.....	James H. Kirkman.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
183	Meridian.....	Earville.....	S. E. Snow.....	James W. Turner.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
187	Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	William G. Atkins.....	Frank J. Crawford.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	H. N. Ruffner.....	J. L. Goddard.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	David J. Ford.....	James W. Starling.....	Monday on or before each full moon.
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	John H. Wilson.....	W. R. Richardson.....	Monday on or before each full moon.
230	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Isaac F. Price.....	Samuel Shannon.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
236	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	James S. Baume.....	S. B. Patheal.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
273	Miners.....	Galena.....	Walter Hanback.....	Thomas G. Wonderly.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
275	Milton.....	Milton.....	George B. Devoll.....	J. W. Bowen.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.
283	Metcor.....	Sandwich.....	Victor Kinney.....	I. T. Scoggin.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....		H. R. Riddle.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.

331	Mr. Erie.....	W. F. McChesney.....	M. H. Sheldon.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
345	Milledgeville.....	Norman Compton.....	Joseph Lawton.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
355	Marine.....	John Stevenson.....	H. H. Elbring.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
361	Moses R. Thompson.....	L. M. Currier.....	John Black.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
385	Mississippi.....	J. M. B. McCracken.....	A. C. Holland.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
396	Muddy Point.....	S. O. Beals.....	C. E. Mariette.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
403	Mason City.....	S. M. Badger.....	J. F. Culp.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
410	Mithra.....	Charles Hoya.....	H. F. Schmidt.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
417	Marselles.....	David Samuels.....	C. H. Makeever.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
422	Murrayville.....	George W. Miller.....	J. H. DeVore.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
432	Makanda.....	Jacob P. Schwartz.....	J. T. Smith.....	Thursday before each full moon.....
434	Mendon.....	Samuel H. Bradley.....	F. L. Bogle.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
444	Maroa.....	William M. Phares.....	F. L. Bogle.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
454	Moscow.....	William V. Davis.....	Wilson Brown.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
457	Moscow.....	Fernando A. Eggeston.....	George Church.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
469	McLean.....	James A. M. Canas.....	Richard Santer.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
476	Nanito.....	J. A. Conant.....	W. D. Lane.....	First Saturday of each month.....
481	Nomence.....	M. J. Platt.....	E. K. Paul.....	First Monday on or before each full moon.....
484	East Dubuque.....	H. McGohery.....	John M. Herbert.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Daniel R. Hatch.....	O. S. Dettler.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
505	Meridian Sun.....	William H. Brydges.....	W. H. Seelye.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
521	Monitor.....	W. H. Randall.....	Charles Barker.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
528	Minooka.....	T. C. Olmsted.....	G. G. Shearer.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
530	Maquon.....	John W. Foster.....	Robert Alsop.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
560	Nadison.....	George F. Curry.....	G. C. Morrison.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
595	Miles Hart.....	A. G. Debold.....	M. Hansen.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
606	Mozart.....	James A. McCorkle.....	J. W. Scott.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
624	Mayo.....	S. W. Culp.....	J. D. Orfinger.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
681	Morrisonville.....	M. W. Spencer.....	B. L. Jones.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
718	May.....	Henry M. Kline.....	Chas. F. E. Andrews.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
724	Morning Star.....	Joseph Fournier.....	Marshall B. Hughson.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
738	Mysic Star.....	John E. Russell.....	P. M. Taylor.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
768	Mizpah.....	Milton Moore.....	W. C. Austin.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
773	Mansfield.....	Edward L. Willis.....	John Quinlan.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
790	New Boston.....	W. C. Carver.....	Robert Andrews.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
798	Naples.....	J. H. Palmer.....	S. B. Brown.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
798	Naples.....	Wm. H. Lathrop.....	John Preble.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
816	Nunda.....	N. B. Preble.....	W. S. Summers.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
816	Newton.....	I. M. Asbury.....	Cyrus D. Green.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
818	New Salem.....	J. I. Jarvis.....	J. Frank Smith.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
826	New Haven.....	James L. Marberry.....	E. L. Palmer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
826	Nega.....	Adam Wenger.....	J. M. Wagner.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
830	New Columbia.....	John Roberts.....	Martin Camp.....	Thursday of each week.....
840	N. D. Morse.....	James M. Smith.....	A. F. Weaver.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
840	Noble.....	D. H. Zepp.....	Henry Miller.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
843	Newman.....	W. W. Ostrander.....	Pamuel M. Hall.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
853	New Hartford.....	Byron W. Wilson.....		
856	Nokomis.....			
860	National.....			
860	New Hope.....			

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
631	Norton.....	Caberry.....	E. Hutchinson.....	Louis Merrill.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
673	Normal.....	Normal.....	Henry McCormick.....	George Champion.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Jacob V. Ludwig.....	William Craigmyle.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	A. M. Caldwell.....	Van R. St. John.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	A. Smith.....	G. W. Smoot.....	Tuesday before each full moon.
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	John P. Norvell.....	Charles Cadin.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Charles F. Pettit.....	Wm. H. Paul.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
40	Occidental.....	Quakwa.....	Alex. J. Stone.....	David Batcheller.....	First and third Mondays in each month.
123	Quakwa.....	Quakwa.....	Thomas J. Stone.....	James W. Tolman.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
140	Olney.....	Olney.....	Wm. G. Gregory.....	John H. Gunn.....	Third Saturday of each month.
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	William C. Morris.....	E. H. Warden.....	Friday on or before each full moon.
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Geo. L. Stephenson.....	Isaac Amerman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	N. J. Colledge.....	E. Welsh.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
337	Oncida.....	Oncida.....	D. A. Hewitt.....	Homer Darling.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
358	Orion.....	Union.....	A. T. Forgy.....	H. H. Roberts.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
377	Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	W. H. Auginbaugh.....	John Garretson.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Charles Finefield.....	Charles E. Axt.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Hiram L. Currier.....	T. A. Jewett.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	N. B. Morrison.....	W. C. Langdon.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
506	O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois.....	O. Karr.....	B. F. Hartman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	J. H. Atkinson.....	Levi Simmons.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
644	Oblong City.....	Oblong.....	T. J. Edwards.....	Z. Wirt.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	S. R. Pollack.....	H. F. Fenstermaker.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	T. E. Quigby.....	H. P. Blockard.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Richard S. Curd.....	Charles M. Silkey.....	Monday on or before each full moon.
775	Omega.....	Charleston.....	John Lingo.....	Joseph Griffith.....	Last Monday of each month.
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Charles W. Milnar.....	B. F. Cartwright.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
27	Paisa.....	Alton.....	Moses D. Dowdall.....	William Jackson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	George Eikema.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
77	Prairie.....	Prairie.....	John E. Morton.....	Wm. H. H. McArty.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
95	Perry.....	Perry.....	S. J. Pake.....	Harrison Daigh.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.
137	Polk.....	McLeansboro.....	Frank M. Brown.....	A. M. Wilson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Zachary T. Baum.....	Charles Wall.....	Thursday on or before each full moon*.
268	Paris.....	Paris.....	J. W. Metcalf.....	Frank F. Hager.....	First Thursday of each full moon.
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	H. A. Sturtevant.....	Lewis G. Radkey.....	Saturday before each full moon.
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	J. J. Pearson.....	Fred Hutchinson.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Charles Sigwalt.....	W. S. Lacey.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
334	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	O. B. Sturtevant.....	F. J. Filbert.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
360	Princetonville.....	Princetonville.....	George H. Nichols.....	J. Frank Carman.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
379	Payson.....	Payson.....	H. J. Charles.....	George McNutt.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
440	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	H. J. Charles.....	W. S. Lessig.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.

416 Paxton.....	C. H. Langford.....	E. N. Stevens.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
436 Philo.....	Wm. H. Marlarkey.....	E. B. Stone.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
461 Plainview.....	W. J. Donahue.....	J. M. Butler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
463 Palmyra.....	W. E. West.....	R. J. Almond, M. D.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
478 Pleiades.....	J. W. Montgomery.....	Charles A. Wall.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
500 Parkersburg.....	John S. Howe.....	D. H. Green.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
536 Plainfield.....	A. H. Tyler.....	D. W. Jump.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
534 Plum River.....	Charles Robinson.....	Charles F. Geise.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
505 Pleasant Hill.....	F. L. Zerenberg.....	O. Swanson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
574 Pera.....	W. M. Ekstrand.....	Joseph M. Harnet.....	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.....
578 Prairie City.....	Wm. L. Bruster.....	Leon Sumerlin.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
587 Princeton.....	John C. Bannister.....	Marshall O. Trimble.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
608 Piper.....	H. S. Carpenter.....	W. F. O'Brien.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
613 Patoka.....	James Simcox.....	Charles E. Blankinship.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
636 Peotone.....	Job M. Tobias.....	M. Collins.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
663 Phoenix.....	T. A. Stewart.....	J. M. Tyson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
675 Pawnee.....	William Lynd.....	J. F. Gowder.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
700 Pleasant Plains.....	R. E. Peet.....	Charles Becker.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
711 Providence.....	James H. Seyler.....	L. D. Howell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
755 Pre-emption.....	Louis Pickett.....	E. W. Thompson.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
765 Palace.....	T. P. French.....	Walter D. Moore.....	Thursday of each week.....
782 Potomac.....	George Wells.....	J. W. Buckingham.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
290 Quincy.....	Charles B. Griffith.....	James Beckwith.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
74 Rockville.....	S. L. Jenkins.....	John B. Metz.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
74 Rocktr'n.....	Jabez Love.....	S. P. Jenison.....	Friday on or before each full moon*
12 Roscoe.....	H. H. Stone.....	E. H. Randall.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
113 Rockford.....	Godfrey C. Henry.....	John B. Nash.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
113 Robert Burns.....	Emory J. Tower.....	R. C. Humbert.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
145 Rising Sun.....	H. L. Burnett.....	Stephen W. Marvin.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
158 Raleigh.....	William McGau.....	A. S. Clark.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
143 Richmond.....	John P. Cloyd.....	S. B. Rice.....	Monday on or before each full moon*
154 Russell.....	M. A. Cushing.....	W. M. Hall.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
247 Rob Morris.....	John H. Fulton.....	E. Harris.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
250 Robinson.....	George R. Schamp.....	George W. Henderson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
303 Raven.....	F. Rundle.....	L. N. Hall.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
348 Ramsey.....	W. J. Jeppeson.....	L. C. Thiele.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
405 Reynoldsburg.....	W. J. Cavit.....	W. J. Fern.....	First Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
419 Red Bud.....	Francis Kemp.....	Fred D. Guker.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
427 Red Bud.....	Ed. Swedburg.....	F. M. Avery.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
470 Rantoul.....	S. Dorsey.....	James White.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
477 Rutland.....	N. G. Taft.....	G. W. Bockus.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
519 Roseville.....	J. R. Livingston.....	H. H. Depler, <i>pro tem.</i>	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
527 Rossville.....	G. E. Wilson.....	L. E. Allen.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
612 Rock River.....	A. J. Stevenson.....	Frank Fellers.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
632 Ridge Farm.....	Richard P. Hunter.....	A. W. Persinger.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
638 Rochester.....	William Kennedy.....	C. F. Gaetjer.....	First Friday of each month.....
658 Rock Island.....	H. W. Holmes.....	J. P. Graham.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
655 Rio.....			

LODGE DIRECTOR }—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
662	Raymond	Raymond	Prior J. Herman	James A. Bradley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Thomas Ockerby	David Johnson	Thursday evening of each week
721	Rome	Dix	John S. March	Frank Thompson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
725	Rankin	Rankin	M. D. Sprague	F. A. Finny	Third Monday in each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	R. L. Taylor	John K. Livermore	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
777	Ravenwood	Ravenwood	W. H. Bryan	Frank W. Irwin	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	T. W. Wilson	John Lyons	First Monday in each month
1	Springfield	Springfield	R. L. Herry	A. Y. Crowell	First and third Thursdays of each month
15	St. Johns	Peru	A. H. Hattan	Herman Grossman	First Monday in each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	John E. Hattan	Simon Straus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Asa W. Smith	E. E. Thomas	First Monday of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	W. H. Curtan	James Williamson	Friday on or before each full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	George W. Philippi	William E. Croft	First and third Mondays of each month
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Arthur W. Brayton	Samuel Knodle	Friday on or before each full moon
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	F. A. Jones	C. M. Conrad	First and third Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	A. G. Everett	G. A. Winans	Tuesday on or before each full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	Josias R. Ripley	Tom Blair	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
206	Sheba	Grayville	William H. Wadkin	Edward Kershaw	Monday on or before each full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	Joseph Dodson	George H. Gilson, M. D.	Second and fourth Thursdays in each month
241	Shelbinah	Carbondale	John I. Arnold	James Anderson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
334	Sumner	Sumner	C. C. Judy	W. R. Dale	Last Friday of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	John Deweiler	E. C. Pfeiffer	Saturday on or before each full moon at 2 p. m.
339	Saline	Goreville	T. H. Taylor	T. J. McCormack	Wednesday on or before each full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	James H. Hewitt	P. H. Eisenmeyer	Thursday on or before each full moon
347	Sidney	Sidney	W. A. Robinson	S. G. Lehman	Tuesdays on or before each full moon
349	Sublette	Sublette	Joseph H. Ayers	Thomas S. Angier	Tuesdays on or before each full moon*
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	M. V. Allen	J. W. Middleton	Fridays on or before each full moon
391	Shiloh	Troy Grove	W. P. Wikom	D. A. Hapeman	Saturday on or before each full moon
408	Stratton	Vermilion	W. A. Tweedy	John McDaniel	Saturday on or before each full moon
426	Scottville	Scottville	John A. Turner	J. B. Vaughn	First and third Saturdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	J. E. Turpin	J. C. Harwood	First and third Thursdays of each month
431	Summit	Harris town	J. M. Willard	Charles T. Powner	Saturday on or before each full moon
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. Vanantwerp	A. J. Athay	First and third Wednesdays of each month
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	L. C. Conover	R. S. Edmundson	Thursday on or before each full moon
467	South Macon	Macon	R. H. Woodcock	I. S. Edmundson	Thursday on or before each full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	Jethro Mastin	Daniel Eichholtz	First and third Mondays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	J. H. Blackman	Thomas A. Boren	Saturday on or before each full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Joseph M. Groul	Wm. E. Rigginis	Second Tuesday eve of each month
501	Stark	La Fayette	Andrew Jackson	Thomas W. Ross	Saturdays on or before each full moon
532	Seneca	Seneca	George Garden	C. H. R. Thomas	First and third Fridays of each month
535	Sherman	Sherman	William M. Smith	Milan T. Ward	Wednesday on or before each full moon
541	St. George	Stewards on	T. P. Mautz	P. K. Eat's	Wednesdays on or before each full moon

550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	A. B. Blake.	O. Wilkinson.	First and third Fridays of each month.
551	Shirley	Shirley	H. L. Jackson.	James B. Dozier.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
552	Shirley	Shirley	B. L. Bonar.	John C. Pirkey.	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month.
553	Shirley	Shirley	George S. Hummer.	O. G. Smith.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
554	Shirley	Shirley	William Corothers.	L. J. Dillon.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
555	Shirley	Shirley	H. F. Hess.	L. J. Poplin.	First and third Mondays of each month.
556	Shirley	Shirley	Charles L. Norton.	F. E. Ellington.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
557	Shirley	Shirley	J. J. Cross.	T. B. Canaday.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
558	Shirley	Shirley	J. M. Steele.	John S. Sharon.	Monday on or before each full moon.
559	Shirley	Shirley	A. Grandsen.	Delos Robinson.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
560	Shirley	Shirley	Thomas L. Spafford.	Charles F. Ross.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
561	Shirley	Shirley	F. J. Maddocks.	A. N. Workman.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
562	Shirley	Shirley	F. R. Baker.	Henry Diers.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
563	Shirley	Shirley	D. G. Lindsay.	T. J. Hill.	Monday on or before each full moon.
564	Shirley	Shirley	P. M. Johnston.	R. J. Pilcher.	First and third Fridays of each month.
565	Shirley	Shirley	H. H. Kinne.	Samuel M. Farrar.	Monday on or before each full moon.
566	Shirley	Shirley	Wesley T. Crain.	Miles Brooks.	Monday on or before each full moon.
567	Shirley	Shirley	R. T. Higgins.	J. A. Gordon.	Last Wednesday of each month.
568	Shirley	Shirley	Albert Steger.	D. John Forbes.	First Thursday in each month.
569	Shirley	Shirley	Frank Robinson.	Wm. B. Pettit.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
570	Shirley	Shirley	Walter F. Young.	R. F. Thompson.	Friday on or before each full moon.
571	Shirley	Shirley	W. H. Weirich.	R. C. Hickox.	Friday on or before each full moon*.
572	Shirley	Shirley	Alex. McDonald.	T. J. Kasper.	Friday on or before each full moon.
573	Shirley	Shirley	Albert H. Evans.	J. G. Tafce.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
574	Shirley	Shirley	J. J. Varner.	J. C. Cadwalader.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
575	Shirley	Shirley	C. T. Morris.	John H. Jewell.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
576	Shirley	Shirley	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Samuel H. Claspill.	Third Monday of each month.
577	Shirley	Shirley	C. F. H. Carrithers.	George A. McPerson.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
578	Shirley	Shirley	Freeman Nickerson.	Byron Burts.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
579	Shirley	Shirley	Robert Leslie.	Wm. M. Stanton.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
580	Shirley	Shirley	J. H. Bartels.	A. V. Norman.	Tuesday of each week.
581	Shirley	Shirley	David B. McLean.	H. L. Rapelle.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
582	Shirley	Shirley	A. M. Graddick.	H. L. Rapelle.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
583	Shirley	Shirley	F. M. Aiken.	Frank Langley.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
584	Shirley	Shirley	F. M. Moats.	Winfield D. M. Cone.	Friday on or before each full moon.
585	Shirley	Shirley	George N. Melendy.	Wm. S. Klein.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
586	Shirley	Shirley	Wm. H. Pringle.	Wm. W. Powell.	Saturday before each full moon.
587	Shirley	Shirley	Samuel Rawson.	James Hall.	Saturday before the full of each month.
588	Shirley	Shirley	John T. Organ.	C. W. Green.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
589	Shirley	Shirley	F. D. Thomas.	Peter Carr.	First and third Fridays of each month.
590	Shirley	Shirley	W. G. Shaw.	H. M. Clark.	First and third Mondays of each month.
591	Shirley	Shirley	E. C. Cook.	W. W. Lindley.	First Thursday of each month.
592	Shirley	Shirley	Patrick Richards.	John C. Cluett.	Monday evening of each week.
593	Shirley	Shirley	L. M. Blades.	Wm. T. Hunsaker.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
594	Shirley	Shirley	Thomas J. Rich.	L. J. Fischer.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
595	Shirley	Shirley	Juston A. Mason.	A. A. McCabe.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
596	Shirley	Shirley	B. T. Rowland.	Wm. Alexander.	Saturday before each full moon.
597	Shirley	Shirley	E. P. Durell.		
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LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

No.	NAME OF LODGE	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
1	Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Wm. G. Smith.....	James S. Francis.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
11	Virden.....	Virden.....	L. F. Becker.....	Thomas A. Rat.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
2	Vermilion.....	Indianola.....	George Hellemann.....	James J. Healy.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
3	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	R. W. Mills.....	Thomas Dunaway.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
4	Village Valley.....	Coal Valley.....	Thomas R. Lees.....	David Lyons.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
5	Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	A. B. Roberson.....	Halleck Johnson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
6	Viola.....	Viola.....	H. B. Frazier.....	S. B. Alwater.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
7	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	J. L. Hastings.....	S. P. Swartout.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
8	Vernon.....	Vernon.....	Nathan Small.....	D. S. Renne.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
9	Van Meter.....	Cantrill.....	T. C. Ford.....	I. M. Taylor.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
10	Warren.....	Shawncetown.....	Merritt S. Jones.....	L. B. Adams.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
11	Washington.....	Nashville.....	J. H. Sawyer.....	S. D. Solomon.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
12	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	John T. Kuhn.....	J. K. Bower.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
13	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	I. W. Fritchett.....	Thomas A. Smith.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
14	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	M. L. Smith.....	John H. Dyer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
15	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	J. C. Deatherage.....	William A. Hutchison.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
16	Waubensia.....	Chicago.....	S. N. Howard.....	C. B. Forrest.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
17	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	Charles Downey.....	James M. DeLong.....	Saturday on or before each full moon at 7 P. M. and on Saturday at 2 P. M. two weeks after.....
18	Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	Samuel A. Graham.....	W. H. Cantrill.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
19	Wayne.....	Eina.....	J. F. Woodrige.....	A. L. Green.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
20	Wayne.....	Wilmington.....	Archibald Robson.....	J. P. Ransom.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
21	Waynet.....	Chicago.....	Charles S. Rankin.....	Daniel S. O'Connell.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
22	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	W. E. Sapp.....	James M. Spratt.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
23	Waynet.....	Champaign.....	Joseph O'Brien.....	H. J. Pepper.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
24	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Philip Dallen.....	A. G. Sherer.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
25	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	George W. Brown.....	J. H. Ashley.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
26	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	J. H. Merrill.....	A. S. Slater.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
27	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	James Monaghan.....	Reuben C. Hill.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
28	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Arthur Elkin.....	E. W. Dickinson.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
29	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	G. A. Edwards.....	I. H. Gilpin.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
30	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	F. M. Moulton.....	J. E. W. Morgan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
31	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Wm. Wilson.....	J. H. Sweetser.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
32	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	James Tweddalle.....	G. P. Gill.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
33	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Wm. M. Coney.....	Chipman Skeels.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
34	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	W. T. Strange.....	W. R. Hix.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
35	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Thomas W. Bloomer.....	Frank Thomas.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
36	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Thomas Woomers.....	W. A. Fraser.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
37	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Owen Scott.....	James S. West.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
38	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	William J. VanMatre.....	Walter A. Fells.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
39	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	D. W. Leckrone.....	F. B. Schooley.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
40	Waynet.....	Waynet.....	Francis Mayfield.....	O. F. Bulle.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....

674 Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	Moritz Locb.....	Charles Rose.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
722 Walnut.....	Walnut.....	John Landers.....	F. A. Larch.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
728 Waterman.....	Waterman.....	E. P. Rowley.....	J. E. Hardy.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
715 Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	George A. Beatson.....	John H. Morris.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
716 Weldon.....	Weldon.....	T. C. Byland.....	E. S. Nixon.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
779 Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	Fred H. Leiferman.....	Fred D. Porter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
485 Xenia.....	Xenia.....	T. W. Kepley.....	George W. Cox.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
313 York.....	York.....	J. A. Keller.....	H. G. Hodge.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
448 Yates City.....	Yates City.....	J. W. Hensley.....	Smith Rhodes.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
655 Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	J. E. Greenman.....	Jesse Van Bibber.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES,

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Akin.....	Akin.....	749	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Allen's Spring.....	Gurney.....	778	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Buda.....	Puda.....	399
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Caberry.....	Norton.....	631
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Camden.....	Camden.....	648
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	702
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240
Bath.....	Bath.....	494	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Charleston.....	Omega.....	775
Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	696	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	430
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	392
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445
Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271
Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716	Chicago.....	Blair.....	393

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Chicago	437	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago	Constantia	783	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago	Covenant	526	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Dearborn	310	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Garden City	141	Denver	Denver	404
Chicago	Germania	182	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Garfield	686	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Diona	Hutton	698
Chicago	(Grand Crossing) ..		Dix	Rome	721
Chicago	Grand Crossing	776	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	(South Chicago) ..		Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago	Harbor	731	Donnellson	Donnellson	255
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Dudley	Grandview	198
Chicago	Home	508	Dundee	Dundee	190
Chicago	Herder	669	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Keystone	639	Dwight	Livingston	371
Chicago	Landmark	422	Earlville	Meridian	183
Chicago	Lessing	557	East Dubuque	Martin	491
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Eaton	Crawford	666
Chicago	Mithra	410	Eddyville	Eddyville	672
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Edgewood	Edgewood	484
Chicago	National	596	Edinburg	Blueville	947
Chicago	Oriental	33	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99
Chicago	Pleiades	478	Effingham	Effingham	149
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Elburn	Blackberry	359
Chicago	Siloam	780	El Dara	El Dara	388
Chicago	(Hyde Park)		Eldorado	Eldorado	730
Chicago	South Park	662	Elgin	Elgin	117
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409	Elgin	Monitor	522
Chicago	(South Chicago) ..		Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36
Chicago	Triluminar	767	Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276
Chicago	Union Park	610	Elliottstown	Delia	525
Chicago	(Union Stock Yds)		Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86
Chicago	Mizpah	768	Elmwood	Horeb	363
Chicago	Waubansia	160	El Paso	El Paso	240
Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209	Elvaston	Elvaston	715
Chicago	Waldeck	674	Enfield	Enfield	677
Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222	Englewood	Englewood	600
Chrisman	Bloomfield	148	Equality	Equality	2
Clay City	Clay City	488	Erie	Erie	667
Clayton	Clayton	147	Etna	Wabash	179
Cleveland	Clement	680	Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306
Clifton	Clifton	688	Evanston	Evans	524
Clinton	De Witt	84	Ewing	Ewing	705
Coal Valley	Valley	547	Exeter	Exeter	424
Cobden	Cobden	466	Fairbury	Tarbolton	351
Cohn	New Hope	620	Fairfield	Fairfield	206
Colchester	Colchester	781	Fairmount	Fairmount	590
Collinsville	Collinsville	712	Fairview	Fairview	350
Columbia	Columbia	474	Fair Weather	Kingston	266
Columbus	Columbus	227	Farina	La Cledre	601
Compton	Brooklyn	282	Farmer City	Farmer City	710
Concord	N. D. Morse	346	Farmington	Farmington	192
Cordova	Cordova	543	Ferrell	Elbridge	579
Corinth	Andrew Jackson	437	Fieldon	Fieldon	592
Cowden	Joppa	706	Fillmore	Fillmore	670
Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458	Flat Rock	Russellville	348
Creston	Creston	320	Flora	Flora	204
Crete	Crete	763	Forrest	Forrest	614
Cuba	Cuba	534	Frankfort	Frankfort	567
Dallas City	Dallas City	235	Franklin	Wadley	610
Danvers	Danvers	742	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264
Danville	Olive Branch	38	Freeburg	Freeburg	418

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Freedom.....	Freedom.....	194	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Irvington.....	Irvington.....	650
Freeport.....	M. R. Thompson.....	381	Iuka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Jefferson.....	Providence.....	711
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	159
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	591	Keithsburg.....	Robert Burns.....	113
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	106	Kingston.....	Kishwaukee.....	402
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Kimmunity.....	Kimmunity.....	398
Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617	Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	518
Goreville.....	Saline.....	339	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	66
Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341	Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	400
Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61
Grant Park.....	Grant Park.....	740	La Fayette.....	Stark.....	501
Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	770
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	195
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	653	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	774
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	245	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423
Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585	La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	267
Groveland.....	Groveland.....	352	La Salle.....	Acacia.....	67
Hainesville.....	Rising Sun.....	115	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415
Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238	Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.....	164
Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110
Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146
Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325	Leland.....	Leland.....	558
Harristown.....	Summit.....	431	Lena.....	Lena.....	174
Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309	LeRoy.....	LeRoy.....	221
Havana.....	Havana.....	88	Lewiston.....	Lewiston.....	104
Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482
Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380
Henderson.....	Hiram.....	26	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492
Henry.....	Henry.....	119	Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627
Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	Lima.....	Lima.....	135
Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....	210
Hickory Ridge.....	Dills.....	295	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	480
Highland.....	Highland.....	583	Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323
Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676	Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	256
Hillsboro.....	Mt. Moriah.....	51	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517
Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	760
Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	649	Loami.....	Loami.....	450
Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538
Homer.....	Homer.....	199	Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316
Hoopeston.....	Star.....	709	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552
Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196
Humboldt.....	Elwood.....	589	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228
Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465	Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574
Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750
Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679	Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382
Illipolis.....	Illipolis.....	521	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158
Indianola.....	Vernilion.....	265	McLean.....	McLean.....	400
Industry.....	Industry.....	327	McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137
Iola.....	Iola.....	691	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132
Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	603	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	160
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	54
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Odin.....	Odin.....	503
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	Olney.....	Olney.....	140
Mattoon.....	Circle.....	707	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723
Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	299	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305
Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687
Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420
Milan.....	Eureka.....	69	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Oswego.....	Raven.....	393
Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40
Millidgeville.....	Millidgeville.....	345	Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623
Minier.....	Comet.....	641	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314
Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463
Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528	Pana.....	Pana.....	226
Moline.....	Doric.....	319	Paradise.....	Miles Hart.....	595
Momence.....	Momence.....	481	Paris.....	Prairie.....	77
Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37	Paris.....	Paris.....	268
Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	509
Morris.....	Cedar.....	124	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613
Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681	Paw Paw.....	Corinthian.....	205
Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416
Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430	Payson.....	Payson.....	379
Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340	Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145
Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	239	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29
Mount Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188	Pekin.....	Empire.....	126
Mount Erie.....	Mount Erie.....	331	Pellonia.....	Farmers.....	232
Mount Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15
Mount Pulaski.....	Mount Pulaski.....	87	Peoria.....	Temple.....	46
Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44	Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263
Mount Vernon.....	Mount Vernon.....	31	Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335
Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180	Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498	Perry.....	Perry.....	95
Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432	Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13
Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65	Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19
Naples.....	Naples.....	68	Philo.....	Centennial.....	747
Nashville.....	Washington.....	55	Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714
Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279	Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85
New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59	Piper City.....	Piper.....	608
New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772	Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536
New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	336	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461
New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560	Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428
New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660	Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	505
New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230	Plum River.....	Plum River.....	554

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	761
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	347
Polo.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	646
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	294	South Elgin.....	Clintonville.....	511
Pontoosuc.....	Herrick.....	193	Sparland.....	Sparland.....	441
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Sparta.....	Hope.....	162
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	4
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	448	Springfield.....	Central.....	71
Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	755	Springfield.....	Tyrian.....	333
Princeton.....	Bureau.....	112	Springfield.....	St. Paul.....	500
Princeton.....	Princeton.....	587	Spring Hill.....	Bollen.....	412
Princeville.....	Princeville.....	360	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	785
Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	203	Stanton.....	Stanton.....	177
Pullman.....	Palace.....	765	Steeleville.....	Alma.....	497
Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Sterling.....	Rock River.....	612
Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Stewardson.....	Sigel.....	541
Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495
Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659	Stone's Prairie.....	Adams.....	529
Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128	Streator.....	Streator.....	607
Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	405	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	349
Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	764
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	342
Raritan.....	Raritan.....	727	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	334
Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	777	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	134
Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	207
Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427	Tampico.....	Yorktown.....	655
Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143	Taylorville.....	Mound.....	122
Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	496
Rio.....	Rio.....	685	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	559
Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786	Time.....	Time.....	569
Robinson.....	Robinson.....	450	Tiskilwa.....	Sharon.....	550
Rochelle.....	Horicon.....	244	Toledo.....	Prairie City.....	578
Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	391
Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	364
Rockford.....	Star in the East.....	166	Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93
Rockford.....	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542
Rock Island.....	Trio.....	57	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	493
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	658	Tremont.....	Tremont.....	462
Rockton.....	Rockton.....	74	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109
Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	75	Trilla.....	Muddy Point.....	396
Rose Bud.....	Temple Hill.....	701	Troy.....	Troy.....	588
Roseville.....	Roseville.....	519	Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397
Rossville.....	Rossville.....	527	Tunnell Hill.....	Reynoldsburg.....	419
Rushville.....	Rushville.....	9	Turner.....	Amity.....	472
Rutland.....	Rutland.....	477	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	332
Sadorus.....	J. R. Gorin.....	537	Union.....	Orion.....	358
Saint Charles.....	Unity.....	48	Upper Alton.....	Franklin.....	25
Saint Elmo.....	Saint Elmo.....	769	Urbana.....	Urbana.....	157
Salem.....	Marion.....	130	Utica.....	Waltham.....	384
Sandwich.....	Meteor.....	283	Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16
San Jose.....	San Jose.....	645	Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408
Sauemin.....	Sauemin.....	738	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	110
Savanna.....	Mississippi.....	385	Verona.....	Verona.....	757
Saybrook.....	Cheney's Grove.....	468	Versailles.....	Versailles.....	108
Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	743	Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150
Scottville.....	Scottville.....	426	Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	562
Seneca.....	Seneca.....	532	Viola.....	Viola.....	577
Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	374	Virgen.....	Virgen.....	161
Shannon.....	Shannon.....	490	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544
Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	14	Waldron.....	Aroma.....	378
Sheffield.....	Ames.....	142	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722
Shelbyville.....	Jackson.....	53	Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630
Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	609	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475
Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	735	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278
Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695	Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257
Shipman.....	Shipman.....	212	Washburn.....	Washburn.....	421
Sbirley.....	Shirley.....	582	Washington.....	Taylor.....	68

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Wataga.....	Wataga	291	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Watson.....	Watson.....	602	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	208	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Wayne City.....	Hickory Hill.....	759	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	779
Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231
Westfield.....	Westfield.....	163	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80	York.....	York.....	313
Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471
Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Total Increase.....	Present membership 1889	Dues 1889	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
				Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted	Died.....	Ded. for error.							
Membership 1888.....				2	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Bodley	Quincy.....	Adams.....	89	2	3	1	6	.....	.....	4	.....	4	91	\$68 25	3	4	4	70
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin.....	21	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22	16 50	2	.....	.....	20
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	89	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	8	84	63 00	.....	.....	.....	82
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	141	7	3	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	12	130	104 25	1	6	7	122
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	.....	93	5	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	9	83	69 75	1	3	5	88
8	Macon.....	DeCATUR.....	Macon.....	190	20	1	.....	30	.....	.....	1	.....	8	213	159 00	2	24	22	191
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schwier.....	83	4	9	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	15	72	54 00	1	.....	.....	69
13	St. Johns.....	St. Johns.....	La Salle.....	54	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	47 25	.....	8	7	56
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....	48	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	35 25	1	3	3	37
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	174	6	2	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	3	170	132 00	4	9	11	167
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	58	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6	55	41 25	.....	4	3	51
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	126	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	10	125	93 75	3	9	8	121
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	89	6	1	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	5	93	69 75	1	7	7	86
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	79	3	6	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	5	83	62 25	3	3	3	78
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....	63	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3	64	48 00	.....	4	2	54
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	121	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	2	123	91 50	8	6	5	112
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....	38	8	3	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	2	48	36 00	1	10	10	48
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....	27	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25	.....	6	4	7	27
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	87	1	3	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	4	88	64 50	.....	3	1	72
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	32	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	30	22 50	.....	3	2	29
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	75	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	79	59 25	.....	.....	.....	71
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	253	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	4	254	190 50	.....	5	5	236
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	98	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	66	72 00	.....	.....	.....	85
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....	69	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	1	63	47 25	.....	3	3	57
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....	69	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	37	27 00	.....	.....	.....	31
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	68	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6	71	54 00	.....	3	2	67
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	220	17	8	.....	36	.....	.....	4	.....	10	246	134 50	8	21	17	214
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	77	2	11	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	78	58 50	.....	3	2	61
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	124	10	2	.....	19	.....	.....	2	.....	12	131	98 25	2	5	7	125
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	135	2	7	.....	13	.....	.....	5	.....	11	129	96 75	4	3	2	120
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	133	5	3	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	15	131	98 25	1	3	2	114
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	79	2	6	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	3	80	60 00	.....	.....	.....	73
45	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Pike.....	49	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	38	35 25	.....	2	2	43
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	175	8	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	17	168	66 00	1	10	10	154

47	Caledonia.....	North Caledonia.....	Pulaski.....	23	4	.....	4	.....	27	20 25	I	.....	2	
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....	34	.....	.....	I	.....	35	26 25	.....	.....	3	
49	Cambridge.....	Henry.....	Greene.....	52	4	1	5	I	5	52	39 00	.....	1	
50	Carrollton.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	92	1	.....	2	6	3	9	85	63 75	2	
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Merredonia.....	Morgan.....	82	1	.....	2	.....	2	4	80	60 00	I	
52	Penevolent.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	35	26 25	.....	
53	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....	104	3	2	3	I	3	1	5	104	78 00	2	
54	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	1	64	48 00	2	
55	Trio.....	Monticello.....	Platt.....	155	3	2	.....	5	10	.....	19	141	105 75	I
56	Fraternal.....	New Boston.....	Mercer.....	84	4	2	.....	6	.....	4	86	61 52	2	
57	New Boston.....	Belvidere.....	Loone.....	91	9	I	2	.....	3	.....	2	65	48 75	I
58	Lacon.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....	58	4	.....	3	7	.....	1	12	91	08 25	2
59	St. Marks.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....	68	I	7	2	1	64	48 00	4
60	Benton.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....	74	2	1	3	.....	2	2	67	50 25	.....	2
61	Bucild.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	51	.....	I	.....	.....	1	52	39 00	.....	2	
62	Knoxville.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....	66	2	.....	2	.....	2	56	42 00	.....	2	
63	Acacia.....	Napies.....	Scott.....	76	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	74	55 50	2	
64	Napies.....	Rock Island.....	Putnam.....	31	4	I	6	2	1	3	19	14	25
65	Eureka.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39	29 25	.....	1	
66	Rock Island.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....	70	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	46	34 50	I
67	Social.....	Chesler.....	Winnebago.....	39	2	I	.....	.....	1	.....	2	44	33 00	.....
68	Central.....	Rockton.....	Macoupin.....	44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Macoupin.....	73	3	I	3	.....	6	3	10	70	52 50	.....
70	Nebo.....	Paris.....	Lake.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Paris.....	Carlyle.....	Whitall.....	144	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Waukegan.....	Whitall.....	Greene.....	134	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Waukegan.....	Wheeling.....	De Witt.....	104	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Waukegan.....	Clinton.....	Perry.....	50	1	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Waukegan.....	Clinton.....	Randolph.....	138	3	1	2	.....	2	3	6	128	96 00	3
76	Waukegan.....	Clinton.....	Logan.....	42	4	2	6	2	1	2	4	31	90
77	Waukegan.....	Clinton.....	Havana.....	89	5	2	3	3	1	9	90	67 50	6
78	Waukegan.....	Clinton.....	Williamson.....	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Fellowship.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.....	161	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Metropolis.....	Geneseo.....	Henry.....	70	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Stewart.....	Toulon.....	Stark.....	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Toulon.....	Perry.....	Pike.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Orle.....	56	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Taylor.....	Mashington.....	Tazewell.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Nadson.....	42	7	1	8	4	4	8	95	71 25	.....	1
87	.....	.....	.....	79	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	.....	.....	.....	64	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	62	5	2	3	10	4	4	6	62	45 50	3
90	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Winbago.....	226	5	2	3	10	4	4	5	15	221	45 75	I

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1889	Dues 1888	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Membership residing in Illinois.
				Raised	Reinstated	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Died, for error.					
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	2	1		1	4	1		2	2		5	21 75		5	24
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	3				3	1			2		3	33 75		3	42
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	1			1	2		1				5	42 00		1	52
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria												34 25 50			34
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	2			1	4				2		2	37 50	1	4	50
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	4	2		1	4	5		6			11	24 75		3	30
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	1	1			2			1			2	31 50		2	36
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	1			1	2			1			2	31 50		2	37
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	1			1	2			1			3	31 00	1	1	93
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	4	2			6	5	1	2	4		12	48 75		5	59
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	3				3						3	37 75		6	4
115	Rising Sun	Hainesville	Lake	1			1	2			2			3	16 50		2	19
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	18			5	23	5		3	3		6	37 50		3	1
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	2				2			1			3	100 50	2	19	121
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	2				2			4			7	43 00		3	51
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	5			1	5			5			4	56 25		5	25
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	3										1	56 25		3	20
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	43				3						1	31 50		1	35
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	3				3			6			6	37 50	2	3	83
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	31				1	2		1			4	21 00		1	25
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	3				4			3			3	77 50	1	3	71
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake	21				1			2			3	33 75	1	4	3
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	2			1	3			2			2	22 16 50		2	1
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	1				1			3			4	42 75			55
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	4	2		2	8			2			3	68 51 00	1	3	4
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	50	4			6			3			6	50 36 50	2	1	3
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	46			3	3			3			4	33 75	1	3	45
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	66				11	2		3			10	64 48 00			57
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb	115	6	2	1	12			3			2	37 00	1	8	106
135	Umana	Umana	Adams	30	9	2		11			2			2	39 25	1	8	33
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Adams	22				1						1	24 16 50		1	18
137	Polk	Grawford	Hamilton	54	3	1		5						1	43 50	1	3	55
138	Narengo	McLeansboro	McHenry	63				1			2			2	40 50		2	62
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	52	1	1		2	3		3			7	34 50		1	44

140 Olney.....	Olney.....	Richland.....	99	4	1	5	16	3	1	20	84	63 00	3	3	4	76
141 Garden City.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	296	28	8	6	4	1	2	7	325	-43 75	25	6	30	397
142 Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	45	5	1	3	6	1	1	1	50	37 50	6	3	3	38
143 Richmond.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	62	4	1	5	5	2	2	2	65	48 75	3	3	7	61
144 DeKalb.....	De Kalb.....	DeKalb.....	109	7	1	7	7	2	2	112	84 00	7	7	7	101	
145 A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	54	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	57	42 75	2	2	2	44
146 Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	35	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	32	25 50	1	1	1	40
147 Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	73	5	1	7	2	2	1	3	71	53 25	10	6	58	58
148 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	51	5	1	7	2	2	1	5	53	39 75	4	6	50	50
149 Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	59	2	1	7	2	4	1	5	59	44 25	5	4	6	53
150 Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	63	2	5	7	5	4	1	5	68	48 75	5	4	62	62
151 Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	67	4	1	5	3	4	1	4	68	51 00	5	4	30	30
152 Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin.....	33	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	31	23 25	1	1	1	33
153 Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....	44	2	1	2	2	4	4	4	42	31 50	1	1	1	27
154 Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	27	2	1	2	2	4	4	13	125	94 50	5	4	109	109
155 Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	129	4	3	9	6	4	3	13	125	94 50	5	4	27	27
156 Delavan.....	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	70	2	3	5	5	1	1	4	73	54 75	3	2	71	71
157 Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....	117	1	2	5	5	3	1	4	118	88 50	1	3	1	95
158 McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	35	3	2	3	7	3	1	7	31	23 25	1	2	3	28
159 Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	103	5	2	7	1	3	3	106	70 50	1	6	9	92	
160 Waubesa.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	140	6	1	11	8	4	4	12	133	99 75	4	4	122	122
161 Virden.....	Virden.....	Macoupin.....	48	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	54	40 50	1	1	1	51
162 Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....	55	2	1	6	6	3	3	3	43	32 25	1	2	3	31
163 Westfield.....	Westfield.....	Clark.....	27	5	1	6	6	2	1	3	43	32 25	1	9	2	52
164 Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	40	5	1	6	6	1	1	3	55	50 25	15	2	32	32
165 Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	153	114 75	1	15	15	15
166 Star in the East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	133	13	10	24	1	1	2	1	61	45 75	4	3	59	59
168 Milford.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....	59	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	39	29 25	3	2	37	37
169 Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	39	2	1	3	1	2	2	17	100	75 00	2	2	43	43
170 Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	116	1	1	6	4	5	1	38	28 50	1	2	4	59	59
171 Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....	65	4	1	4	2	4	1	51	38 25	1	6	6	38	38
172 Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	De Witt.....	35	3	1	2	2	4	1	4	51	38 25	1	1	43	43
173 Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	53	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	134	101 25	1	2	123	123
174 Lena.....	Lena.....	Will.....	58	3	2	7	7	5	2	55	50 2	3	3	67	67	
175 Matteson.....	Matteson.....	La Salle.....	141	3	1	1	1	3	4	0	74	55 50	2	3	1	36
176 Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Macoupin.....	82	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	43	32 25	2	3	3	36
177 Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Lee.....	42	4	1	4	4	3	3	2	97	22 75	1	3	2	90
178 Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Coles.....	93	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	44	33 00	3	3	4	76
179 Wabash.....	Etna.....	Shelby.....	41	3	1	10	10	2	3	5	194	147 00	7	10	185	185
180 Nowequea.....	Nowequea.....	Cook.....	191	8	2	2	2	2	2	4	45	33 75	1	3	40	40
182 Germania.....	Chicago.....	La Salle.....	47	1	1	8	8	5	1	5	52	38 25	1	3	4	44
183 Meridian.....	Earlville.....	Knox.....	49	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	37	27 75	1	1	2	53
185 Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Ogle.....	38	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	61	45 75	1	1	55	55
187 Mystic Tic.....	Polo.....	Mr. Carroll.....	63	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	61	45 75	3	3	4	56
188 Cyrus.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....	64	1	1	6	6	4	1	7	39 00	2	2	2	46	46
189 Fulton City.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....	55	5	1	3	3	2	4	7	39 00	2	2	2	46	46
190 Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Farmington.....	56	2	1	3	3	2	4	7	39 00	2	2	2	46	46

232 Farmers.....	Peellonia.....	Massac.....	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	27	20 25	.....	.....	27
233 Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	McDonough.....	79	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	0	75	56 25	.....	4	69
234 DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	40	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	45	36 75	.....	.....	37
235 Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	Hancock.....	32	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	48	58 00	.....	.....	80
236 Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....	102	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	78 00	.....	5	89
237 Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	104	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	77 25	.....	1	5
238 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....	50	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	38 25	.....	.....	93
239 Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	78	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	8	75	50 25	.....	.....	46
240 Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.....	109	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	109	81 75	.....	2	67
241 Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....	89	5	1	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	81 75	.....	2	96
242 Galva.....	Galva.....	Henry.....	81	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	94	70 50	.....	1	7
243 Horton.....	Rockelle.....	Ogle.....	74	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	78	58 50	.....	2	71
244 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....	56	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	74	55 50	.....	1	3
245 El Paso.....	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	75	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	67	43 50	.....	1	3
246 Rob Morris.....	Minok.....	Woodford.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	67	50 25	.....	1	63
247 Golden Gate.....	Prarie City.....	McDonough.....	53	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	41 00	.....	2	1
248 Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macopin.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36	35 25	.....	1	4
249 Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	43 25	.....	1	39
250 Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	McLean.....	93	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	58	.....	.....	57
251 Alton.....	Alton.....	Mercer.....	92	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	.....	.....	3
252 Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59 25	.....	1	60
253 Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	152	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	54 75	.....	.....	33
254 Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	116 25	.....	10	139
255 Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Hancock.....	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	88	.....	.....	28
256 Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	116	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	24 75	.....	3	4
257 Amon.....	De Witt.....	De Witt.....	53	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	83 25	.....	3	5
258 Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Will.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 25	.....	1	40
259 Illinois.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	75	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	.....	1	3
260 Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	54 75	.....	2	8
261 Vermilion.....	Vermilion.....	Vermilion.....	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31 50	.....	1	35
262 La Prairie.....	Fairweather.....	Adams.....	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30 75	.....	2	4
263 Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	135	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26 25	.....	1	32
264 Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	DuPage.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100 50	.....	2	115
265 Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	Bureau.....	59	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....	5	3
266 Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	69	.....	2	107
267 Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....	66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51 75	.....	4	65
268 Miners.....	Galea.....	Jo Daviess.....	72	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76	.....	1	3
269 Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37 50	.....	.....	45
270 Milton.....	Milton.....	Pike.....	70	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	37 50	.....	1	2
271 Elizabeth.....	Elizabeth.....	Hardin.....	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	24 00	.....	1	4
272 Accordia.....	Accordia.....	Cook.....	68	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	70	.....	5	67
273 Jo Daviess.....	Jo Daviess.....	Jo Daviess.....	103	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	75 00	.....	5	4
274 Neoga.....	Neoga.....	Cumberland.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	45 00	.....	.....	58
275 Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Edgar.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27 00	.....	.....	39
276 Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	Lee.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	36	.....	1	33
277 Meteor.....	Meteor.....	DeKalb.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	63 75	.....	2	77
278 Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Vermilion.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	33 00	.....	1	42

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Locality No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.		Membership 1888.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1889	Dues 1889	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
				Added.....	Reinstated.....		Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted	Died.....	Ded. for error.							
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Hancock.....	1	1	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35	26 25	.....	.....	1	30
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	3	.....	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	.....	2	42
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	DeKalb.....	1	1	36	2	3	.....	.....	.....	10	28	21 00	.....	.....	2	27
291	Wataha.....	Wataha.....	Knox.....	1	1	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26	19 50	1	.....	2	25
292	Chenaca.....	Chenaca.....	McLean.....	5	.....	57	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62	46 50	1	.....	6	55
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside.....	1	2	65	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	63	47 25	.....	.....	3	47
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston.....	1	1	68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	70	52 50	1	.....	3	63
295	Dills.....	Hickory Ridge.....	Hancock.....	1	.....	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	14 25	.....	.....	1	19
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	3	.....	104	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	103	77 25	.....	.....	2	92
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	Adams.....	3	.....	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	40 50	.....	.....	2	50
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....	4	.....	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	21 75	.....	.....	4	26
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Sangamon.....	1	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	15 00	.....	.....	1	15
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	DeKalb.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	32 25	.....	.....	.....	39
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	33 00	1	.....	1	41
303	Raven.....	Raven.....	Kendall.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	30 75	.....	.....	1	34
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....	.....	.....	55	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	54	40 50	1	.....	3	50
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	Woodford.....	.....	.....	84	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	78	58 50	.....	.....	2	68
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough.....	.....	.....	204	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	215	161 25	.....	.....	9	200
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	102	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	105	178 75	2	.....	10	87
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....	.....	.....	233	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	253	189 75	2	.....	25	234
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	263	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	276	207 00	1	.....	23	267
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	263	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	130	97 50	.....	.....	7	114
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	20 00	.....	.....	.....	25
313	York.....	Clark.....	Clark.....	.....	.....	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	56	44 25	.....	.....	4	54
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	20
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	.....	.....	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19	14 25	.....	.....	1	17
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Iroquois.....	.....	.....	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	62	48 75	.....	.....	1	54
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock.....	.....	.....	105	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	100	79 50	1	.....	12	100
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island.....	.....	.....	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50	37 50	1	.....	3	49
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....	.....	.....	71	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75	50 25	.....	.....	5	64
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....	.....	.....	52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	45 00	.....	.....	1	58
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	21 00	.....	.....	.....	25
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	45 00	.....	.....	.....	25
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....	.....	.....	57	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57	42 75	.....	.....	2	47

327 Industry.....	McDonough.....	49	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	48	36 00	2	2	1	3	44
330 Altona.....	Knox.....	46	4	1	5	2	5	2	3	48	36 00	1	4	4	4	40
331 Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	26	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	24	18 00	1	1	4	24	40
332 Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	84	3	2	5	5	5	2	12	77	55 50	3	3	75	3	75
333 Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	109	5	2	3	10	1	3	4	115	86 25	1	6	4	100	100
334 Sunner.....	Lawrence.....	81	6	2	2	8	2	1	1	88	66 00	8	6	80	6	80
335 Schiller.....	Peoria.....	93	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	94	70 50	2	2	2	90	90
336 New Columbia.....	Massac.....	52	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	54	41 25	2	2	2	54	54
337 Oneida.....	Knox.....	57	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	57	42 75	2	2	2	48	48
338 Goreville.....	Johnson.....	31	3	1	4	2	4	1	7	28	21 00	4	3	38	38	38
339 Saline.....	Christian.....	35	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	31	38 50	1	1	1	48	48
340 Kedron.....	Jersey.....	51	2	1	8	8	2	2	3	51	38 50	2	2	20	20	20
341 Full Moon.....	Marshall.....	46	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	51	38 50	6	5	47	47	47
342 Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....	20	1	1	8	8	2	2	3	42	31 50	4	2	3	40	40
344 Wenona.....	Carroll.....	40	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	42	31 50	4	2	3	40	40
345 Milledgeville.....	Morgan.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	42	31 50	4	2	3	40	40
346 N. D. Morse.....	Champaign.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	42	31 50	4	2	3	40	40
347 Sidney.....	Flat Rock.....	23	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	24	18 00	1	1	19	19	19
348 Russellville.....	Crawford.....	23	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	24	18 00	1	1	19	19	19
349 Sublette.....	Lee.....	20	6	1	6	6	6	6	4	59	44 25	5	7	56	56	56
350 Fairview.....	Fulton.....	57	1	2	7	7	7	7	5	76	57 00	1	1	68	68	68
351 Tarbolton.....	Livingston.....	71	1	2	7	7	7	7	5	76	57 00	1	1	68	68	68
352 Groveland.....	Tazewell.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	35	27 00	5	4	61	61	61
353 Kinderhook.....	Pike.....	38	3	1	4	4	4	4	0	65	47 25	5	4	61	61	61
354 Ark and Anchor.....	Sangamon.....	68	3	1	4	4	4	4	0	65	47 25	5	4	61	61	61
355 Marine.....	Madison.....	39	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	35	26 25	2	2	27	27	27
356 Hermitage.....	Edwards.....	67	6	1	6	6	6	6	2	25	18 75	1	1	21	21	21
358 Orion.....	McHenry.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	18 75	1	1	21	21	21
359 Blackberry.....	Kane.....	44	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	45	33 75	4	3	42	42	42
360 Princeville.....	Peoria.....	28	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	47	30 55	2	3	36	36	36
361 Douglas.....	St. Clair.....	40	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	41	30 75	2	3	36	36	36
362 Noble.....	Richland.....	46	1	4	5	6	5	1	6	46	34 50	5	4	49	49	49
363 Horeb.....	Peoria.....	40	3	1	4	6	1	1	2	44	37 00	5	4	49	49	49
364 Tonica.....	LaSalle.....	40	1	1	6	6	1	1	2	44	37 00	5	4	49	49	49
365 Bement.....	Piatt.....	74	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	73	54 75	18	13	65	65	65
366 Arcola.....	Douglas.....	99	13	1	14	1	1	2	8	105	78 75	1	18	13	65	65
367 Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	41	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	44	33 00	3	2	40	40	40
368 Jefferson.....	Mercer.....	30	5	1	5	5	5	5	2	44	33 25	3	2	40	40	40
369 Newman.....	Douglas.....	75	5	1	5	5	5	5	2	44	33 25	3	2	40	40	40
371 Livingston.....	Livingston.....	43	5	2	7	7	7	7	2	47	35 25	5	5	72	72	72
373 Chambersburg.....	Pike.....	39	3	1	4	4	4	4	2	36	27 75	3	3	31	31	31
374 Shabbona.....	DeKalb.....	20	3	3	6	6	6	6	1	28	18 75	3	3	23	23	23
378 Aromaa.....	Kankakee.....	29	3	3	6	6	6	6	1	28	18 75	3	3	23	23	23
379 Payson.....	Walton.....	50	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	47	35 25	5	5	72	72	72
380 Liberty.....	Adams.....	52	4	1	5	5	5	5	2	47	35 25	5	5	72	72	72
381 M. R. Thompson.....	Liberty.....	72	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	33	26 25	1	2	30	30	30
382 Gill.....	Freepport.....	24	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	33	26 25	1	2	30	30	30
383 LaMoille.....	Lynnville.....	28	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	33	26 25	1	2	30	30	30
384 Waltham.....	Bureau.....	28	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	33	26 25	1	2	30	30	30
	La Moille.....	28	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	33	26 25	1	2	30	30	30
	Utica.....	47	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	45	33 75	1	1	38	38	38

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1889	Dues 1888	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
				Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error						
385 Mississippi.....	Savanna	Carroll	56	6	1	7	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	62	46 50	2	5	4	57
386 Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	47	3	1	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	36 00	2	5	4	40
388 El Dara	El Dara	Pike	31	1	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	2	6	1	28
389 Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	127	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	6 122	01 50	2	6	1	109
390 Ashmore	Ashmore	Champaign	31	1	1	2	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	4 30	22 50	1	1	1	25
391 Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	31	2	1	1	1	11	5	5	5	5	5	29	21 75 .....	.....	3	2	27
392 Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	14 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	10 50 .....	.....	.....	.....	15
393 Blair	Chicago	Cook	192	6	3	3	3	9	11	11	11	11	11	18 183	137 50	1	6	5	108
394 Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey	65	3	5	5	5	10	8	8	8	8	8	2 60	45 00	1	2	2	58
396 Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	52	3	7	7	7	11	2	2	2	2	2	2 22	16 50	1	2	2	22
397 Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	22	2	2	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	3 49	36 75	7	8	46	46
398 Kimbundy	Kimbundy	Marion	41	9	2	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	4 54	40 50	1	4	4	50
399 Buda	Buda	Bureau	54	4	4	4	4	11	5	5	5	5	5	9 44	33 75	1	5	3	41
400 Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	49	3	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	3 28	21 00	3	2	2	25
401 Odell	Odell	Livingston	30	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	3 60	45 00	1	9	9	56
402 Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	49	9	5	5	5	14	8	8	8	8	8	4 75	56 25	4	6	4	72
403 Mason City	Mason City	Mason	71	6	2	2	2	14	8	8	8	8	8	4 54	40 50	1	2	2	53
404 Batavia	Batavia	Kane	34	3	1	1	1	4	6	6	6	6	6	8 26	18 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	25
405 Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	34	2	2	2	2	4 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 61	27 70 .....	.....	2	2	20
406 Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	35	2	1	1	1	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 61	45 75 .....	.....	2	2	48
408 Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	159	3	2	2	2	11	5	5	5	5	5	14 134	100 50	4	9	8	128
409 Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	137	9	2	2	2	11	5	5	5	5	5	18 338	253 50	3	10	19	368
410 Milbra	Chicago	Cook	117	5	5	5	5	23	4	4	4	4	4	5 25	18 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	17
411 Hesperia	Chicago	White	333	20	2	2	2	23	4	4	4	4	4	5 25	18 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	30
412 Pallen	Spring Hill	Stephenson	28	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5 25	18 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	22
414 Evening Star	Davis	Marshall	31	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1 31	23 25 .....	.....	.....	.....	30
415 Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Ford	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3 39	29 25 .....	.....	.....	.....	1
416 Paxton	Paxton	Marselles	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 50	37 50	2	2	2	47
417 Marselles	Marselles	St. Clair	54	2	1	1	1	3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 54	40 50	1	1	2	50
418 Freeburg	Freeburg	Tunnel Hill	44 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 41	30 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	36
419 Reynoldsburg	Reynoldsburg	Johnson	38 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 29	21 75 .....	.....	.....	.....	28
420 Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	51	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1 55	41 25 .....	.....	6	6	48
421 Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	19 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 55	41 25 .....	.....	.....	.....	15
422 Landmark	Chicago	Cook	219	11	8	8	8	19	7	7	7	7	7	18 220	165 00 .....	.....	11	9	213

23 Lanark.....	Carroll.....	58	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	59	44 25	.....	2	2	46
24 Exeter.....	Scott.....	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	24 75
26 Scottville.....	Macoupin.....	42	2	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	33 00
27 Red Bud.....	Randolph.....	36	2	4	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	27	20 25
28 Sunbeam.....	Kendall.....	46	4	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	47	35 25
29 Chebaise.....	Iroquois.....	45	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	46	34 50
30 Kendrick.....	Brown.....	32	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32	24 00
31 Summit.....	Macon.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	15 75
32 Murrayville.....	Harristown.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....
33 Annawab.....	Morgan.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	23 25
34 Makanda.....	Henry.....	54	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	53	39 75
35 Philo.....	Jackson.....	68	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	65	48 75
37 Chicago.....	Rock Island.....	235	14	1	2	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	246	184 50
39 Luce.....	Cook.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
40 Camargo.....	Adams.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48	36 00
41 Sparland.....	Douglas.....	29	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	22 50
42 Casey.....	Marshall.....	36	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	33 75
43 Hampshire.....	Clark.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	36 00
44 Cave-in-Rock.....	Kane.....	28	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	22 50
45 Chesterfield.....	Hardin.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39	29 25
46 Watska.....	Macoupin.....	84	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	80	60 00
47 S. D. Monroe.....	Iroquois.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	17 25
48 Yates City.....	Lawrence.....	35	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	34 25 50
49 Mendon.....	Knox.....	51	4	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	50
50 Loomi.....	Adams.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17 25
51 Bonwell.....	Sangamon.....	47	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	37 50
53 New Hartford.....	Christian.....	92	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	28 50
54 Maroa.....	Pike.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96	72 00
55 Irving.....	Macon.....	41	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	39
56 Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....	49	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41	30 75
57 Moscow.....	Montgomery.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	18 00
58 Elzing Star.....	Union.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	27 75
60 Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....	42	3	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	39
61 Plainview.....	Jeffersonville.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	22 50
62 Tremont.....	Macoupin.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	15 75
63 Palmyra.....	Tazewell.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	45	33 75
64 Denver.....	Macoupin.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20 25
65 Huntsville.....	Hancock.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	20 25
66 Coliden.....	Schuyler.....	45	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	39
67 South Macon.....	Union.....	49	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	36 75	.....
68 Cheney's Grove.....	Macon.....	52	3	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	34 50	.....
69 McLean.....	McLean.....	54	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	47	35 25
70 Rantoul.....	McLean.....	49	7	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	45 00
71 Kendall.....	Champaign.....	43	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	33 75
72 Amity.....	Kendall.....	43	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	31 52
73 Gordon.....	Turner.....	59	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	42	31 52
74 Pocahontas.....	Du Page.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61	45 75
75 Columbia.....	Bond.....	55	2	1	2	1	14	10 50
76 Walshville.....	Monroe.....	24	8	1	62	47 50
.....	Montgomery.....	23	24	13 00
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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1889	Dues 1888.....	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
				Raised	Reinstated....	Admitted.....	Add. for error	Total Increase.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error					
476	Manito.....	Manito	Mason	23	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	5	21	15 75	1	20
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle.....	16	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13 50	.....	1	17
478	Pleades	Chicago	Cook	21	14	5	.....	23	9	.....	5	4	.....	18	246	184 50	5	14 180
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	59	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	45 00	2	50
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	63	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	63	47 25	1	61
481	Monroe.....	Monroe	Monroe	49	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	31 50	2	41
482	Lexington	Lexington	Kankakee	44	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	46	34 50	3	41
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	McLean	39	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	39	12 50	.....	28
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	23	17 25	.....	23
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	34	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	36	28 50	4	35
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth	Williamson	35	2	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	28 50	2	37
488	Clay City.....	Clay City	Clay	41	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	40	30 00	1	2
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill	Jasper	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	13 00	6	24
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	21 75	1	2
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	33	24 75	.....	25
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville	Lake	56	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	54	40 50	.....	51
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9 75	.....	.....	13
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	19	.....	10	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	19	14 25	2	2	18
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	6	1	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	50	45 00	6	58
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	26	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	18 00	1	23
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	42	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	42	32 50	.....	37
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	74	.....	3	.....	7	3	1	2	1	.....	7	74	55 50	3	69
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield	Sangamon	57	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	52	39 00	2	48
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark	39	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	25	.....	26
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull	Henry	33	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	37	30 25	1	20
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	30	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	3	34
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	85	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	80	64 50	4	69
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb	Ogle	38	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	36	27 00	3	32
506	O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois	Iroquois	62	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	2	.....	6	58	43 50	3	54
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	280	9	2	.....	11	7	10	2	.....	.....	19	272	204 00	2	10 245
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	28	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....	2	30
510	J. D. Moody.....	Luka	Marion	15	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	18	13 50	.....	18
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin	Kane	27	.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	12 00	.....	16
512	Wade-Barney.....	Bloomington	McLean	108	5	1	3	.....	0	4	.....	8	.....	12	105	78 75	.....	90

514	Bradford.....	Stark.....	34	1	1	2	1	1	1	35	26	35	1	1	1	33
516	Andalusia.....	Rock Island.....	10	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	75	1	4	4	9
517	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....	52	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	54	40	50	1	2	1
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Warren.....	35	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	31	23	25	1	1	31
519	Roseville.....	Union.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	29	21	25	1	1	25
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	41	30	75	1	2	1
521	Illipolis.....	Sangamon.....	41	5	1	6	1	1	1	47	35	25	1	5	5	41
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	156	13	10	23	4	4	1	8	171	128	25	2	8	12
523	Chatham.....	Sangamon.....	34	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	36	27	00	1	2	3
524	Evans.....	Cook.....	196	26	12	39	1	3	2	6	229	171	75	4	26	25
525	Delia.....	Evanston.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	14	45	1	1	1	19
526	Covenant.....	Chicago.....	483	31	3	42	10	6	6	28	497	372	75	36	33	481
527	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....	71	3	8	3	8	4	12	63	46	50	2	4	3	58
528	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	30	1	1	2	1	1	1	32	24	00	1	1	1	29
529	Adams.....	Adams.....	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	41	30	75	1	1	36
530	Maquon.....	Knox.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	34	25	50	1	1	33
531	Ashton.....	Lee.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	15	25	1	1	21
532	Seneca.....	La Salle.....	37	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	39	29	25	1	4	3
533	Altamont.....	Fulton.....	19	5	1	4	1	1	1	3	20	12	00	1	1	17
534	Cuba.....	Henry.....	44	5	3	8	1	1	1	1	31	35	25	1	3	4
535	Sherman.....	Will.....	42	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	41	31	50	1	1	35
536	Plainfield.....	Will.....	54	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	61	45	75	1	6	7
537	J. R. Gorin.....	Champaign.....	58	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	60	45	00	1	4	4
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	85	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	84	63	00	2	1	70
539	Chatsworth.....	Livingston.....	38	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	39	29	25	1	1	34
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	156	8	5	13	1	6	1	7	162	121	50	1	7	157
541	Sigel.....	Shelby.....	29	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	29	21	75	1	2	29
542	Towanda.....	McLean.....	33	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	31	25	50	4	1	2
543	Gordova.....	Rock Island.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24	00	1	1	25
544	Virginia.....	Cass.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24	00	1	1	29
547	Valley.....	Rock Island.....	47	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	47	35	25	1	2	41
548	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	48	30	00	1	2	36
550	Sharon.....	Bureau.....	30	2	1	3	1	1	1	39	29	25	1	2	2	55
552	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12	75	1	3	47
554	Plum River.....	Jo Daviess.....	71	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	72	54	00	1	3	3
555	Humboldt.....	LaSalle.....	57	6	1	8	4	1	1	6	59	44	25	1	5	52
556	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....	64	4	1	4	1	1	1	14	54	40	50	1	3	44
557	Lessing.....	Cook.....	82	4	1	5	1	1	1	3	84	03	00	1	2	80
558	Leland.....	La Salle.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	25	1	1	1	14
559	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	42	31	50	1	1	34
560	Madison.....	Madison.....	22	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	22	10	30	1	1	22
562	Villa Ridge.....	Pinckney.....	25	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	25	18	75	1	2	1
564	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....	33	1	1	5	1	2	2	33	24	75	1	30	30	30
565	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	35	4	1	5	1	2	2	4	36	27	00	1	5	4
566	Albany.....	Franklin.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36	00	1	41	41
567	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	53	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	51	38	25	1	2	49
569	Time.....	Pike.....	32	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	33	24	75	1	2	29
570	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	100	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	101	75	75	1	4	3

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1889	Dues 1889	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
				Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted	Died.....	Ded. for error.							
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	31	5			5						4	32	24 00		6	5	31
573	Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	47	2			2						9	40	30 00		3	2	57
574	Pera.....	Indlow.....	Champaign.....	29	1	1		2						2	29	21 75		3	1	25
575	Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....	64	2			2						4	62	46 50		4	3	55
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	29										1	28	21 00		1	20	20
577	Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....	31	3	2		5						2	34	25 50		3	3	28
578	Prairie City.....	Princeton.....	Cumberland.....	29		No Ret								29	29					27
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrell.....	Edgar.....	28										1	27	20 25				25
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....	31										2	29	21 75				25
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....	28	2	1	2	6						5	36	24 00		1	2	32
582	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	McLean.....	39				2						5	36	27 00		5	2	36
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....	37	1									1	37	27 75				34
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	40	3	1	3	8						6	126	102 00		1	5	121
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....	32										1	31	23 25				31
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	85	2	1		3						7	81	60 75		1	2	69
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....	32				1						4	29	21 75		1	2	23
589	Elwood.....	Humboldt.....	Cokes.....	33											33	24 75				28
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....	57	2			1						2	55	41 25				54
591	Gilman.....	Gilman.....	Iroquois.....	22				2						1	21	15 75		3	21	25
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....	28	3	1		4						5	26	19 50		1	3	25
595	Miles Hart.....	Paradise.....	Shelby.....	29				1						3	27	20 25				26
596	National.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	105	13	3	4	20						9	116	87 00		14	14	110
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....	55	3	2	1	6						7	54	40 50		1	6	53
601	Laclede.....	Farina.....	Fayette.....	30										1	38	32 75				38
602	Waston.....	Watson.....	Fifingham.....	45				1						20	21	21 75		1	1	39
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	48										4	41	30 75				30
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	30	9			9						1	38	28 50		5	12	9
607	Sreator.....	Sreator.....	LaSalle.....	120	16	4		20						3	137	102 75		4	14	120
608	Piper.....	Piper City.....	Ford.....	30		1		4						40	30 00		1	4	34	34
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	33	2	1		3						3	33	24 75				28
610	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	148	10	1		13						3	158	118 50		5	10	152
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	215	18	1	7	26						16	225	168 75		7	18	217
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....	125	8	2		12						5	132	99 00		9	10	120
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....	48	1	1		2						2	48	36 00		2		48

614 Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	52	1	2	2	5	2	2	55	41 25	2	1	42		
616 Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	23							23	17 25			21		
617 Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	48	3		2	5	1	1	51	36 25		3	48		
618 Basco	Basco	Hancock	32				1		4	29	21 75	1	1	28		
619 Berwick	Cameron	Warren	17	1	1	1	3			20	15 00	4	2	19		
620 New Hope	Cohn	Clark	23	1			1	4	4	20	15 00		1	20		
622 Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	43				1	3	1	40	27 00			39		
623 Locust	Owaneco	Christell	17	1	1	1	2			19	14 25	1	19	19		
624 Union	Lick Creek	Union	37				1	1		37	27 75			37		
625 Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	37	1		1	3		1	39	29 25		1	34		
631 Norton	Cabery	Ford	57		1	1	2		3	56	42 00			49		
632 Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	41	6			10	1	2	48	38 25	1	6	44		
633 E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	95	3	1	2	6	5	1	1	83	62 25	5	3	70	
634 Buckley	Buckley	Froquois	29	2		1	3		1	2	30	22 50		1	29	
635 Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	29						2	27	20 25			23		
636 Peotone	Peotone	Will	40						6	7	33			29		
639 Keystone	Chicago	Cook	117	12	3	3	15		1	131	98 25	2	14	122		
641 Comet	Minier	Tazewell	51				1		1	2	50	37 50		47		
642 Apollo	Chicago	Cook	169	10	1	3	13		4	2	6	176	132 00	1	11	165
643 D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	185	14			15		2	1	3	197	147 75	2	13	146
644 Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	20		1	1	2		1	1	21	15 75		20	20	
645 San Jose	San Jose	Mason	19	2		1	3		2	2	22	16 50		2	18	
646 Somanuk	Somanuk	DeKalb	38	3			3		2	39	29 25		3	38		
647 Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	42	1		1	2		2	44	34 50	1	4	2	42	
648 Camden	Camden	Schuyler	51	1		1	3		1	53	41 25		2	1	50	
649 Hinsdale	Hinsdale	Du Page	45	1		1	2		1	1	46	34 50		2	1	43
650 Irvington	Irvington	Washington	42					1		1	11	8 25			11	
651 Atwood	Atwood	Platt	42	2	1		5		2	45	33 75		1	2	44	
653 Greenwood	Greenview	Menard	45	6			6			56	34 50		5	6	51	
655 Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	25	2	2		4		1	3	19 50		3	2	26	
656 Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	54	4	1		5	1	3	4	25		4	4	42	
657 Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	20	3			3		1	2	16 50	2	4	16		
658 Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	59	1		1	2	5	3	8	39 75		1	41		
659 Lambert	Quincy	Adams	74	5		5	10		2	82	61 50	1	5	5	77	
660 Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski	43	1	1	1	7		1	42	34 50		1	41		
662 South Park	Hyde Park	Cook	40	5	2		3	1	1	2	44	40 50	4	5	53	
663 Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	33		1		1			34	25 50	1	1	34		
664 Mayo	Whitewater	Effingham	21	3			3			24	18 00			24		
665 Greenland	Mayo	Effingham	20			1	1	2	1	4	19 50			25		
666 Crawford	Peacher City	Effingham	43	2			2			15	11 25		2	2	15	
667 Erie	Erie	Whiteside	18	3	1	1	5		3	3	32 25	1	3	3	38	
668 Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	4				1			1	13 50		1	1	18	
669 Herder	Chicago	Cook	104	5			5			109	81 75	3	6	4	102	
670 Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery	71	3	3		6	1	1	2	75		2	4	73	
672 Edenville	Edenville	Pope	37				1		1	1	56 25		4	37		
673 Normal	Normal	McLean	39	6	1	5	12		3	1	47		4	5	40	
674 Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	89	7			7	1	4	5	35 25		2	3	89	
675 Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	36	7			7		2	41	30 75		7	7	37	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1888.....	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1889	Dues 1888.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
					Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error.						
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	43	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	36 00	.....	6	5
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....	48	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	37 50	.....	.....	49
679	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	12	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11 25	.....	1	2
680	Clement.....	Cleveland.....	Henry.....	35	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	14
681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	27
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	56	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	42 00	.....	.....	30
683	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	25	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25	.....	.....	50
684	Galatia.....	Galatia.....	Saline.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25	.....	.....	30
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....	65	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	57 75	.....	.....	50
686	Garfield.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	293	10	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	23 50	.....	.....	268
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....	38	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	.....	39
688	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	218	28	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	195 75	.....	.....	26
690	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 75	.....	.....	27
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 25	.....	.....	16
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....	57	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42 00	.....	.....	52
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42 00	.....	.....	52
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell.....	Jackson.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36 75	.....	.....	47
696	Belle River.....	Belle River.....	Jefferson.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25 50	.....	.....	34
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	207	13	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	165 00	.....	.....	29
698	Hutton.....	Dion.....	Coles.....	52	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	41 25	.....	.....	13
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21 00	.....	.....	209
701	Temple Hill.....	Rose Bud.....	Pope.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26 25	.....	.....	50
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32 35	.....	.....	26
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....	117	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	32 35	.....	.....	39
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	31 50	.....	.....	2
706	Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14 25	.....	.....	19
707	Crele.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	85	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14 25	.....	.....	19
709	Star.....	Hoopeson.....	Vermilion.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15 75	.....	.....	21
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	De Witt.....	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	35 25	.....	.....	3
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	59	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34 75	.....	.....	72
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Wayne.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	42 75	.....	.....	51
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Madison.....	53	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	40 50	.....	.....	3
714	Newtown.....	Plot.....	Vermilion.....	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35 25	.....	.....	46
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	39 00	.....	.....	2
									1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16 50	.....	.....	4

716 Calumet.....	Cook.....	65	6	1	1	7	4	4	68	51 00	1	2	3	66
717 Arcana.....	Cook.....	144	12	4	1	17	8	12	149	111 75	5	18	14	139
718 May.....	Norris City.....	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	27	20 25	4	2	27	4
719 Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	59	2	2	2	4	4	1	62	46 50	4	3	2	62
721 Rone.....	Dix.....	30	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	21 75	5	1	27	27
722 Walnut.....	Bureau.....	48	5	2	1	5	5	1	4	36 75	5	5	49	25
723 Omaha.....	Gallatin.....	28	2	1	1	4	5	3	6	26 25	5	3	25	25
724 Chanderville.....	Cass.....	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17 35	1	22	22	22
725 Rankin.....	Vermilion.....	27	1	4	4	22	5	5	168	126 00	19	18	160	160
726 Golden Rule.....	Cook.....	151	13	5	4	1	2	4	26	19 50	2	2	23	23
727 Karitan.....	Henderson.....	31	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	21 00	2	2	28	28
728 Waterman.....	De Kalb.....	27	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	15 00	1	1	20	20
729 Lake Creek.....	Williamson.....	21	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	28 50	3	8	120	37
730 Eldorado.....	Saline.....	35	8	15	3	26	1	5	9	141	105 75	3	3	35
731 Harbor.....	Cook.....	124	8	3	3	2	2	2	40	30 00	8	3	3	35
732 Carman.....	South Chicago.....	39	3	3	3	4	4	2	60	45 00	7	5	50	28
733 Gibson.....	Henderson.....	60	3	3	1	4	4	2	4	129 75	6	10	159	159
734 Morning Star.....	Fulton.....	157	12	9	2	2	2	3	31	23 25	1	1	20	28
735 Sheridan.....	Canton.....	20	2	2	2	2	2	1	22	16 50	1	1	44	44
736 Arrowsmith.....	La Salle.....	35	11	9	4	11	4	5	45	33 75	1	13	11	11
737 Lakeside.....	Livingston.....	115	9	2	4	15	4	1	23	17 25	7	8	115	115
738 Grant Park.....	Cook.....	23	2	2	2	2	2	1	23	10 50	2	2	20	20
740 New Holland.....	Grant Park.....	21	1	1	1	2	2	1	27	20 25	1	1	18	18
741 Danvers.....	Logan.....	25	1	1	1	2	2	2	20	15 00	3	3	39	39
742 Scott Land.....	Danvers.....	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	39	29 25	1	1	20	20
743 Winnebago.....	Edgar.....	39	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	16 50	2	2	35	35
744 Winnebago.....	Brayfield.....	56	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	44 25	1	1	3	59
745 Weldon.....	Winnebago.....	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	22 50	1	1	22	27
746 Centennial.....	DeWitt.....	30	3	3	3	4	1	3	5	21 75	2	2	4	38
747 Alta.....	Phil.....	35	6	1	1	7	1	2	3	20 25	2	6	4	34
748 Akin.....	Peoria.....	27	4	2	1	5	2	1	43	33 00	1	4	4	26
749 Lyndon.....	Franklin.....	39	4	1	1	7	1	5	2	39 75	2	6	7	51
750 Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....	29	2	2	2	2	2	1	7	53	39 75	5	5	37
751 Lonsbury.....	Lyndon.....	53	7	7	7	7	7	1	15	11 25	2	2	14	14
752 Attendale.....	Attendale.....	38	7	7	7	7	7	2	42	31 50	6	17	14	107
753 Pre-emption.....	Ogden.....	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	122	91 50	1	29	29
754 Hardinsville.....	Pre-emption.....	43	1	1	1	17	3	3	1	22 50	2	2	32	32
755 Verona.....	Hardinsville.....	108	13	2	2	2	2	1	3	25 50	2	2	2	2
756 Mystic Star.....	Verona.....	39	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	21 00	5	1	33	33
757 Hickory Hill.....	Cook.....	34	2	2	2	4	4	6	36	27 00	1	1	44	44
758 Sibley.....	Wayne City.....	24	3	3	3	4	4	1	7	48	36 00	4	13	9
759 Van Meter.....	Sibley.....	36	3	3	3	4	4	2	7	128	96 00	1	3	32
760 Crete.....	Crete.....	51	3	3	3	15	4	2	35	26 25	6	11	8	47
761 Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	120	11	1	1	2	2	1	50	37 50	2	2	2	2
762 Palace.....	Pullman.....	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
763 Littleton.....	Littleton.....	43	8	8	8	9	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
764 Triluminar.....	Schuyler.....	43	8	8	8	9	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
765 Cook.....	Cook.....	43	8	8	8	9	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1889	Dues 1888	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....	
				Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted								Died .....	Ded. for error
768 Mizpah.....	Un. Stk Yards	Cook.....	145	5	1	8	5	13	1	1	156	117 00	1	10	5	141
769 St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo.....	Fayette	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37	27 75	1	5	34
770 La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Cook.....	40	9	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	55	41 25	8	8	49
771 Bay City.....	Bay City.....	Pope.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	16	12 00	1	.....	16
772 New Burnside.....	New Burnside	Johnson	46	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	44	33 00	.....	.....	41
773 Mansfield.....	Mansfield	Platt.....	33	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	32	24 00	1	1	32
774 Lake View	Lake View	Cook.....	92	7	4	3	.....	11	.....	.....	2	1	1	100	75 00	3	11	95
775 Omega.....	Charleston.....	.....	42	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	43	32 25	.....	7	39
776 Grand Crossing.....	Grand Cross g	Cook.....	35	7	2	2	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43	32 25	.....	7	38
777 Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood ..	Cook.....	48	7	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	42 00	1	8	54
778 Gurney.....	Allen Springs.	Pope.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	32	24 00	5	4	32
779 Wright's Grove.....	Wright's G ve	Cook.....	54	6	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	2	59	44 25	1	6	57
780 Siloam.....	Chicago.....	.....	49	27	6	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	61 50	27	29	82
781 Colchester.....	Colchester.....	McDonough	53	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	53	39 75	7	2	48
782 Potomac.....	Potomac.....	Vermilion	37	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	41	30 75	4	3	40
783 Constantia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	37	10	2	2	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	46	34 50	10	10	46
784 Beacon Light.....	Norwood Park	.....	26	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	20 25	4	2	23
785 Stanford.....	Stanford.....	McLean.....	19	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	18	13 50	1	1	18
786 Riverton.....	Riverton.....	Sangamon	18	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	14 25	3	4	19
.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	26
.....	Lerna, U. D.....	Coles.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	1	5	36
.....	Aburn Park, U. D.....	Cook.....	18	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	4	11	28
.....	Pittsfield, U. D.....	Pike.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	2	14
.....	Broadlands.....	Champaign	13	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	2	15
.....	Calhoun, U. D.....	Calhoun.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	3	12
40,774 2105	302	745	75	3247	707	561235	519	352522	41,479	\$30,850	75	4442290	2113	37,887					

REPORTS
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FIRST DISTRICT.

63 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, August 24, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In accordance with the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to transmit my official report for the past Masonic year.

Upon the receipt of my commission as your representative I issued the customary notice to the lodges, informing them of my readiness to pay them an official visit, or perform any other official duty that might be required of me. Owing to the perfect harmony prevailing among the brethren of the First District, my duties have been exceedingly light and of the pleasantest character.

During December and January I installed the officers of quite a number of lodges, many of them in public, and on all such occasions was received with the kindness and courtesy always shown by the Craft to the representative of the Grand Master.

In company with the Grand Master and other brethren, I had the pleasure of assisting in instituting a new lodge at Auburn Park. This lodge is situated in one of the rapidly growing suburbs of Chicago that have not yet been annexed, and I have no doubt its returns will show a large and healthy increase in membership. I had intended paying them another visit before sending in my report, but pressure of business has so far prevented me.

I also had the pleasure of assisting the M. W. Grand Master in laying the corner-stones of the Masonic Temple at Evanston, on the 2d of July, and the Universalist Church at Englewood, on the 10th of August, 1889. On each of these occasions the Craft were present in large numbers, and the ceremonies and addresses were of such a character as to reflect credit on the "Ancient Institution."

The "Masonic Board of Relief" of this city, established last year, has been doing a vast amount of good work, not only in relieving the "worthy and distressed," but in doing away with the deadbeats and frauds who travel around from lodge to lodge, and who in nine cases out of ten have been expelled or suspended from the Fraternity for years. I hope the time is not far distant when every lodge in the city will see the necessity of becoming a member of the Board, and thus assist in dispensing Masonic charity to the really deserving and needy.

The "Standard Team," established last year by R. W. Bro. James John and others, is still continuing its good work, and the spirit of emulation is spreading among the younger members of the Craft so that to-day we have a "pony team" that bids fair to outstrip its older rival.

In closing my report, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred in appointing me as your representative, and to express the hope that you will be spared to enjoy the blessings of this life in health and prosperity for many years to come.

Fraternally yours,

WM. K. FORSYTH,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1889.

General JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. Sir and Bro.: I take pleasure in submitting the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second District for the current year.

Aside from the usual consultations with Masters and other officers of lodges relative to their several duties, the application of certain by-laws of a general character to individual cases, and being called upon to install officers in several lodges, all of which have afforded me great pleasure, nothing has arisen to call into exercise the peculiar functions of this office until very recently—a condition of things which may be attributed to two causes:

First. The lodges of the Second District are made up of excellent material, both officers and members being Masons of more than ordinary good judgment, and

who seldom, if ever, in late years, have allowed their passions or prejudices to control their reasons to the detriment of the good name of Masonry.

Second. To the close proximity of the Grand Master, who, being a resident of this district, has exerted a peaceful influence over the Craft.

I have been called upon to preside at but one trial during the year—a case of charges and counter charges—and am happy to report that through the kindly offices of three Past Masters of the lodge, who met the complaining brothers in the lodge parlors, an adjustment was effected. Each brother requested permission of the lodge to withdraw his charges against the other, which requests were granted by the lodge without a dissenting vote. The charges were withdrawn and harmony was restored.

I have taken the liberty of calling attention to this case, for while I believe in discipline and a rigorous application of Masonic punishment where deserved, in cases of personal disputes and quarrels the interposition of wise counsels will almost invariably result in preserving harmony; and if more of the oil of joy were timely and judiciously poured over the troubled waters of our lodges, many cases which now disturb the peace and destroy, for the time, the usefulness of lodges would be avoided; for, as you are aware, I always favor peace when consonant with justice.

I take pleasure in further reporting that all the lodges in this district are prospering and doing good work, exercising care in choice of material, and trust that the work done in this section of the great Masonic structure which it has been your exalted duty to superintend, will meet with the approval of our Grand Master.

Fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, August 9, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I herewith submit my report as your deputy of the Third District.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that during the past year harmony has prevailed among the lodges in this district. Having visited nearly all of them, I find them careful in the selection of their material and impressive in their work—many of them doing work equal to the Standard Team. All of them having adopted new work, showing a marked improvement in uniformity, they are all in a prosper-

ous condition. I have examined their records and find them in a satisfactory condition, all orders from the Grand East receiving proper attention and placed in full on the records.

The many lodges in my district that you have visited feel gratified and honored. It has encouraged them in the good work they are doing.

I have been called upon to install the officers of many of the lodges, examine the records and see the work. I have been cordially and fraternally received as your representative. Nothing of an unpleasant or serious character has occurred in any of them to mar the harmony existing. The misunderstanding reported to you in May last shows that the Worshipful Masters knew their duty and did it.

With my best wishes for yourself and the continuance of peace to the order, I am,
Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,
D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COVENTRY, ENGLAND, August 21, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: On my return from London I found your circular, per favor of R. W. Brother Munn, calling for my annual report, and which I greatly fear is too late to be of service, as I find the same to be due on the 15th inst.

My official duties for the year, except in one or two instances, have been of a very unimportant nature, and my visitings have been but few. I attended but three installation ceremonies in the year, viz., Geneva, Elgin and Monitor. The first two of these were public. Great interest was manifested, and they were largely attended.

My visit to Richmond Lodge was not of so pleasant a nature, although by reason of your kind and ready assistance, my efforts to promulgate peace and restore tranquility among the members were fairly successful. However, I regard this matter of preferring charges, like many other Masonic differences, is treated altogether too lightly; and I think if the brethren would be as ready to practice charity as they are to pick flaws with one another, the bonds that unite us would be more firmly fixed and more deeply felt than they now are. "Brethren, let us so live," etc.

I deeply regret to say that the illness of my father will prevent my being at home in time to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge. But I assure you that my heart will be with you, and that I even shall be with you in the spirit; and so for the pres-

ent I bid you a short farewell, hoping to see you immediately on my return to Illinois. I have the honor to remain,

Courteously and fraternally,

WM. S. HEWINS,
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, August 12, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The circle of another year has run its round, and I am reminded of my duty as your Deputy Grand Master to submit to you my accustomed report for the Fifth District. I have been honored with invitations to install the officers of a number of the lodges of the district, in each of which your deputy received most royal entertainment. Three things are noticeable, to the best of my knowledge, throughout my entire jurisdiction, viz.:

1. The books are kept in good order and in correct form.
2. Great improvement is manifest in the work and exemplification of the degrees.
3. Peace and harmony reign uninterrupted by a single discord, emphatically disproving the old adage—

“ The harmony of things,
As well as that of sounds,
From discord springs.”

Improvement in the work I attribute to the influence of the Schools of Instruction, which were so ably conducted and so numerous attended throughout the jurisdiction. Perhaps the chief event of interest to the Craft in Northern Illinois was the School of Instruction held at Freeport by the Grand Examiners last winter. Officers from our surrounding lodges were in most faithful attendance, accompanied by large delegations of their brethren, and the deep interest aroused held them unfalteringly throughout the entire three days' session. I beg to recall the day and evening when, as our Grand Master, you honored us with your presence; how our commodious hall could with difficulty accommodate the brethren, so great was the throng. The address delivered by you on that occasion made a deep impression and will long be remembered.

It is with no slight degree of pride that I announce to you the fact that our Freeport Lodges, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory have taken advanced steps look-

ing toward the erection of a Masonic Temple. A building committee has been appointed, representing those Masonic bodies, and comprising the following Masonic veterans, viz.: Jacob Krohn, Chairman; William S. Best, Secretary; E. L. Cronkrite, M. D. Chamberlin, Jacob Hartman, John Erfert, L. L. Munn, M. Stoskopf, Wm. Trembor, W. H. Blosser, G. W. Graham, Charles Scott, H. D. Post. The committee has secured and paid for a site located conveniently on the principal thoroughfare, in the heart of the city, and one of the handsomest in the Northwest. The Temple is designed to accommodate a Masonic Hall and an Opera House, and is estimated to cost not less than \$50,000. A Masonic Temple Association is now in process of organization, and the work will be pushed along without delay.

With expressions of the highest esteem for you personally, and of loyalty to our beloved Order, I am,

Fraternally,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MOUNT CARROLL, August 6, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The history of the past Masonic year in this district does not differ from that of former years.

A steady improvement in the working of the several degrees is quite manifest. The lodges that do not work close to the standard as promulgated by the Grand Examiners, are exceptional.

I greatly regretted my inability, on account of sickness, to be present at the School of Instruction in Freeport. Uniformity in the work is a consummation greatly to be desired, and I believe we are fast attaining it

The friendly, harmonious feeling between the lodges and brethren, that has always characterized this district, continues unbroken..

With sentiments of high regard for yourself, and a prayer for the prosperity of our Masonic Zion, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, July 27, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : As District Deputy for the Seventh District I have but little to report for the current year. Beyond an occasional visit to a few of the lodges, and the answering of a few unimportant communications, I have not been called upon for any official action. Peace and harmony, with a reasonable degree of prosperity, have prevailed among the Craft in this district for the past year, so far as I have been informed.

Other duties claim my time to such an extent that I am unable to give that attention to matters pertaining to the Craft, which I would otherwise gladly devote; but I trust nothing has been neglected on my part whereby injury has resulted.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE,

D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORRIS, August 16th, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : As District Deputy Grand Master for the 8th District of Illinois, I beg leave to submit the following report :

December 18th, 1888, I visited Cedar Lodge, No. 124. There were forty members present, and the work was exemplified in a manner creditable to all. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

December 22d, 1888, I visited the lodge at Verona, No. 757, and installed the officers for the ensuing year. This lodge has suffered, like many others which are not located in cities, on account of the members being so widely scattered, it being very difficult to get a sufficient number together to properly confer the degrees; but this year all the officers elected are from the town in which the lodge is located, and, as they can so much more conveniently attend, it will no doubt infuse new life into the lodge.

January 3d, 1889, I installed the officers of Braidwood Lodge, No. 704. There were about fifty members present, and it would be very difficult to find an equal

number of better men in any lodge. The First Degree was conferred, and the work in every respect was creditable.

January 12th, 1889, I visited Gardner Lodge, No. 573, and in the lodge room publicly installed the officers, in the presence of a very attentive audience, which filled the room to its utmost capacity. After this a banquet was spread in another room, everything passing off in a most enjoyable manner. This lodge has suffered on account of the distance at which most of its members live from Gardner. For a long time nearly every active member had his home at Braceville, and unless the members from Braceville attended, it was usually impossible to do any work; but now they have elected officers from the immediate vicinity of the lodge, and excellent men, who, by their exemplary lives and strict adherence to the tenets of Masonry, are bringing the Order into favor with the better class of citizens.

April 18th, 1889, upon your order, I visited Raven Lodge, No. 303, for the purpose of settling the trouble which for a long time had prevented work in that lodge, and produced discord among the members. Charges had been preferred against a member, which, it was evident, could not be sustained excepting at the risk of other members violating their obligation. After a thorough investigation, both privately and in open lodge, I came to the conclusion that it would be far better for the peace and harmony of the lodge, and the good of Masonry, that the charges should be dismissed, and I so ordered. Of all this you have received a full and specific report.

May 8th, 1889, I visited Cedar Lodge, No. 124, and saw the third degree conferred in a manner which would be creditable to any lodge.

May 16th, 1889, upon invitation of the Worshipful Master, I visited Minooka Lodge, No. 528, for the purpose of consulting as to the best course to be pursued under the following circumstances: Many of the members had moved away, and many others of the most influential lived so far away from the lodge that it was impossible for them to attend; their lodge room was destroyed by fire, which burned nearly all the business portion of the town; the only place in which they could meet was in the third story of a hotel, in very uncomfortable quarters, and the lease to that had expired; therefore some thought it best to surrender their charter and unite with another lodge. It was finally decided to ask the Grand Master for a dispensation to close the lodge for six months, at the end of which time it could be ascertained whether new rooms could be obtained, and if so whether it would be better to continue the lodge or surrender the charter.

Yours truly,

E. SANFORD,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, August 18, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report for the Ninth Masonic District, it affords me much pleasure to state that, during the past Masonic year, nothing has transpired requiring an official visit from me, or to mar the peace and harmony of the Craft in this Masonic district.

On January 4, 1889, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, and Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, Ottawa, Ill. The ceremony was public, and the occasion was enjoyable as well as instructive.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

In fraternal bonds, thine,

W. L. MILLIGAN,
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, August 13, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As your Deputy for the Tenth District, would report for the past year as follows :

In January last I received an invitation from W. Bro. W. E. Sapp, of Wyandot Lodge, No. 231, to conduct a public installation of the officers elect of said lodge, but, for unavoidable reasons, was unable to attend. Was afterward informed that their Past Master, Thomas Roach, presided with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the Craft, and that it was a truly enjoyable and profitable communication.

Have had occasion to visit some of the lodges in this district, though not upon call, and found them all in good condition, and believe all in the district to be fairly prosperous and at peace.

Truly and fraternally yours,

MARSHALL U. TRIMBLE,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, August 1, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The reports made to you in the special cases placed in my hands cover my official action, except the usual routine of correspondence with constituent lodges on matters of minor importance. I think the spirit of inquiry is aroused, and the evidences of a desire to do better work, and more clearly understand the law, are apparent.

Hoping our semi-centennial may prove a "red letter" communication, I am,
Truly and fraternally,

FRANK G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

PRAIRIE CITY, August 12, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: During the Masonic year which is fast nearing its close, I have visited many of the lodges of my district and have been uniformly received and entertained kindly and fraternally. It affords me pleasure to report that peace and harmony prevail among the lodges and brethren of the Twelfth District, not a case requiring Masonic discipline having come to my knowledge during the year.

I was much interested, while visiting Macomb Lodge, No. 17, a few weeks since, in examining their Record Book, which is a model of neatness and order. Among the visiting brethren there recorded I read the names of our late distinguished and illustrious brethren, Stephen A. Douglas and John A. Logan—"Peace to their ashes."

Please accept my thanks for many favors. With high personal regard, I am,
Fraternally yours,

G. W. HAMILTON,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, August 27, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I herewith submit my report as District Deputy for the Thirteenth District.

In accordance with your orders I visited the following lodges:

Pacific Lodge, No. 400, March 14, and attended trial of T. M. Barton.

Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, April 12, and arrested their charter, and sent it, with the books and papers, to the Grand Secretary.

Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 518, August 13, and made a full report to you of each visit.

I have not been called officially to visit, but have visited on invitation and installed the officers of several lodges. With few exceptions the lodges in this district are in a good, healthy condition, and in those few there seems to be a lack of interest among the members, which I have tried to revive when visiting them. In all my visits I have been kindly received, and am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail in this district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. R. HOYLE, JR.,
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, July 30, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourteenth District.

November 13, 1888, I visited W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, and assisted in conferring the third degree on one candidate.

Monday evening, November 26, 1888, I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, at Peoria.

Monday evening, January 7, 1889, I visited Comet Lodge, No. 641, at Minier, and installed the officers. The families and many of the friends of the members were present at the installation. After the installation an adjournment was had to the hotel, where all enjoyed a fine banquet. Comet Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

Tuesday evening, January 8, 1889, I installed the officers of Illinois Lodge, No. 263, at Peoria, Ill., the wives and friends of the members being present. After the exercises, all repaired to the banquet-room and partook of an excellent supper provided by the wives of the members. The evening was a little unpleasant, which interfered somewhat with the attendance, but those who ventured out had a delightful time.

Tuesday evening, January 15, 1889, I visited W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, at Eureka, and installed their officers. There was a large attendance of the members, and the evening passed very pleasantly. Within the last three years there has been a very decided improvement in this lodge. They have moved from their old quarters, which were rather small, uncomfortable and uninviting, into a larger hall—new carpet and furniture throughout—and now have as fine and pleasant a room as any lodge in the Fourteenth District. I found the records neatly written up, and an air of prosperity seemed to exist everywhere. An adjournment was had to the hotel, and all sat down to an excellent banquet.

Thursday evening, January 24, 1889, I installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, No. 663, at Mapleton. The installation was public, and the hall was crowded. After the installation ceremony tables were spread, refreshments brought in, and all present were invited to partake of a splendid banquet.

Monday evening, July 8, 1889, by invitation, I visited George Washington Lodge, No. 222, at Chillicothe, and witnessed the conferring of the third degree on one candidate, Bro. A. J. Newell in the chair. The mercury ranged at about 90°, but notwithstanding the excessive heat the work was done in first-class manner. This lodge has greatly improved under Bro. Newell's administration; every officer knows his duty and is in his place, and all are thoroughly posted in the standard work of Illinois. It is really a pleasure to witness the conferring of the degrees when everything moves along with so much precision. George Washington Lodge is soon to move into new quarters, and when fairly settled, with new furniture, will be one of the finest and best lodges in this district. This lodge certainly has a bright future before it.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, August 27, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Again I write to account for my Masonic stewardship. There is precious little of it to account for. Owing to prosperity and harmony within the borders of the Fifteenth District, I have had little to do in an official capacity. I have visited quite a number of the lodges and have found them all in a healthy condition. Beyond installing officers and other routine matters, my official duties have not been onerous.

Profoundly grateful for the honor of being your representative in this district, and congratulating you upon the successful administration of your great office, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

OWEN SCOTT,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, August 12, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: During the past year, so far as I am informed, Masonry in the Sixteenth District has moved along in ways of pleasantness and paths of peace. No occasions for official action, on the part of the District Deputy, have presented themselves. Apparently, the usual harmony and prosperity abide with the lodges of this district.

Yours fraternally,

F. S. HATCH,

D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, August 1, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I take pleasure in submitting the following report, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth District.

On December 10, 1888, I had the pleasure to be present at the instituting of Lerna Lodge, U. D., by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, at Lerna, Coles County. There were present R. W. Bro. Ginther and a large number of the brethren of Muddy Point and surrounding lodges. I am of the opinion that Lerna Lodge has a prosperous future before it. The Worshipful Master, N. S. McDonald, writes: "We are getting along nicely; have conferred the first degree on four, the second on three, and the third on three candidates; have received six petitions in all, one rejected and one to be acted on at our next meeting. We have carpeted and furnished our hall nicely, and have purchased a complete set of regalia and lodge outfit."

December 20, installed the officers of Ogden Lodge, No. 754; January 3, installed the officers of Urbana Lodge, No. 157; January 1, assisted M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah in installing the officers of Tolono Lodge, No. 391.

By your direction, on January 15th I dedicated the new Masonic Temple of Urbana Lodge, No. 157. The Masonic bodies own the building from cellar to garrett; it is 42x80 feet, three stories; the upper floor is very conveniently arranged for the requirements of the several Masonic bodies, and its cost is about \$16,000. As a Masonic home it is second to but few in the State outside of the large cities.

June 18th I visited J. R. Gorin Lodge, No. 537. This lodge has good quarters, carpeted and well furnished. The records show good attendance, and a judicious use of the ballot.

By your direction, on July 10th I instituted Broadlands Lodge, U. D., at Broadlands, Champaign County, of which due return has been made.

No call for official visitations has been made during the year, and but one question has been submitted to me, which was disposed of by referring the lodge to Section 2, Article XII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Thanking you for the uniform kind treatment extended, and congratulating you on the success attending your administration of the office of Grand Master, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. EUBELING,

D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, August 13, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I have not been called upon to perform any official duties

during the past year. So far as I know the lodges in this district are in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, August 23, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I wish to submit my report as District Deputy for Nineteenth District for the past year.

The lodges in my district, with one or two exceptions, are in good working order, peace and harmony prevailing among the members. I have visited but few lodges, as I have not been called on to do so. Have received and answered numerous letters, mostly from lodges of small membership and but little available material to work on. Lodges of this class are having trouble to prosper, and I am afraid will have more in the future than they have had in the past. Bath Lodge, as you are aware, is having some trouble; that, however, I hope to get in better shape before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and will advise you.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I again thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and for the very courteous way in which you have treated me, for the prompt attention you have given my numerous communications, and the wise counsel and instruction therein contained.

Fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, August 7th, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir & M. W. Bro.: I am again reminded that the time has come for me to give an account of my stewardship.

From reports that I have received, directly and otherwise, I can assure you that the Twentieth District has done well, as will be shown by the several secretaries. I have had several questions referred to me to decide, and trust that they have all been satisfactory. Aside from the case of Harmony Lodge, with which you are familiar, I have had but one call of a Masonic character, and I can say that the District is in good working order.

Again thanking you for the high honor, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. BRONSON,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LA HARPE, August 9, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMYTH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: At this, the close of another Masonic year, I submit my report. Harmony prevailing in the district, as far as I know, I have had no official calls.

My last and sad official act was when I was called to preside at the funeral of Brother James Mayor, a member of La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, and for fourteen years its Worshipful Master. He died on the third of the present month, and was buried with Masonic honors on the 6th. Brother Mayor was Grand King of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Companion Spring, of Peoria, Grand High Priest, and other Grand Chapter officers were present and attended the funeral as a Grand Chapter. Almoner Commandery, of which Brother Mayor was a Past Eminent Commander, furnished an escort. Over 300 Masons were present. I can say of Brother Mayor as he once wrote of another brother: "Our brother's work is done. The rising sun in his daily round announced the time, and he was called from labor to refreshment. A good and true man, the moral law was a lamp to his feet and a guide to his path. Toward his brethren, those to whom he was bound by ties that can never be broken, he was courteous and kind, and in his life he was cautious in carriage and behavior. In character he was calculated to be a promoter of good to society, and in his social virtues he was unexcelled."

Thanking you for past favors, and the excellent work you have done for the Craft during your service as Grand Master, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WHITEHALL, August 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The ceremonies of the corner-stone laying of the Carrollton Public School building, June 6, 1889, and the formation of a new lodge at Hardin, Calhoun County, July 17, 1889, events both of this district, were of special interest to the Craft of near by lodges. There were representatives from nearly every lodge in the district in attendance at the corner-stone ceremonies. Under the management of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, arrangements were admirably made for the entertainment of visiting brethren and the accomplishment of the work in hand.

Through my opportunities as a Deputy Lecturer, and my acquaintance with officers and members of the lodges, I am conversant with the condition of each lodge. With the few, lodge indebtedness continues as a depressing factor. In this respect lodges are like the individual, and must use the methods of the careful and energetic man of business if they would be free from the difficulties attending. That this is being done in some of them is pleasant to note.

Returns to Grand Secretary will, I think, justify the statement that, in so far as increase in members goes to make it, the lodges of the district are prosperous. One or two exceptions apply. Activity is the life of a lodge, but it is not to be inferred that the conferring of degrees should be the sole direction of lodge effort. The correct and impressive rendering of our ritual is to be desired and should be the ambition of every Master, but he should not rest with that. Members of lodge should be congregated, instructions given, by short lectures, readings, etc., on subjects calculated to impart a better understanding of duty toward each other, lodge and Fraternity. Let there be opportunity for the development of the social, intellectual and moral virtues.

This impels me to deplore the want of energetic effort on the part of officers, especially Masters and Secretaries. There is a dearth of enthusiasm. Without that everything will drag. It should commence with the W. M. It will be found contagious. The Secretary should be next to *catch* it, and then other officers, and finally the brethren. Like compound cathartic pills, if the head of the family takes them it will *move* the whole family.

Lodges of the district have contributed their quota to swell the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues. It is simply a matter of business, and if Secretaries would only put in practice the ways of successful business men in making collections, the long list of suspensions quarterly reported by the Grand Secretary would be surprisingly diminished. Let them ask and they will receive. I have endeavored to impress this thought upon the minds of those with whom I have come in contact.

Discipline, constant, corrective, is needed in every lodge. I do not have reference so much to that which ends in punishment or deprivation of Masonic rights, but

that which seeks to correct irregularities and thus educate to an avoidance of their repetition.

I desire to call attention to Shipman Lodge, No. 212, and Plainview, No. 461. They are four miles apart. The former has twenty-nine members, the latter twenty-six. Neither owns a hall. Both are good lodges, considering their numbers and surroundings, and are well conducted. It would be well if they would consolidate. In conversation I have recommended such course.

Last year reference was made to Fieldon Lodge, No. 592. Its condition is not improved. The brethren should surrender their charter. They own no hall. Membership twenty-seven. Such of their members as reside in Calhoun County could unite with the new lodge at Hardin, those of Jersey County could find convenient home in Jerseyville Lodge.

I should like to refer by name to the lodges of this district deserving special notice and commendation, but I am without precedent. There are now twenty chartered lodges and one U. D. in this district. In the number and character of membership they stand with the first lodges of the State. In ritualistic work they are well conditioned, and in general management of their concerns are well to do. The condition of a few could be much improved, but with the one exception named, there is much to commend.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy,
Fraternally yours,

I. M. McCOLLISTER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, September 7, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Being unable to visit the various lodges in this district, I have endeavored to learn their condition by correspondence.

I find them, as a rule, prosperous, doing good work, and fairly complying with Masonic law. A few, however, are weak, doing little, and at times failing to hold regular meetings. These should, if possible, be assisted and encouraged to greater activity and usefulness. Weak and semi-dormant lodges, continuing from year to year to be a burden upon the Grand Lodge, have no right to existence.

The year has not been marred by a single dissension.

I am, fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

CASEY, September 4, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Peace and harmony prevail in the Twenty-Fourth Masonic District, and the prosperity and growth of the Craft during the year are ample reasons for congratulation, and cause for rejoicing in this the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge.

More than the average amount of work has been accomplished in most lodges, and the statistics will show a commendable gain in membership, while throughout the district renewed zeal has been infused in the practice and maintainance of the noble tenets of our Institution. There is manifest a spirit of emulation among the lodges, and marked advancement has been made in the attainment and rendering of the "Standard Work." The Schools of Instruction and zealous labors of the Grand Lecturers have given more light to the Craft, while lodge visitation by officers and brethren has begotten a spirit of enthusiasm and desire for further light which will redound to the honor of Masonry.

Sickness prevented my attendance at the Fairfield School of Instruction, where I had hoped and desired to meet and form acquaintance with many of the officers and brethren of the southern part of the district. I attended the School at Decatur, greatly to my pleasure and profit, and can bear testimony to its success.

My official visits in the interest of lodges were four in number, a detailed report of which has been made, and I need only add that the welfare of the Craft was achieved in each case, and acquiesced in by the brethren.

On invitation of Wor. Bro. Howard, I installed the officers of Clark Lodge, No. 603, on December 22, 1888. The ceremonies were public, and witnessed by the wives, families and invited guests of the lodge, after which a superb banquet was served—the usual custom of the lodge—and the many visitors present can testify to the cordiality and hospitality of the brethren.

I also officiated at the installation of the officers of Casey Lodge, No. 442, and on January 5th, 1889, installed the officers of Hazel Dell Lodge, No. 580. I have, on invitation, witnessed and assisted in the conferring of the Third Degree in Greenup Lodge, No. 125; Marshall Lodge, No. 133; Westfield Lodge, No. 163, and in Hutton Lodge, No. 698, and in return Casey Lodge, No. 442 (my parent lodge) has been honored and assisted in her labors by visitors from these and adjacent lodges. In all cases refreshments were served after work, to the enjoyment and support of the physical man. The lunch table formed a nucleus for social chat, and promoted fraternal attachments which, to my observation, has resulted in increased lodge visitation, emulation in lodge work, and a higher appreciation of our privileges and a more zealous performance of our duties as Freemasons.

The wisdom of your policy in bringing the Deputies in direct contact with lodges in the adjustment of lodge difficulties, as endorsed by Bro. Krohn and others, is verified in my limited experience.

Again thanking you for the confidence reposed and honor conferred in my appointment, I am,

Gratefully and fraternally yours,

WILLIAM WALLACE BRUCE,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

FLORA, August 10, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my annual report I desire to say that the past Masonic year has been one of prosperity and good feeling among the Craft in this district.

My duties have been light, only one case from the Grand East having been referred to me for action. This case, I am pleased to say, was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I have visited quite a number of the lodges in my district during the past year, more in a social way, however, than as an official.

By request, I visited J. D. Moody Lodge, No. 509, December 27, 1888, and Edgewood Lodge, No. 484, January 12, 1889, and publicly installed the officers at each place. An elegant banquet, prepared by the good wives of the members, was spread at both places, to which the friends of the lodges were invited.

I have noticed a very commendable disposition among lodge officials in this part of the State to conform to the standard work.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. SMITH,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, August 6, 1889.

General JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. Sir and Bro.: Another Masonic year has been added to the calendar of the past, and I am reminded of the duty of making my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-sixth Masonic District. In discharging that duty, it is my pleasure to report that peace and harmony have prevailed throughout this entire district. No sounds of discord or confusion, tending to mar the prosperity of the Craft, have reached me during the Masonic year now closing, so that I am reasonably led to the cheering conclusion that the most excellent tenets of our institution, Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love, have held universal sway in the councils of this portion of our Grand Jurisdiction, so ably and zealously presided over by you during the two years now nearing a semi-centennial end, and thereby made specially memorable. While it is my belief that perhaps not quite the amount of work has been done this year as has gone to make up the records of other years that have gone before, yet I am confident that as much real prosperity and fraternal spirit exists as in any preceding year.

Congratulating you on your zeal, fidelity and eminent success in presiding over and conducting, as Grand Master, the intricate affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction; thanking you sincerely for your flattering recognition in placing me in this position, and with renewed expressions for your prosperity through life, wishing you a peaceful exit down the declivity of death, and at last crowned in a glorious resurrection morn, I am,

Most fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON, SR.,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, August 10, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: As this Masonic year is now drawing to a close, I take pleasure in submitting to you, as your Deputy for the Twenty-seventh District, my annual report.

On receipt of my commission I notified all the lodges in this district of my appointment, and of my willingness to visit them when necessary. During the year I have had no official calls to visit any of the lodges; however, I have visited nearly

all of them, some as many as three times, assisted in conferring degrees, also imparting some instruction in the work and lectures.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that Masonry is in a flourishing condition in this district, and that harmony and unanimity prevail among the brethren generally.

Thanking you heartily for the honor you have seen proper to confer on me, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, August 22, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: But little of importance has transpired in the Twenty-eighth District during the past year. Your representative has been called upon to make but few official visits, and so far as his knowledge extends the Craft is in a prosperous condition.

Among the early official acts to be performed by the incoming Grand Master will be the appointment of a District Deputy in place of the undersigned, who will remove to St. Louis.

With sincere thanks to yourself for the honors conferred and many courtesies extended, I am,

Fraternally and gratefully yours,

C. M. FORMAN,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, July 30, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Peace and harmony prevailing, I have little to report from the Twenty-ninth District this year. I have made official visits to May Lodge, No.

718, Omaha Lodge, No. 723, and Mount Erie Lodge, No. 331, the reports of my action in each case having been previously reported to you.

I have met and corresponded with the officers of nearly every other lodge in the district, and am glad to be able to report a good, steady growth in the lodges in my district. From all that I can gather I believe that I can be happy to be able to say that Masonry is at no "stand-still" in this, our Grand Jurisdiction, and I attribute this to the zeal and fidelity of our Grand officers and the workers of the Craft in old Illinois. The Twenty-ninth District, through its representative, desires to congratulate the Grand Master on the harmony and prosperity that have reigned during his able administration of the past two years.

Thanking you for the honors conferred and for many kind personal favors, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. J. ELWELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

GOLCONDA, August 5, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: All of the duties performed by me for the past year have been by correspondence, and while for a time it appeared that discord in some of the lodges was sure to mar the peace and harmony of our Craft, yet by patience and forbearance all have been restored, and now I am happy to state that "all is well."

I am sorry that some of the W. M.'s of this district have been negligent in answering the communications of the Grand East. I am of opinion that no disrespect either to Masonry or yourself were intended, and think after the admonitions given it will not occur again.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAMES A. ROSE,

D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., June 24, 1889.

JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. and Dear Brother: I herewith transmit a brief report of the Masonic Schools held by the Board of Grand Examiners during the current year, 1889, pursuant to your order:

FAIRFIELD.

The first of the series was held at Fairfield, on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of January, 1889. There were present M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E. L. Stoker, Grand Examiners; J. H. C. Dill and J. W. Rose, Deputy Grand Lecturers; G. H. Smith and J. A. Rose, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

Forty-one lodges were represented, and one hundred and seventy-seven names were registered. Work: Mr. James Bascom Shaeffer was initiated; Brother John Thomas Tribe passed and raised.

QUINCY.

The second was held at Quincy, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of January, 1889. There were present M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; M. W. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M.; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, President, W. B. Grimes, Secretary, A. B. Ashley, James John and E. L. Stoker, members of the Board of Grand Examiners; W. O. Butler, J. E. Morton, J. W. Rose and J. J. Varner, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others.

Sixty-five lodges were represented, and two hundred and sixty-four names were

registered. Work: Philip Cady Hayden raised. Candidate for E. A. and F. C. degrees failed to be present.

CARBONDALE.

The third was held at Carbondale, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of February, 1889. There were present M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E. L. Stoker, Grand Examiners; James Douglas, W. H. Stephens, J. R. Ennis and T. H. Humphrey, Deputy Grand Lecturers; E. J. Ingersoll, District Deputy Grand Master, and others.

Forty two lodges were represented, and one hundred and seventy-one names were registered. Work: William Thomas Wykes was initiated, passed and raised.

DECATUR.

The fourth was held at Decatur, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of February, 1889. There were present M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; M. W. J. R. Gorin, P. G. M.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, A. B. Ashley and James John, Grand Examiners; J. H. C. Dill, C. L. Hovey, D. E. Bruffitt, W. H. Stephens, J. W. Rose, J. E. Evans, H. E. Huston, J. M. Willard, G. A. Stadler and J. O. Hughes, Deputy Grand Lecturers; C. F. Tenney, Owen Scott and W. W. Bruce, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

Eighty-seven lodges were represented, and three hundred and seventy-eight names registered. Work: Charles A. Henderson, initiated; John Albert Swygart, passed, and James Baring Burrows raised.

FREEPORT.

The fifth, and last, was held at Freeport, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1889. There were present M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, A. B. Ashley and James John, Grand Examiners; N. A. Keeler and Frank Barker, Deputy Grand Lecturers; Owen Scott and Jacob Krohn, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

Fifty-eight lodges were represented, and three hundred and thirty-one names registered. Work: William A. Wittbecker was initiated and passed, and E. D. Palmer raised.

During the time the following named brethren, having proven themselves "worthy and well qualified," received the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Board for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, viz.:

Frank Barker, Rochelle.

Thomas C. McKinney, Carbondale.

Charles L. Hovey, Decatur.

David B. Robinson, Centralia.

Owen Scott, Bloomington.

Wilson E. Handy, Tolono.
Josiah M. James, Decatur.
Thomas Ockerby, Chicago.
A. J. Newell, Chillicothe.
William I. Holcomb, Centralia.

At each of the Schools the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in each of the degrees were fully exemplified, general instruction given, the lectures rehearsed, and the degrees conferred on actual candidates for resident lodges.

In conclusion, again M. W. Grand Master, permit me, in behalf of the Board, to renew our thanks for your unvarying kindness, and for your presence, assistance and encouragement in our work.

We also desire to express our thanks to the Deputy Grand Lecturers, and all others who have so generously assisted in making our schools a success.

Respectfully and fraternally,

W. B. GRIMES, Secretary.

STANDARD TEAM.

159 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO, August 14, 1889.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am in receipt of communication from Grand Secretary requesting me, as Grand Examiner, to make report to you. I believe Bro. Grimes will make report to you in behalf of Board of Grand Examiners as to Schools of Instructions held during the year.

As chairman of the Standard Team, I have no detailed list to submit of work performed during the year, although the Team has done much efficient work collectively; but far more has been done by the instruction given individually by the various D. G. L.

As for myself, would say I have great expectations for a "Junior Team" I have made up, consisting of young brethren from eleven different lodges, that are perfecting themselves in the ritual. They did their first actual work as a Team in Lake View Lodge last evening, exemplifying the ritual of the third degree in a perfect manner. The fact of having eleven different lodges represented in this Team, each acquiring a correct knowledge of the ritual, I think will be productive of much good.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES JOHN,

Grand Examiner.

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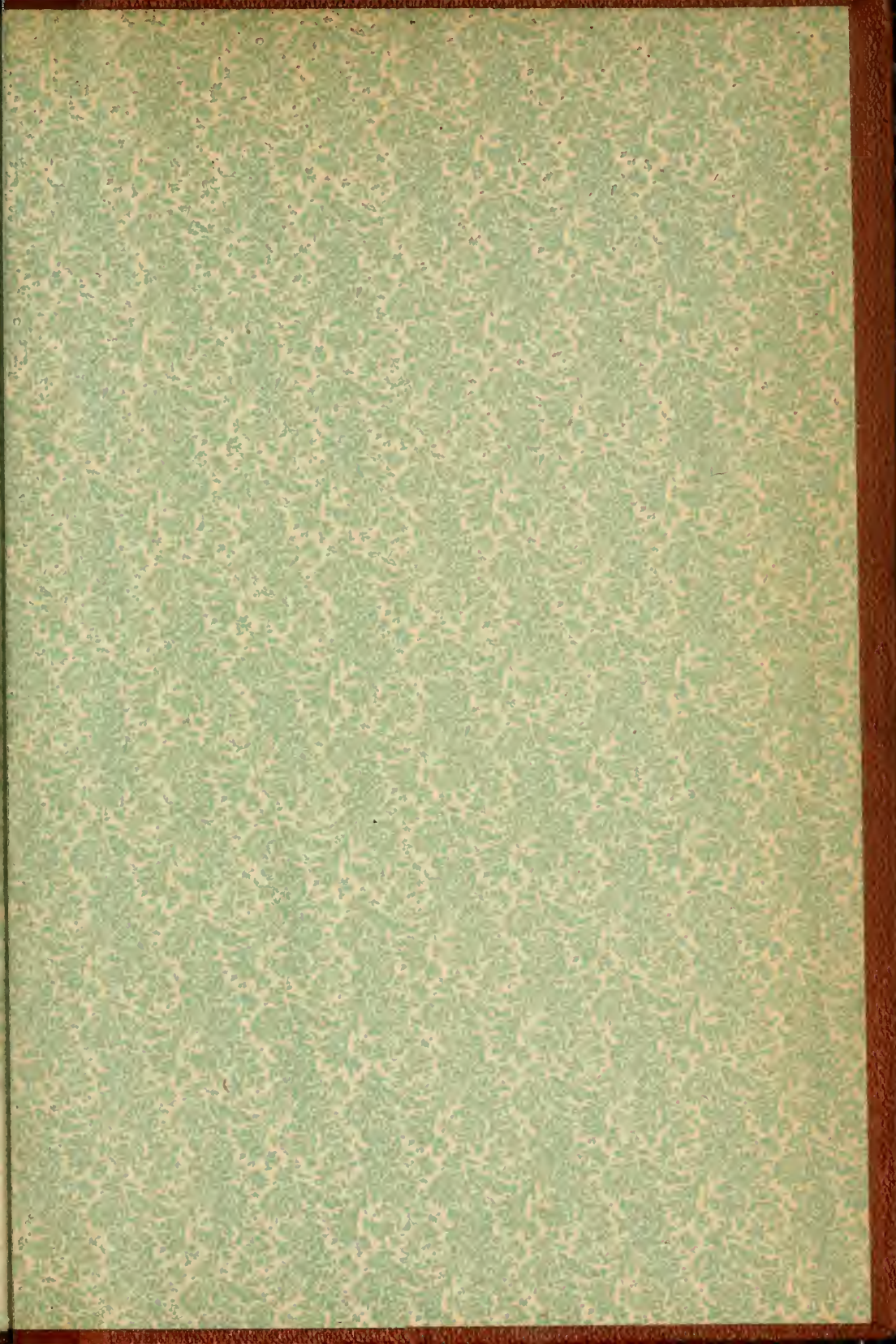
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